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MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

EARL OF EGMONT.

DIARY

OF

VISCOUNT PERCIVAL

AFTERWARDS FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

VOL. I. 1730—1733.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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This Volume has been edited and passed through the press, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. R. A. Roberts, one of their number.

INTRODUCTION.

The preliminary report on the manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont, printed in the Appendix to the Seventh Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners, specifies: "Twelve folio volumes of Diaries, 1729–30, Jan. 8, to 174–, Aug. 30," with the remark, "They seem to be interesting." This they prove to be, and are, moreover, exceedingly valuable as a mirror of the times from many points of view, and particularly from that of the Parliamentary historian.

The first four of these vellum-bound folios furnish the material for the present volume. The others will probably yield sufficient for two more volumes of similar size and quality.

The diarist, whose small handwriting closely covers the pages of the folios, each of which is carefully indexed at the end, at the time when the diary was begun, had been first Baron, then Viscount Percival in the peerage of Ireland for a period of fifteen years, and three years later, while the diary was still in progress, he was advanced in the same peerage to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl of Egmont, in the county of Cork.

In 1730, when the diary starts, Lord Percival had passed middle-age. From earliest manhood he had been conversant with public affairs, and was intimately acquainted with the leading public men. He was a member of the House of Commons of Great Britain, sitting, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Sir Philip Parker, for the borough of Harwich: a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole, with a bias towards independence; and a favourite in Court circles. Furthermore, he had long attained to fixed principles; was Protestant, pious and philanthropic; musical in his tastes, and himself something of a musician; married, to his own great comfort and content; father of a family of three children living, who were approaching manhood and womanhood; in easy circumstances; conscious of his own dignity, and well pleased with himself and the conditions of his life. He said with evident truth, when he put forward discreetly in the proper quarters a request for advancement to the rank of an Earl, that he did it, not on his own account, for he had no ambition, nor could be the better for any further title, but because he thought it an obligation on him as a parent, now that his children were grown up, to study their benefit and advancement in the world, and because he surmised that, having an adequate estate, if he were an Earl, his children would marry the better. He obtained this step in the Irish peerage without any

difficulty, after a handsome testimonial from Sir Robert Walpole to his desert and his disinterestedness and his zeal for his Sovereign and his Sovereign's consort, the quietly but supremely influential Queen Caroline.

The diary is a punctilious work founded on personal knowledge, laboriously entered up with details of events, speeches, conversations, reflections, and the like, both public and private and personal. The entries were made either day by day or, possibly, on the days when he "stayed at home," or during the evenings which he "spent in his study" —in any case quite near to the events chronicled, when impressions were fresh in his mind. There are periods in the year which are lightly passed over or omitted altogether, chiefly those of the summer holiday months spent at his country house at Charlton, or on visits to Bath. But when residing in town, as was his habit for the greater part of the year, and especially during the sessions of Parliament, his diligence and assiduity as a diarist are most remarkable. For there is here no hastily traced shorthand, but everything written out in longhand, except for a few abbreviations of frequently recurring words. Some of it was also done at least twice over, for copies of lengthy letters are occasionally entered which set out in detail Parliamentary speeches and proceedings for the information of his friend Dr. Marmaduke Coghill in Ireland. One may remark, incidentally, that he expresses a decided opinion as to the necessity of copying all letters and the benefit arising from the practice.

The habit of the diary he appears to have acquired at an early age. While still a boy of fifteen at school at Westminster, writing to thank Sir Robert Southwell, his guardian, for certain books, he adds: "I shall employ one of them in keeping a diary."* Between his fifteenth year, therefore, and his forty-seventh year, when this series begins, there may well have been other volumes of diaries which have either not escaped destruction or have not yet come to light. There certainly are letters, accounts of travels, dissertations, which will afford material for future reports. In the meanwhile, these twelve books of diaries may stand by themselves, complete so far as they extend.

The second volume of the Historical MSS. Commission's Report upon the Egmont Manuscripts affords some material for the early years of Percival's biography. The third baronet, Sir John Percival, dying in 1686, left a family of young children. The eldest boy, Edward, who succeeded him as fourth baronet, died in 1691, in his ninth year. The second son was the diarist who, when he thus succeeded to the baronetcy, was of the tender age of eight. He was educated at Mr. De Moeurs' school and at Westminster. His schoolboy letters afford glimpses of the character he developed in manhood.

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* *Report on Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, *p.* 190.

His schoolwork is his " business," apart from which he " spent as little time as he could," and when he had " nothing at all to take him from his book he would, with all diligence, overcome it, that he might the sooner go to Oxford, the place of his desire." This is the boy's own portrait of himself; and, later on, from time to time, as we shall see, he is ready and willing to add other strokes to the picture and to fill up details of his character and aspirations.

In November, 1699—when sixteen years of age—he became " an University man." The day after the ceremonies connected with this important step in life, he gave a treat to all the College—as was incumbent on all newcomers—" but now that this is over, treats are also over with me," he says.* Even at this early period he has views of his own on education. " I think what you tell me of the young Earl proceeded from his too strict education, which was of ill consequence to some at Westminster when I was there." He is also a critic—" Mr. Prior's New Year's gift to the King . . . is in my opinion finely writ, and there are many flights in it that are very charming." A little later, but even then not above 20 years old, he shows that he has opinions of his own as to the construction of a play, and can state them by way of advice.† He was not much of a sportsman, though he thought pretty well of himself in this particular also. " I have increased my skill though not my affection for shooting, for I know how to confine this sort of recreation, and prefer those which are more solid." His tutor helps in the limning of his portrait as a University man: " The greatest occasions of Sir John's expenses has been his love of music, which has engaged him to have more entertainments at his chambers than otherwise he would have had, and . . . though this has proved expensive, yet I think it has excused himself from drinking more than the greatest part of other conversation would have done."

His school career and three terms at Oxford were, it appears, considered to have endowed him with " that stock of school and University learning . . . more than sufficiently furnished to the use it was designed," and " in order to lay a good foundation for the conduct of his whole life," it was arranged that he should now set out on his travels to " survey England." He took the best possible advice beforehand, and the plans of routes and the forecasts of what he was to see, west and east, make interesting and instructive reading, though they need only be thus casually referred to here.‡

In September of the same year he crossed the border into Scotland. He himself describes§ his experiences there, which were of a particularly unsavoury character, and deterred him

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* *Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, *p.* 191.
† *Ibid*, *p.* 212.
‡ *Ibid*, *pp.* 193–206.
§ *Ibid*, *p.* 206.

from proceeding as far as Edinburgh, according to intention. In the following year he is found pursuing his education as a man of the world by frequenting "the Court of Requests and Coffee-houses."* This resort to Coffee houses and his interest in the conversation rife there were continued in later life, during the period of this diary, as is more particularly noticed later on in this Introduction.

No youth could ever have been spoon-fed with more or better advice by his elders. An example of this is furnished† by the dissertation for his benefit of his guardian, Sir Robert Southwell—a very Polonius—on the way to obtain "fit interest in Ireland," and the methods he must pursue there. And one cannot but come to the conclusion that young Percival was of the sort to take advice of this kind and to profit by it.

When barely more than twenty years old, he commenced his Parliamentary career as member for Cork County in the Irish Parliament. "It is with much pleasure that the friends to Ireland do observe your Parliamentary proceedings"—writes a correspondent at the very beginning of his career ;‡ "it is courageous, and with prudent conduct, the violation of your natural liberties vigorously observed, and with so much mildness and submission that your greatest enemies are softened at it."

In the course of the years immediately following he made the Grand Tour on the Continent, which included a stay of some duration at Rome. Here he made the acquaintance of artists, was the object of some adulation, and cultivated his taste in painting, and took part in musical performances. On his departure for England, he left behind him commissions to be executed: "retraltos" to be painted; busts and statues to be bought and sent after him to England. One of those with whom he associated and towards whom he stood as patron there was James Gibbs, the architect, designer of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London, and the Senate House and the quadrangle of King's College in Cambridge. Gibbs says of him: "I believe there will come to Rome very few that will leave such a notable character behind them as your worthy person has done. . . . When you went away, I am sorry I did not go along with you, though it had been to carry a livery in your service. . . . The reason why I did not beg of you to take me along with you was that I might stay some short time longer to perfectionnate myself in this most miserable business of architecture."§ Gibbs, however, found a more serviceable patron in the Earl of Mar.‖

A letter of Percival's when still a young man of 24, reporting at some length a debate which he had heard in the House of

* *Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, *p.* 207.
† *Ibid*, *p.* 208.
‡ *Ibid*, *p.* 218.
§ *Ibid*, *p.* 217.
‖ *Ibid*, *p.* 235.

Lords,* exhibits early indications of his powers of concentrated attention and almost verbal memory—or perhaps, assiduous note-taking—of which the diary later on in life affords so continuous a series of examples.

The severer interests of his life, and his inclination towards religious and philosophical studies and enquiries are evidenced by his life-long friendship and correspondence with Dr. Berkeley, and his musical tastes in his lighter moods by his letters† to his female relatives.

Percival married in 1710, when 27 years of age, Catherine, the elder daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, of Erwarton, Suffolk, and thus fully satisfied his desire for domestic happiness, and entered upon a long period of it. On marriage he had previously pondered much, and in his own marriage, even before he had met the wife of his choice, he took quite a poignant interest. Two years before this event happened he had written to a female relative: "You have often heard me say that in a complete wife there are six things desirable, viz., good nature, beauty, sense, breeding, birth and fortune." He acknowledged that it was impossible to have all of these in any one woman, so he put fortune last and family fifth in order of necessity. "If these two cannot be had, then the other four must join to make a man happy—good nature, or a husband has no peace at home; beauty, or he has no delight; sense, or his affairs go to wreck; and breeding, or the whole world reflects on his choice." At this time, although the suitable mate had not appeared upon the scene, he had gone so far as to make up his mind not to pick one in Ireland.

To Dr. Berkeley he also opens his mind on this subject in an allegory: "Marriage is a voluntary confinement, which I desire to make as agreeable as possible, the rather because it is a confinement for life. I therefore would have my room well pitched and very clean, not one that had been lain in before, but fresh, new and fashionable. . . . So much for the walls. As to the furniture . . ."‡—proceeding to labour the allegory until, as he says, it fails him, and he drops to the plain statement that his wife must not have red hair. This was written not many months before his marriage, when, however, he was still in the position of not having "found a room" to his mind. But soon, his search was rewarded and he secured the perfect wife. Experience justified his choice. He confides to his diary: "This day I have been 21 years married, and I acknowledge God's blessing that I have lived so many years in full happiness with my dear wife." And again, on the following 20th of June: "This day I have been married twenty-two years, and I bless God that I have lived so long with the best wife, the best Christian, the best mother, and the best mistress to her servants living;

* *Egmont MSS.*, Vol. II, *p.* 218.
† *Ibid, p.* 240, Percival to Elizabeth Southwell.
‡ *Ibid, p.* 241.

and that not only the world thinks so, but that I am myself sensible of it."*

With respect to the subject matter of the Diary, in order to obtain a proper view of its value and interest, it should be perused continuously from the first page to the last. It would, indeed, be an easy task to pick out and marshal in this introduction a series of extracts of exceptional interest. But to do that is neither necessary nor expedient. It would be mere repetition of matter better read in its place in the pages that follow. But there are some remarks of a general character, and a few extracts, that may be useful and not out of place in an introductory sketch.

The four years of the portion of the Diary contained in the present volume, 1730–1733, were early years in the reign of King George II, during which Sir Robert Walpole was firmly established in power. Sir Robert and his brother Horace—or, as he is named sometimes, but not often, Horatio —are therefore, as might be expected, prominent and frequent figures in the scenes set for the reader. In addition, in the political arena, appear time and again Speaker Onslow, the two Pulteneys, Wyndham, Shippen, Pelham, Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, Sandys, Dodington, Lord Morpeth, and other of the Parliamentary protagonists. Bolingbroke passes as a mere shadow, casually mentioned half a dozen times. Swift, to one's surprise, is wholly absent, and so, it may be said here, are his friends Pope and Gay. Lord Wilmington, formerly Speaker as Spencer Compton, often appears, and very occasionally Lord Hervey, whose own "Memoirs" have brilliantly illuminated the same times and done so much to fix and colour modern ideas and conceptions of their character and hue.

The chief historical value of the Diary will without doubt lie in its full report at first hand of proceedings and debates, hitherto gathered from very inadequate sources, in that House of Parliament of which Lord Percival was a member, the British House of Commons. He himself spoke but seldom, but he was an excellent listener, assiduous in attendance, not often withdrawing until debate had come to an end and he had recorded his vote. Occasionally, in matters which personally interested him, he showed himself also active "in the lobby." Hence, in respect of the first Parliament of George II, we have in this volume a continuous record from the opening of the third Session. There are, it may be pointed out, some hundred and thirty occasions on which debates are more or less fully reported, about which Cobbett's Parliamentary History is altogether silent. In other instances, Cobbett reports one chief speaker only, while Percival at least summarises most of those who took

* Diary, *pp.* 194, 281.

part, and sometimes does more. Compare, for example, pages 3–6 of this work, giving the speeches on the Address on January 13th, 1729–30, with the meagre summary of Sir John Hind Cotton's speech only that appears in Cobbett. Place side by side, indeed, the respective accounts of the whole of the third and fourth Sessions of this Parliament, and it will at once be apparent what an addition to the knowledge of its proceedings is made by the present work.

The principal matters that occupied the attention of Parliament during the period were the Loans to Foreign Princes, the Pension Bill, the number of the land forces, and the effort to reduce the Hessian troops in British pay, the revival of the Salt Duty, the Sale of the Derwentwater Estates and the investigations of the operations of the Charitable Corporation, resulting in the expulsion of prominent members of the House of Commons, the rumoured repair of the fortifications of Dunkirk contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Seville, and the Excise scheme of Sir Robert Walpole, which not even his compelling influence was able to carry through. Here is then a precursor of *Hansard*, which must be held to be of very great value to the student of Parliamentary history and also of Parliamentary procedure. For example, as regards the latter there is the debate on the question whether papers called for should be produced in original or copies of them only, and again, the question of the introduction of the King's name into debate. A point of interest is the explanation how it came about that the Speaker first extended to ladies the privilege of admission to the gallery of the House to hear the speeches.*

In any political memoirs of the period under review, the principal, the commanding figure cannot fail to be Sir Robert Walpole. It is so here. At the same time, outside Parliament, it is the brother Horace who is prominent; it is through him that approaches to the great Minister are made: it is he chiefly who negotiates, who holds conversations, who "sounds" people whom it is necessary to conciliate or cajole or in the last resort compel. During the first three years of the period of the Diary, Lord Percival's relations with the Walpoles were extremely cordial. He was a firm supporter of the Minister, though at times showing signs of independence and discrimination. The Walpoles took pains to obtain his support and to be on good terms with him: they all three dined with one another, and there was considerable social intercourse besides. But Lord Percival never surrendered his independence. He relates that when the King's first Parliament was about to be summoned, he waited on his Majesty and told him, to use his own words, "that though loving my ease I never yet would be in Parliament, yet having observed in all reigns that the first that was summoned was

* *p.* 269.

always most troublesome to the Prince, I was resolved to stand, that I might contribute my poor services to the settlement of his affairs."* Hence he was no creature of the Walpole Administration. When there was talk of a Bill against placemen and pensioners sitting in the House of Commons, Percival informed Horace Walpole that he would show he was no pensioner by voting for the Bill as far as related to them, though, he added, as to the other part concerning placemen "I shall be for allowing them."† This resolve he carried out, "flatly refusing to be against" the Pension Bill when it was later on introduced, notwithstanding persuasive influences brought to bear upon him by Sir Robert Walpole, and an intimation that the King was "much set against" it.‡ He expected, he said, in reply to this argument, that the King would conclude from his action now "that the zeal I have professed and shown on other occasions proceeds from a principle."§ Quite early in the period, he indulges himself with the following mordant criticism of the famous Minister :—

> Sir Robert Walpole . . . found there are certain occasions where he cannot carry points ; it is this meanness of his (the prostitution of the character of a first Minister in assisting and strenuously supporting the defence of dunghill worms, let their cause be ever so unjust, against men of honour, birth, and fortune, and that in person too), that gains him so much ill-will ; formerly, when the first Minister appeared in any matter, he did it with gravity, and the honour and service of the Crown appeared to be concerned, but Sir Robert, like the altars of refuge in old times, is the asylum of little unworthy wretches who, submitting to dirty work, endear themselves to him, and get his protection first, and then his favour, which as he is first Minister, is sure to draw after it the countenance of the Court. In the meantime the world who know the insignificancy, to say no worse, of these sort of tools, are in indignation to see them preferred and cherished beyond men of character and fortune, and set off in a better light to the King ; and this with men of small experience, which are the bulk of a nation, occasions hard thoughts of the Crown itself, whereas in very deed the King can seldom know the merits and character of private persons but from the first Minister, who we see has no so great regard for any as for these little pickthanks and scrubs, for whom he risks his character, and the character of his high station, in opposition to the old gentry of the kingdom, and that in matters of right and wrong, in the face of his country, namely, in Parliament.‖

Later, the relations between the Walpoles and himself became strained and unhappy. It may have been that he was found in general to be too independent. But a starting of the breach may possibly be discovered in the action of Percival's son, afterwards the second Earl of Egmont, whose fame ultimately surpassed that of his father.

The son showed when a young man great precocity. The Prince of Wales spoke of him to his father, from hearsay, as "a youth of extraordinary sense and character."¶ In

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* *p.* 20.
† *p.* 17.
‡ *p.* 125.
§ *p.* 125.
‖ *p.* 85.
¶ *p.* 160.

1730 he "surprised" his father with the discovery that he was the author of two political pamphlets, with regard to the authorship of which he imposed secrecy upon his father, whose comment is that "he need not be ashamed of them, and few children at nineteen years old would have done so well."* Percival took proper means to introduce his son at the Courts of both the King and the Prince of Wales. In 1731, when he would be twenty years of age, he was despatched to Ireland with a view of getting into Parliament there, a design which was accomplished before the end of the year, and towards the close of his first Session there, in the spring of 1732, Percival was gratified by the report brought over by a fellow member that his son was "in great esteem with the members for his application to public business, and his speaking in the House."† In April the son returned to England, and was welcomed with parental affection and fervour, the more so as by a fortunate accident of detention on account of business he had escaped sailing in a ship that on its voyage was cast away. As it happened, he suffered no harm on his journey a few days later other than having to spend two days and three nights at sea between Dublin and Park Gate. Up to this point we have the picture of an exceedingly gratified and pleased parent. But a few days afterwards, when Percival "passed an evening at home," and went over the accounts from Ireland, and learnt to his dismay that the young man had spent nearly 2,000*l.* during his stay in that "cheap country," he received a "lesson for the future, never to trust the discretion of young men when left to themselves, let them promise ever so fairly." The remarks he addressed to his son are not reported, but he confides to his Diary‡ :—

> I immediately put him to an allowance of 300*l.* a year to begin at Ladyday last, which is enough for him, his man, and his horse (living with me), for all reasonable and handsome expenses. The forfeiture of his character by the ill company he must have kept to squander so much money away in that cheap country, and my disappointment in him, who I proposed to confide in and trust all things to, as my second self, has sunk deep and preys on my spirits, and grieves me more than the loss of the money, but, what is worst of all, he shows little sense of his crime, makes no declaration of future amendment, takes no thought to reconcile himself to my good opinion.
>
> God prevent him in all his doings and further him with continual help. Amen.

This, however, by the way. Young Percival appears to have been soon forgiven, and now the point is reached when, as has been said, we get the first hint of difficulties between Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Percival.

It will be remembered that Lord Percival states that he himself had entered the British Parliament on account of special considerations which had induced him thus to express his loyalty to the King and to aid his service. That done,

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* *p.* 92.
† *p.* 242.
‡ *p.* 259.

he proposed now to retire from Parliament when its life came to an end and to put his son in his place as member for Harwich. And for a time this design seemed to have every prospect of success. The great Minister apparently accepted the arrangement with approval. In pursuance of this object, young Percival was "made free of the Corporation." Lord and Lady Percival and a cousin accompanied him down to Harwich for the ceremony.* The party were met by the Mayor and several of the Corporation nine miles from the town, and the next day Lord Percival gave the Corporation a dinner "at Peck, the postmaster's." "I found the Corporation very steadfast to me and very cheerful," he relates, and all was well, merry and bright. But not for long. Soon there were troublesome and very vexatious happenings at Harwich itself, which culminated in the defeat of Lord Percival's candidate for the mayoralty, and caused him excessive annoyance and vexation of spirit, and was ominous of what would happen in the political field. The recital of these matters and other local Harwich politics and proceedings fills many pages of the Diary, but need not be specified in detail here. Ultimately (though this event does not come within the purview of the present volume) the younger Percival was not elected to represent the town in the next Parliament. How much this result and the events that led up to it were due to the action of Sir Robert Walpole and his brother it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that Lord Percival believed that they had acted very badly and crookedly in the business, and the breach in consequence became so marked that the Diary records this incident :—

> As I was coming out of Court, Sir Robert Walpole came in, and in a familiar, kind sort of way asking me how I did, offered me his hand, but I drew back mine, and in a respectful, cool, way said only to him, "Your humble servant, sir."†

Earlier in the year, some episodes in which Sir Robert Walpole and young Percival were the actors are related, which though to all appearances satisfactorily ended, may well have betokened that the Walpoles were uneasy under the independent bearing of the father and more than doubtful of the future loyalty of the son if he should succeed his father in Parliament.‡

Both Horace and Sir Robert, even after matters had reached the pass which such an incident as that recorded above emphasised, made some personal efforts to induce friendlier feelings, but Lord Percival's mind still rankled from the memory of the "ill usage" which he believed himself to have suffered at their hands, particularly in the proceedings which resulted in the defeat of "his Mayor." The most favourable situation reached as recorded in this volume, is contained in the entry, "So with civility we parted."

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* *p.* 280.
† *p.* 461.
‡ *pp.* 376–379.

Percival's relations with the Royal Family during these four years were extremely cordial. He was a constant attendant at Court, and he and his wife and children were the objects of special notice from the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, on which he repeatedly congratulates himself, and with regard to which in one instance, at the end of the year, he sets down *seriatim* the "obligations" received from the Court within the preceding twelve months.* His cousin, Mary Dering, was "dresser" to the Princess Royal, and by means of this channel also was he brought into contact with the intimate side of the Court. The Queen often singled him out for conversation, and the subjects they talked about and what each said are set down in some detail. The Queen took a personal interest in his protegé and frequent guest, Dr. François de Courayer (whose name is consistently written in the Diary "Couraye" or "Courayë"), whom she pensioned and employed in the work of translation.

Entries similar to the following are numerous and concern Sunday occupations: "Then I went to the King's Court, and carried the sword." This was on the progress to the chapel. The King's occasional polite speeches to him are duly set down.

His relations with the Prince of Wales were likewise intimate, and his attendances at the separate Court frequent, but he often shook a shocked head over the Prince's proceedings, proceedings that sadly grieved his lordship and operated to "the just scandal of all sober and religious folks." Of this young man of twenty-four, destined, as was then supposed, to succeed in due course to the Crown of England, he pens this "character"—

> He has no reigning passion: if it be, it is to pass the evening with six or seven others over a glass of wine and hear them talk of a variety of things; but he does not drink. He loves play, and plays to win, that he may supply his pleasures and generosity, which last are great, but so ill placed, that he often wants wherewith to do a well-placed kindness, by giving to unworthy objects. He has had several mistresses, and now keeps one, an apothecary's daughter of Kingston; but is not nice in his choice, and talks more of feats this way than he acts. He can talk gravely according to his company, but is sometimes more childish than becomes his age. He thinks he knows business, but attends to none; likes to be flattered. He is good-natured, and if he meets with a good Ministry, may satisfy his people; he is extremely dutiful to his parents, who do not return it in love, and seem to neglect him by letting him do as he will; but they keep him short of money.

Another subject directly connected with the Royal Family, on which he has much to say, relates to the personal characteristics and illness of the Prince of Orange when he came to England in 1733 for his marriage with the Princess Royal.

Thackeray, in his Lectures on the "Four Georges," with reference to the period of this Diary, or at any rate to the second King's reign as a whole, exclaims rhetorically, "What could Walpole tell him [the King] about his Lords and

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* *p.* 120.

Commons but that they were all venal? "—and again, "Wandering through that city of the dead, that dreadfully selfish time, through those godless intrigues and feasts, through those crowds, pushing and eager and struggling—rouged and lying and fawning—I have wanted some one to be friends with. I have said to friends conversant with that history: Show me some good person about that Court; find me among those selfish courtiers, those dissolute gay people, some one being whom I can love and regard."

It is possible that if the famous writer had been acquainted with the characteristics of Lord Percival as disclosed by his Diary, he might have found the "good person about the Court" whom in the *Memoirs of Lord Hervey*, the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, and Cox's *Life of Sir Robert Walpole*, he failed to discover. For here was a courtier who was not a libertine, and a man who, whatever of consideration he thought to be due to his position—not lightly esteemed by himself—was certainly not venal. The Diary also mirrors the religious tone of mind and practice and the philanthropic activities of Percival and his associates, "the sober and religious folk," who were even then and there pursuing the even tenor of the moral and respectable life, though their personalities and deeds naturally do not figure in the salacious memoirs of the period. There is in the Diary abundant evidence that there were men of earnest purpose who were not callous to the diseases of the body politic (witness the enquiry into the state of the King's Bench Prison), and who were striving to bring about better conditions among their less fortunate fellow countrymen. Percival was one of them, and actively associated in these projects with men of like intention, of whom James Edward Oglethorpe, the Colonist of Georgia, and Captain Thomas Coram may be named as typical. In the enterprise of the colonisation of Georgia, Lord Percival took an active and leading part, holding it to be a "noble, charitable, disinterested and profitable design to the nation," on which the "blessing of God" might fitly be invoked. The information which the Diary gives of the proceedings of the Georgia Society will be of the utmost value and interest to the students of early American history.

In religion Percival was intensely Protestant, and perhaps something of a formalist. No Sunday passed without observance of the duties of prayers and sermon, and often of "communicating" also, and if public worship was not possible or convenient, there were invariably "prayers and sermon" at home. In connexion with the observances of religion, the following extract is of interest as stating views which were to be held more aggressively and influentially a century later:—

> We have often heard of sermon hunters, but seldom of communion hunters. This gentleman makes it his practice to take communion every Sunday at some church or other, if lying within a convenient distance,

> which uncommon zeal I was at a loss to account for (knowing that however Oxford inspired him with warmth for the Church, it did not with warmth for religious devotion), but this day I learned the reason of his assiduity, for discoursing him of many things, among the rest he told me that hearing sermons, though fitting, is the least of a Christian's duty, when they meet for public worship, but that the essential part is communicating; that the ancient Christians never assembled without doing it, and thought their service otherwise imperfect. He added that commemorating the death of our Lord is not the principal business when we communicate, but the offering up the elements to God, a doctrine he said our Church should have retained, and that when we reformed we went too far.

With regard to sermons, Percival occasionally reports the text and the exposition of it by the preacher in the pulpit. Of any class of men, his hardest and most cynical sayings are perhaps reserved for the clergy. The treatment of his friend, Dr. Berkeley, by his brother ecclesiastics evoked Percival's bitterest comment. As to his relations with Berkeley, nothing more than a reference is needed here in view of Dr. Rand's volume, *Berkeley and Percival*, published in 1914.*

There is a very interesting aspect of Lord Percival's social life which is described in the following passage, and which is very fully illustrated in the Diary :—

> Thursday, 19.—I spend every day two hours in the evening at the Coffee House, with pleasure and improvement, especially in such public places as the Bath and Tunbridge, because of the great resort of gentlemen thither for their health or amusement, out of whom a few who are of the same turn of conversation (after the ceremonies at making acquaintance are over) naturally select one another out and form a sort of society; when the season is over, if we think it's worth the while, we preserve the acquaintance, if not, there is no harm done, no offence is taken. The ease with which gentlemen converse, and the variety of their respective knowledge and experience is equally pleasing and instructive. The set I met constantly with since this last arrival at Bath were the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, Dr. Carleton, a physician, Mr. Glanvil, member of the House of Commons, and Mr. John Temple. The three former are gone, and their room is supplied by Mr. Joy, son to a late director of the South Sea; but one who reads much and had University education, Mr. Peregrine Bartue, a gentleman of estate in Suffolk or Sussex, Mr. La Mot, chaplain to the Duke of Mountague, who was my schoolfellow at Mr. Demeurs, and is now beneficed in Northamptonshire, and Sir Justinian Isham, knight of the shire for that county.

A critic of a famous novelist once objected that while some of his characters were said to talk brilliantly, the reader had to be satisfied with the statement: there was little or no evidence or confirmation to be found in the works themselves. In this Diary we are not put off with any mere general statement; the subjects of conversation and what each speaker contributed to it are faithfully set down. The assembled company frequently discoursed on some high themes, but they also told some good stories. Examples of such conversations are to be had on pages 106–7 and 108–13. But these are not the only examples of a procedure

* *Berkeley and Percival*, by Benjamin Rand. Cambridge University Press, 1914.

satisfying to the reader, which later on in the century was used to such effect by the prince of biographers, Boswell. A subject of one of the stories told, of which there are many about all sorts of people and personages, is Addison,* excessively jealous of his reputation, so shy that if a single stranger chanced to be of the company he never opened his mouth. Another subject of more than one tale is "that monster, the King of Prussia." It may be added that the Diary, though not in any marked degree, is occasionally enlivened with tales spiced with a modicum of scandal.

Music played a large part in the pleasure and interest of Percival's life. He himself was an instrumentalist, and his daughters' voices were carefully trained by the best masters. During the winter he gave private concerts at his own house. The company who assembled to hear and the performers, both amateur and professional, and the instruments they handled, are recorded, but not, it is to be regretted, the works they performed nor the music sung. He himself was a constant attendant at the opera and a hearer of the oratorios and operas of "the more famous Hendel from Hanover, a man of the vastest genius and skill in music that perhaps has lived since Orpheus."† Several of the famous musicians of the period in England are referred to. A short account is given of Buononcini and his career.‡ His lordship's opinion of the proper earnings of a musician, sympathetic as he must have been, are somewhat tinged however with a sense of the profession's comparative social inferiority. A salary of five hundred pounds a year was "a sum which no musician ever had before from any prince, nor *ought to have*." It is but fair to say that the italics are not Percival's.

Percival's interest in and connexion with Ireland must not be allowed to pass without notice. He held large property in Ireland, transactions in which are set down in the Diary; he had been in earlier life a member of the Irish Parliament, and he was now an Irish peer. Apart from private concerns, in public matters he stood stiffly for Irish privileges, and worked energetically and constantly for Irish interests. It is in connexion with the Wool Bill, which affected Ireland seriously, that there is most evidence of his activity as a lobbyist, and he was the head and front of the movement for the defence and promotion of the rights and privileges of the Irish peers and peeresses when the programme was being arranged for the ceremonial to be observed at the marriage of the Prince of Orange to the Princess Royal of England. Many pages of the later part of this portion of the Diary are devoted to this matter.

In conclusion it remains only to add that the Diary is printed complete: that there are no omissions, even of

* *p.* 105.
† *p.* 12.
‡ *p.* 201.

purely personal business. The sole alteration consists in the modernising of the spelling of the words and the extension of those which are abbreviated.

It is designed to place the Index at the end of the last volume of the printed Diary.

R. A. ROBERTS.

June, 1916.

DIARY OF THE

FIRST VISCOUNT PERCIVAL.*

SUBSEQUENTLY

FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

1730.

Thursday, 8 January $17\frac{29}{30}$.—This day I came with my family to town, and dined at my brother Dering's. I passed the evening at my cousin Southwell's, where there was music and a great deal of company, Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Gaze, Lady Isabella Scot, Earl of Cholmly, Duke of Dorset, and other company of both sexes. The same day my cousin Mary Dering, daughter to my uncle Robert Dering, was made dresser to Princess Royal, and kissed her hand, which is looked on as a distinction, none in that place having been allowed that honour before. Her allowance is fifty pounds a year, with all things found her, and the first of the other dressers that dies, she comes into a share of the clothes that are left off.

I found the town of different sentiments as to the Peace, but a pamphlet put out a few days after, entitled "Remarks upon the Articles of Peace," brought many to approve of the Peace.

Friday, 9.—I put on my public mourning for the death of the Princess of Anspach, sister-in-law to the Queen. We dress without buttons, but in white gloves, shamy shoes and weepers, and the ladies in crape hoods, which is looked on as strange by a great many, who wonder we should mourn as deep almost as for the Royal family, she not being any way related to the Crown. I went the same day to see my brother Percival, laid up with the gout, Bishop Clayton, young cousin Southwell and his lady, and the two Schutz's. Brother Dering dined with me; passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—I went to see the Speaker and the Earl of Grantham; dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. Lord Lusham [Lewisham] came to see me. Mr. Clerk dined with me after fifteen or sixteen years' absence and an intimate friendship, which is cementing anew. Brother Dering also dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

* The name is so spelt in the enrolment of the patent of creation of Viscount, and, previously, as Baron, Lord Percival appears to sign invariably, "Percival."

Monday, 12.—I went to see brother Percival, Capel Moore, Cousin Ned Southwell, the Lord Wilmington and Lord Bathurst. Dined at home with Dr. Couraye. Mr. Taylor came and talked over my affairs in Ireland. He told me Sir Emanuel Moore had bought the interest of my tenant in Doundeady (of which lease there are not three years to come), in hopes of having a lease thereof at the expiration of the present. I said to him I was not pleased at his doing it without my knowledge, and was more displeased when he informed me that upon the back of the old lease there is expressed but fifty pounds as given for the purchase of the old tenant's interest, whereas Sir Emanuel paid him one hundred and fifty-seven pounds. This is done that I may believe the farm is worth less than in reality it is, by seeing so small a consideration given for the purchase.

I went in the evening to see my brother Parker and his wife, and then returned home, notwithstanding I had a letter to meet some Parliament men at the Duke of Newcastle's to hear the King's Speech read to us, and the heads of an address of thanks prepared for the Commons, but I look on such meetings as a precluding the judgment, which for honour sake at least ought to have the appearance of being determined by the debates of the House. I heard afterwards there were about one hundred and fifty members present.

Tuesday, 13 January.—This day the King came to the House of Lords, and opened the Session with a very excellent speech. He acquainted us he had, in perfect union and concert with his allies, concluded an absolute peace with the Crown of Spain, built on the foundation and agreeable to the intentions of former treaties, without any alterations but such as rendered more effectual what had been engaged to be performed in the Quadruple Alliance. He hoped, if opposition should be given thereto, that the Parliament will support and assist him in the execution of his stipulations. He assured us he had the immediate interests of these kingdoms in view, which he preferred to the hazard of all other events, by which he hinted at the danger his Hanover dominions were in from the Emperor's resentments in case he should not comply with this Peace. He told us care was taken of restitution to the merchants for the Spanish unlawful seizure of their ships and effects, a free and uninterrupted trade renewed with them, all rights belonging to him solemnly re-established and guaranteed, and not one concession made to the prejudice of him or his subjects; that he had given immediate orders for the reduction of a great number of his land forces, and for laying up a great part of his fleet, which will make a considerable saving in the current expenses of this year, and doubted not but we should grant such supplies as shall be most effectual for the public service; mentioned his regard for the Sinking Fund, and left it to our consideration whether part of it might not be applied to the ease of poor artificers and manufacturers, by which he hinted at taking off the duty upon soap and candles, which makes part of the Sinking Fund. He concluded with recommending a perfect unity among ourselves, such as may entirely defeat the hopes of our enemies, both at home and abroad, desiring the affection of his people may be the strength of his government as their interest had always been the rule of his actions and the object of his wishes.

1729–30.

This speech being reported by the Speaker, and the title of the Peace read, and heads of a Bill offered, according to custom, for opening the session, Lord Fitzwilliam made a motion for an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech, and after cursorily mentioning some particulars of the administration in the late years, which he justified, he took notice of the opposition given the King's measures by a few discontented and factious people at home, by which he glanced at Will. Pulteney and his party. He concluded with very long heads of address, which tallied with the particulars of the King's Speech, and proposed the Peace should be voted just, honourable and advantageous. He did not perform so well as Mr. Andrews, who seconded him in as studied but a more fluent speech.

Will. Pulteney opened the debate, complaining of the late method of answering every part of the King's Speech in our addresses of thanks, before we had considered what was fit to promise, and whether the things done deserved thanks or not. Said that he believed as to the Peace, in general it was as good a one as the Ministry could get, but that if he had time given him he would undertake to show it neither just, honourable, nor advantageous, but on the contrary unjust, dishonourable and disadvantageous; that the strong assurances proposed to be given in the heads of the address of thanks were such, and so generally expressed, that they might subject us to expenses or actions neither honourable nor advantageous to the nation; that we promised things that possibly we should not be able to make good. The particulars of the Peace are not yet authoritatively known, nor read to the House, and perhaps there are still unrevealed some secret articles that may be of pernicious consequence to the kingdom if complied with, which he desired the House might be made acquainted with; he said he could not see the merchants had any security that their losses should be reimbursed. He saw commissioners were to be appointed on both sides to adjust that matter, but he foresaw they would do nothing for our merchants, but the kingdom would be the worse even for that Commission, for the Commissioners on our side must have salary, and there must be a Secretary, which with cooking up accidental expenses of an office, paper, messengers etc., would put us to the expense of perhaps twelve thousand pounds, which nobody would be the better for but the favourites who were to enjoy these new employments. That it was dishonourable to allow these Commissioners should sit at Madrid and not bring the discussion of that matter at London; that he did not understand this way of disposing of a million or two people to be slaves to a Prince at the agreement of the contracting Powers, and that there is a powerful confederacy formed in Italy in conjunction with the Emperor to prevent our settlement of Don Carlos in Tuscany, Parma and Placentia, which must occasion a war to which no man can judge the end. That he knew no right any prince can have over subjects but by mutual compact and stipulation with them, which conditions if broken on the King's part is the forfeiture of his title; that this was ever his principle and that of a denomination (meaning the Whigs). However, some have departed from it, that this forcing Don Carlos on those States is therefore unjust, and this treaty on that account unjust. That he knew

not who were the disaffected persons pointed at in the King's Speech, or in the address proposed, that himself had all the honour and zeal for his Majesty possible, but he would support as far as he could the interest and honour of his country; he thought the honour and interest of the King and country were united, and what hurt the one was equally prejudicial to the other, and concluded with moving that after thanking his Majesty for his indefatigable care of his people, we should give him general assurances of supporting him in all his just and advantageous measures for the good of his people, but not enter into particular engagements till we had duly considered both his Speech and the Peace, and therefore moved the latter part of the heads of the address as moved for might be laid aside, and some more general promises put in their place.

Mr. Horace Walpole answered him, and spoke an hour. He justified the conditions of the Peace in every article; took notice of the great difficulties that had been surmounted; of the sincerity of France through the whole transaction; of the great care taken of the merchants, their demands, and their future interests; said that there was no reason to imagine the Emperor will actually commence a war, because he has not the least pretence for it, for this peace differs not in any material article from the Quadruple Alliance, except that instead of six thousands neutral troops sent to secure the succession of Don Carlos in Italy, they now are to be Spaniards, but these Spaniards are not to interfere with the civil liberty of the States whose towns they are to garrison, but on the contrary are to take an oath to the Princes reigning; they are only to secure the succession when the present possessors die, and this can give no offence to the Emperor, who had before granted to Don Carlos and remitted to him his claim over these States as Fiefs of the Empire, but it was thought necessary these troops should be natural Spaniards, because the Emperor delayed four years the perfecting the concession he had agreed to make, and that gave a jealousy that he intended to recede from it seeing it came so hard from him. He said that Gibraltar is as effectually secured to us as if the Spaniards had by a particular article renounced it, seeing by a former treaty they had given it up, and that all former treaties are by this Peace confirmed and ratified anew, and the mutual guarantee runs for securing the respective dominions, States and lands of the contracting Powers, under one of which heads Gibraltar must by all the world be understood to be guaranteed to us, and especially under the word "terre" or land. That as to any secret articles not communicated to the world, of which Mr. Pulteney expressed a jealousy, nobody could doubt that there must be some for the securing the things agreed on, but he averred they were such as were agreeable to the articles published, and honourable to the nation, if otherwise he desired he might be looked on as the vilest of men. He defied the best civilian to call a peace unjust which only obliges the execution of what the Emperor had in a formal manner yielded to, and which secured to an immediate successor the right that belonged to him, and no reasonable man could say the peace is not advantageous which provides for restitution of all the legal demands our merchants can make out; which puts an end to the lingering and consumptive way we were in, and which prevents a war with that

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kingdom of all others with whom it is the interest of England to be at peace.

This is the substance of what passed in this day's debate, which lasted from three o'clock till eleven. The other speakers were Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Barnard, member for the City, Shippen, Sir William Windham, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, Captain Vernon, Mr. Vyner, Waller and Wyndham: these were against the address; those who spoke for it were Pelham, Secretary at War, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Danvers, and Sir Edmond Bacon. Daniel Pulteney said that in Cromwell's time the Dutch were obliged on a like occasion to deposit a sum of money for security that they would make good the losses of our merchants incurred by their depredations, and that within six weeks' time, and that if the Commissioners could not then agree, they were to be locked up like our English juries, without meat or drink, whereas here is by the present treaty three years given. Barnard said the merchants' compensation was not to be adjusted under three years, but Don Carlos to be put into immediate possession, and this done the Spaniards would laugh at us to talk of reparation when their turn was served; and Mr. Wyndham desired the Ministry would say whether our address bound us down to assist the King in defence of his Hanover dominions in case the Emperor or King of Prussia should attack them; if they would allow the sense of the House to be that we do not intend to engage the kingdom in any expense on that account, he would vote for the address, otherwise he must oppose it, but no reply was made to him, and he accordingly voted with the minority. It was indeed very prudent not to explain on that head, because the apprehenison of England's concerning herself in defence of Hanover in case that Electorate should be attacked contributes much to the keeping Prussia from hostilities. Perhaps you will judge by this relation that the debate was not managed on either side with that skill, eloquence, and argument as on former occasions; it was my judgment, and that of others, that not one of the speakers was this day equal to himself, which I attribute to the evident reasonableness of supporting this address, the question whether two and two make four admitting neither art, nor wit, either to prove or to contend against, and 'tis equally plain that the Peace is just, honourable and advantageous: the first as it secures to a Prince his undeniable right, the second as it puts the interest of no contending Power in compromise, secures to ourselves our own possessions and provides for ample satisfaction to our merchants; the third that it unites such Powers as are able to keep the balance of Europe, and restores the most beneficial branch of our trade to the same condition it was in, in the best of times, and gives way for the reduction of our Fleet and Army. And whereas it was said in the debate that by the wording of the heads of the Address we seem to approve not only of the Peace, but of the course of the Ministry's proceedings in the prosecution of it, Sir Edmond Bacon replied well, that if the Peace was a good one their services deserved our notice, but whether they have acted well or ill, the Address did not hinder an enquiry into their behaviour, which, if bad, why are they not impeached? This would be a conduct becoming a House of Commons, but to rail continually at them as we see some members every day

to do, and thereby spirit up craftsmen and libellers to expose both them and Majesty itself in print to the unjust censure of the people, and not go further, was unworthy the character of any who have the honour to sit in this House, and what he thought the dignity of it could not suffer. The conclusion was that two hundred and sixty-two voted for the Address, and one hundred and twenty-nine against it.

I understand there is a design to take some further course with respect to wool and yarn run from Ireland to France. What that course is I know not yet, nor what can be done effectually to prevent it, unless by a free importation of wool and yarn hither. I discoursed the late and present Speakers about it, but don't find that anything is yet resolved on, at least it is not imparted to them. In general my Lord Wilmington told me that nothing could effect it but giving due encouragement, and as to our yarn he thought that has it already by being under very little or no duty. The Speaker told me that doubtless when this matter comes to be considered, the encouragement of the yarn will be proportionable to that of the raw wool. I also discoursed Joshua Gee, who has made trade his study these twenty years, and lately printed a very good book upon it; and he assured me England must have our yarn, because there is not enough in this kingdom to supply the weaver.

I ought to ask your pardon for troubling you with so empty an account of what I know of this matter, for whatever is designed must doubtless be fully communicated to my Lord Lieutenant and the Commissioners of the Revenue, who will have the principal share in conducting a thing of so great concern to both kingdoms.

I am, Sir.

To Dr. Coghill,
Commissioner of the Revenue and
Privy Counsellor.*

Wednesday, 14 January.—I went this day to the House, when the Address was brought us and approved, and ordered to be presented to-morrow. Only two gentlemen opposed it, Mr. Williams and Mr. Bramston, but there was no division, only a number gave a loud "No," that it might appear the Address did not pass *nem. con.* I brought Colonel Middleton home to dinner, and Mr. Taylor, my steward, dined also with me. I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 15.—This morning Richmond, a Harwich voter, came to see me, and brought with him one Mr. Smith, who has concerns in Harwich.

I went out and visited young cousin Southwell and Mr. Horace Walpole, who were abroad, the Duke of Grafton, who was at home, my brother Parker, who I likewise found, the Duke of Dorset, and Sir John Evelyn, who were both abroad. I then went to the House, and attended the Address to Court. The Earl of Grantham, Mr. Francis Clerk, and brother Dering dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

I was given this day a libel in print against Sir Robert Walpole, dropped in St. James' Park the fifth of this month, when the Queen was walking there, and taken notice of by her, to whom one of her attendants showed it.

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* *See p.* 24 *infra.*

1729–30

"A Hue and Cry after a Coachman."

Lond., 5 Jan., 1729.

"Whereas a coachman, who for his unparallelled and consummate impudence, has for many years past gone by the name of "Brazen Face," about fifty years of age, full bodied, brown complexion, five feet ten inches high or thereabouts, hath lost a tooth in fore part of his upper jaw; dirty hands, light fingered, a heavy slouching, clumsy, waddling gait, an affected toss with his head, a supercilious, sneering, grinning look, of a malicious, vindictive, sanguinary nature, a saucy, insulting, overbearing, imperious behaviour in prosperity, a poor, low, mean, wretched, abject spirit in adversity, of a perfidious, impious, atheistical principle, remarkably addicted to lying, an ignorant, forward, positive, unexperienced, headstrong, blundering driver, despised, contemned and ha[illegible] by all his master's faithful servants, generally wears a livery t[illegible] with a blue, garters below knee, formerly served a widow l[illegible] he first rank, till he was dismissed her service for selling h[illegible] nd hay, for which he was committed and lay several mo[illegible] in prison, and till her death could not get into service again (but wandered about in the scorn and contempt of every one that knew him), but upon her demise procured himself to be chosen postillion, and afterwards coachman in the service of his late mistress's successor, who was a perfect stranger to all his scandalous, base, wicked and corrupt practices; has plunged, bewildered and overset his present master, imposed on and deceived his mistress, and plundered, robbed and stripped the whole family, which is exceeding numerous.

"If any person or persons will seize and apprehend the said coachman, and bring him to the axe and block upon Tower Hill, or to the gibbet and halter in Tyburn Road, so that he may be brought to justice, and dealt with as he deserves, such person or persons shall be nobly rewarded, and eminently distinguished by all the family.

"*N.B.*—If the said coachman is not apprehended by the 13th instant, he shall be more particularly described, with his name, commonly called his Christian name, and his sirname at length."

Friday, 16 January.—I visited this morning Lord Forbes, Lord Lusam [Lewisham], cousin John Finch, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Dr. Couraye, cousin Southwell, senior, and brother Dering. Secretary Scroop, and his nephew Mr. Fane, Sir John Evelyn and his son, Mr. Walker, and brother Dering dined with me.

Saturday, 17.—I was seized with a feverish cold, which confined me; but brother and sister Percival, Mr. Donellan, and Bishop Clayton and his lady dined with me.

Sunday, 18, Monday, 19, Tuesday, 20.—I saw no company, by reason of my disorder, brother Parker and Mr. Schutz and Mr. Taylor excepted.

The Queen, who is an encourager of learned men as far as countenance goes, has caused the picture of the late Doctor Samuel Clark, Rector of St. James's, to be set up in Kensington Palace, with this inscription to his honour, composed by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Salisbury:—

"Samuel Clark, D.D.,
"Rector of St. James's, Westminster.
"In some parts of useful knowledge and critical learning, perhaps "without an equal; in all united, certainly without a superior.

"In his works, the best defender of Religion; in his practice, the 'greatest ornament of it. In his conversation, communicative "and in an uncommon manner instructive. In his Preaching "and writing, strong, clear, and calm. In his life, high in the "esteem of the great, the good, and the wise. In his death, "lamented by every friend to truth, to virtue, and liberty.

"He died May the 7th, 1729, in the 54th year of his age."

He was doubtless a very great man, and besides his learning, no man had a more metaphysical head, nor clearer way of expressing himself. I believe, too, that he was a lover and searcher after truth, but whether he found it in his notions of our Saviour's divinity, which he published in his book called the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, and several anonymous pamphlets, is a thing disputed, and almost universally denied by our clergy, who in Queen Anne's time attacked him in Convocation, and engaged him to sign a promise that he would for the future be silent on that head. It was the great interest of Bishop Smaldridge among his brethren which at that time saved him from some formidable censure, on condition of the promise above mentioned, which the Bishop afterwards complained to me was not performed by him. Bishop Goodwin, of Ireland, told me no man was more of Dr. Clarke's notion in these matters than Smaldridge, but that being one of the heads of the High Church party, he would never discover his opinion. The famous Dr. Whitby, likewise, at his death left a large pamphlet, wherein he declared himself to be of the same mind with the seminarians, and recants the excellent writings he had published before in favour of the established and orthodox, belief Dr. Clark, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, applied for the post of Warden of the Mint, and obtained the nomination to it, which hurt his character, and was certainly a very unbecoming office for a clergyman, especially of one whose character was so established, and who had already one thousand pounds coming in, but he presently saw his error, and resigned his pursuit. When I heard the Doctor had asked that employment, I called to mind a passage of old Bishop Latimer in his sermon preached at St. Paul's Church, 18th January, 1548, where, complaining of the prelates of his time, that some were occupied in king's matters, some ambassadors, some of the Privy Council, some to furnish the Court, some lords of parliament, some Presidents and some *Comptrollers of Mints*, "Well, well (says he), is this their duty? Is this their office? Is this their calling? Should we have ministers of the Church to be Comptrollers of the Mints? Is this a meet office for a priest that hath cure of souls? Is this his charge? I would fain know who comptrolleth the devil at home in his parish while he comptrolleth the Mint. If the Apostles might not leave the office of preaching to the deacons, shall one leave it for minting? I cannot tell you, but the saying is that since priests have been minters, money hath been worse than it was before."

This being the Prince's birthday, it was kept with great respect, on the town's side, who appeared at Court in crowds as great as has been seen on the King or Queen's days; but it was remarked that neither the King or Queen were out of mourning. The order was no body should appear in new clothes. There was a ball at night, and my daughter danced.

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Wednesday, 21 January.—Stayed at home on account of my cold. Mr. St. Lenger and Mr. Taylor came. We talked over the dispute between Mr. St. Lenger and me concerning Crone and Croft's dispute of Aires, my passing fine and recovery, and my title to Liscarrol Manor. Things passed gentlemanlike among us in conversation. Dr. Couraye dined with me in the evening. Old Frazer came to see me, and told me that it was he who procured Woolston (who stands condemned for writing against our Saviour's miracles) not to have sentence pass so speedily as otherwise it would have done upon him, because Woolston had given him hopes that he would in court recant his writings, which, when it came to the point, he would not, for which said Frazer, I have done with him for a vile fellow.

Thursday, 22.—To-day Lord Wilmington and brother Percival came to see me. I asked him if it be true that the Prince's patent and investiture of the Principality of Wales must pass the Parliament? He said he saw no occasion for it. Whether his servants who are members must be re-elected? He said he thought not, for though they are paid by the King, yet they are not the King's servants, but the Prince's. Whether since the judicature is taken from the Lords of Ireland by Act of Parliament passed in England, the House of Lords of Ireland have a right to receive impeachments there, or to try one of their members who should kill a man in that kingdom? He said he thought they had.

I stayed all day at home on account of my cold.

Friday, 23.—Mr. Taylor, Lord Bathurst, Cousin le Grand came to see me. The two Mr. Schutz's and their ladies dined with me, Letter came from Harwich that old Mr. Godfrey, one of our electors, died Tuesday last. He had a second or third gunner's place, worth twenty pounds, which I desired cousin Southwell to write to the Duke of Argyle, being Master of the Ordnance, to confer on Francis Pulham, one of my electors. This day the House of Commons had a division whether the consideration of Greenwich Hospital should be now referred to a separate Committee, which the Court would have be considered in a Committee of the whole House as usual, and carried the question accordingly, two hundred and thirty-nine, against one hundred and twenty. Mr. Sands made the motion, and Shippen, with Will. Pulteney supported it. Sir Robert Walpole opposed it. Shippen saying it was good to rub ministers, for it made them the brighter. Sir Robert answered, if so, he must be the brightest Minister that ever was. Pulteney replied he knew nothing was the brighter for rubbing but pewter and brass, alluding to Sir Robert's nickname of "Brazen Face,"—ribaldry unfit for the House. Sir Robert made a speech an hour long in his justification from the immense riches it was pretended he had got, but said envy made it greater than it was, and that he had not got it by dirty ways, concluding that he wondered he was not accused in a Parliamentary way if guilty of the things laid to his charge; to which Pulteney replied, everybody knew the reason, meaning the number of members under the Government's influence.

I learned to-day that the Prince was affronted at the masquerade last Tuesday night; a gentleman made up to him and called him abusive names, upon which the Prince collared him and gave him a box on the ear; the other stole away, and is not known.

These masquerades are the corruption of our youth and a scandal to the nation, and it were to be wished the King would not encourage them. The Bishops have addressed in a body against them, and exposed them in their sermons, but all to no purpose.

Saturday, 24 January.—Bishop of Killalla, Mr. John Temple, and Mr. Clerke came to see me. Stayed at home the whole day. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Sunday, 25.—Stayed at home the whole day, except in the evening I went for an hour to my sister Dering's. Sir Thomas Hanmer came to see me.

Monday, 26.—This morning Mr. Capel Moore came to see me, and made me smile at a story touching my Lord Lovel (Mr. Cook of Norfolk that was made a Baron when this King came to the Crown). My Lord, coming up to town against the meeting of Parliament, told the Earl of Chesterfield that now he was come he did not know how to vote. "Why, with the Court, to be sure,' replied the Earl. "Aye, but," said Lovel, "the Court is so divided that I don't know which way it leans. There are," said he, "in it a country party, a Spanish party, and a French party." "If you are under a difficulty," replied the Earl, "go to Sir Robert Walpole; he will direct you." Says Lovel, "If I vote with the Court, I expect to be paid for it." "How paid?" said Chesterfield. "Why," the other replied, "I have an estate sufficient for an Earl or a Viscount at least, and I shall expect to be made one of them." "That," replied Chesterfield, "is impossible; it is asking a thing the King cannot do." Lovel replied, "He did not understand him, that the King had made him a Baron two year ago, and might make him a Viscount if he pleased, for he was the fountain of honour and nothing tied up his hands. To say therefore that it was impossible implied something he did not comprehend, and he must insist to know his lordship's meaning." "Why, if you will have it," replied the Earl, "it is a maxim of our law that the King can do no wrong." Which said, he left my Lord Lovel to digest it as well as he could.

It is inconceivable how much the town resents the King's usage of the Prince with respect to money matters; the enemies of the Government are loud against it, because they are glad of any handle to make a noise, and the friends are deeply concerned for the reflection it draws on the King, and the injury it does to the Prince, both in health, credit and temper, for his necessity may turn him from being the most generous and best inclined man in the world to be of a sordid temper, and to abandon himself to pleasure to stifle his concern. The fault is laid at Sir Robert Walpole's door, who is said to encourage the King in his parsimonious temper, by which he preserves his Majesty's favour, and gains the disposal of all places, which he only bestows on his creatures.

I learned that this day there was a debate in the Commons House till four o'clock on a motion of Lord Morpeth's, that his Majesty should be addressed to lay before the House all the papers relating to the negotiations of his Majesty in whatever parts of Europe, or to that effect. The Court party put the previous question, whether my lord's motion should be put or no, and carried it as they would have it, two hundred against one hundred and seven.

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Tuesday, 27 January.—The Lords this day took into consideration the Treaty of Seville, and my Lord Bathurst moved that the fifth article of the Quadruple Alliance might be read, which being done, he proposed the following question to this effect, that the agreement in the Treaty of Seville to secure the succession of Don Carlos to the Duchy of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, with Spanish troops, is a manifest violation of the fifth article of the Quadruple Alliance, tends to involve this nation in a dangerous and expensive war, and to destroy the balance of power in Europe; he was answered by my Lord Townsend, after which several lords, but my Lord Bingley best of all, who, to the surprise of the Tories, now first abandoned them, and argued in favour of the Peace. The Court carried it, eighty-six against thirty-one.

My Lord Buckley came to see me and ask my favour to be present in the House when Mr. Bodvile's petition against Mr. Williams Winne is to be debated.

The reports against the Queen that spread about the town are scandalous, and it makes one melancholy to see the industry of the disaffected to poison the minds of the lower rank of people. The servants everywhere have it that the Queen intends to cause a Bill to be brought in to reduce servants' wages to thirty shillings, and that women servants shall wear a sort of shoulder knot of the colour of the footmen's livery belonging to such family. Also the shop keepers are told that the Queen will have the citizens' wives to wear a rose or a badge to distinguish them from the gentry and nobility.

Wednesday, 28.—To-day Dr. Bedford, minister of Hoxton, came to see me, to complain of the scandal the playhouses give, by the blasphemous and obscene plays they act, also of the scandalous practice of the Ordinaries of Newgate and other prisons in obliging the prisoners to auricular confession, or declaring them damned if they refuse, which is only to extort from them an account of their lives, that they may afterwards publish the same to fill their printed papers and get a penny.

This day the House of Commons had in consideration the maintaining for this year seventeen thousand land troops. Mr. Pelham, Secretary at War, made the motion, and among other reasons for keeping that number, said it was his observation of a long time that whenever there was a small number of men rebellions were hatched. Mr. Pulteney answered that he hoped the King had not lost in the affections of his people, and Shippen said that at this rate he saw no prospect of being free from a government by a standing army; that he hoped the German constitution of ruling by an army was not to be introduced here, and that in England a King who should propose to govern by an army was a tyrant. This bold and audacious speech struck the House mute, till Sir William Young got up and said such things were not proper to be heard, and were intolerable, that the House ought to make him explain himself, not but that he believed the House understood his meaning. Shippen said something to extenuate his expression, but not to much satisfaction. Sir Robert Walpole said what was proper, and concluded that it was believed there would have been a long debate, but what Shippen had said had so shocked gentlemen that he could find nothing wiser than go to the question immediately. On the division, there were

two hundred and forty-six for keeping seventeen thousand men and one hundred and twenty-one against it. When this was over, Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke in a manner to renew the debate which was over, upon which Sir Robert said it was entirely irregular, and that however he could excuse gentlemen's differing on other occasions, yet he wondered after such a speech as Shippen had made, how there could be a man that would vote where Shippen did. Sir William Wyndham answered that what Mr. Shippen meant was best known to himself, and he would not suppose he had an unjustifiable meaning, but he was sorry to see that gentlemen were to be reflected on for acting in the House as their opinions and judgments lead them, that for his own part he was so shocked with Mr. Pelham's declarations of the necessity of a standing army, that that made him divide against the question, and he had intended to speak to several matters which those expressions prevented him from pursuing. Oglethorp on this occasion voted for the Court, though a very obstinate Tory, and gave for reason that he believed we should go into a war with the Emperor, and therefore thought it necessary to have an army, and he had rather see an army of Englishmen than foreigners among us. This account my son brought me home, who added that the Speaker (for this was a Committee) spoke exceeding well, finding fault with Mr. Pelham's expression and reason for keeping a standing army, but excusing him as being assured it was but a slip that fell from him, who was known, as were his ancestors, to have been ever strenuous defenders of the liberties of the country. He said he would sacrifice his life before he would concur in keeping up a formidable army by way of rule and maxim as necessary to our government, but thought, considering how affairs stand at present in Europe, that the question proposed ought to pass.

Thursday, 29 January.—This morning was the first I ventured to go abroad on. I visited Mr. Horace Walpole, Lord Grantham, Sir Edmond Bacon, Mr. Southwell and Mr. Oglethorp. I then, went to the House, where my Lord Morpeth made a long motion, which may be seen in the votes; the purpose was to address the King to reduce the army more than he has done as soon as his Majesty sees it's fitting and safe. He introduced his motion by taking notice of what passed yesterday in the House, namely, that Pelham, Secretary at War, had dropped an expression as if a standing army would be always necessary, and though he explained his meaning to be otherwise, to the satisfaction of the House, yet there were many strangers in the gallery, who might go away with a notion that the House was in opinion for a standing army, and therefore he proposed his motion, that the country might see what was the sense of Parliament on that head. Mr. Pelham got up and complained of the irregularity and unkindness of that motion, to say no worse of it; that as long as he had sat in Parliament he had never observed that matters passed a foregoing day were overhauled and debated the following, that he had explained himself sufficiently the day before, and thought it very hard a mistake or slip of his, which he had corrected, should be made a ground to address the King.

Mr. Sands, Daniel Pulteney, and Sir William Wyndham supported the motion, Sir Robert Walpole, General Ross, Sir Edmond

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Bacon, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Oglethorp and the Solicitor General opposed it. Sir Robert said the motion must be meant particularly against Pelham, or against the King, the former was very unparliamentary in taking notice of debates already over, and of a slip which a gentleman immediately corrected himself in; the latter was a very unworthy treatment of the King, who had already made a great reducement of the army, and should he make a greater by this motion if an address followed, he would lose the merit of such reduction, and it would appear to the world as if the Parliament suspected his intentions, and had forced him to it. That if the Parliament thought proper to recall debates that were past, he would make a motion upon a member's speech, which was the most affronting and most insolent that ever came out of a member's mouth: he meant what Shippen had said the day before. Sir William Wyndham said he did not see the connection between yesterday's resolution and this motion: we then voted seventeen thousand men. It is now moved that the King should be desired to disband them only when his affairs permitted; that this was not unbecoming a British Parliament, but advising the King to do what would engage to him the hearts of his subjects; that 'tis true these troops are given but from year to year, but so was the land tax, which is now become hereditary; he ended with excusing my Lord Morpeth from having any design to reflect on Mr. Pelham.

Mr. Oglethorp said the same reason that moved him to vote yesterday with the majority for seventeen thousand men, obliged him to be against this motion, for he was against any further reduction of troops while things stand as they do in Europe. The Solicitor General showed that my Lord Morpeth opened his motion by taking notice of Mr. Pelham's slip, and grounded it on nothing else; that Mr. Pelham had explained himself to the satisfaction of the House, which ought to satisfy them, otherwise the liberty of speech was gone; that the motion could have no possible good attending it, but on the contrary contained an absurdity, to say no worse of it. For when we gave yesterday the seventeen thousand men, we gave it to the King, as trusting in his frugal care for the public, and that with good reason, his Majesty having shown that before the Parliament he had already begun to reduce five thousand men, but by this motion we should seem to recall what we had done, to repent we gave so many men this year, and to put his Majesty in mind that he must disband more. He was confident he would do it as soon as affairs permitted, of which he was the judge; but by this step, the Parliament would have all the honour of a new reduction, the King none, which was not the method to gain the love of his subjects to him. Lord Morpeth was desired to withdraw his motion, but did not offer to do it, so the question was put and flung out without a division. My Lord Morpeth, however, had all he aimed at, which was to have it appear in the votes as if the Ministry, who are known to have the majority of the House with them, were for no further reduction of troops though ever so reasonable, but for governing by a standing army.

Dr. Couraye and Coz. Moll Dering dined with me. I stayed the evening at home. I am informed the pamphlet which came out yesterday, entitled "The Treaty of Seville," considered is writ by my Lord Bolingbrooke.

Jan. 30–31

Friday, 30 January.—This morning my brother Parker came to see me, and expressed his fear from some letters he received last post from Harwich, that the Mayor, Alderman Newell, would be treacherous, notwithstanding all his promises, and watch an opportunity to call a hall in order for choosing Fuller, the master of a packet (set up by the Post Office interest), at the time when our friends should be absent, and soon after he was gone, James Clements writ me that suddenly on Tuesday last the Mayor had at eleven o'clock warned the twenty-four to meet at three that evening to choose a member to fill up their company. That we had then in town but nine who call themselves our friends, three of whom would not declare their minds, so that but six could be depended upon, and that Philipson's party for Fuller were likewise six; whereupon our six friends thought fit to send for Captain Fuller, who giving them promises and satisfaction such as was expected, that if they would choose him he would join with them without any regard to his old friends upon all occasions, they agreed to be for him, and so he was chose without any opposition. Fools to believe a captain of a packet will forsake the Post Office, his master's interest, or the friends he always was engaged to. I went afterwards to Court, where the Earl of Grantham telling me that the King and Queen had both very lately expressed a very good and kind opinion of me, I replied they did me too much honour in words, but were doing me all the injury they could; he asked me with surprise what I meant; I told him that nobody had harder treatment than my brother Parker and I, who though zealous friends to the King, were undermined in our borough by the Government's own officer, who professedly opposed my brother's friends there, and if they did not leave our interest to vote for such as he set up against our friends, he starved them, by not suffering the poor people to work for the packets, or to supply them with beer, or bread. That we are every day at a new election fighting up hill, and if we were the most disaffected in the world could not be worse used; that my brother Parker's patience was quite worn out, and that I could not see how in honour he or I under such usage could continue our zeal. It struck my Lord, and he suddenly left me, but returning ten minutes' after, said he had been doing me service, which I should know by and by, desiring I would stay. I did design it. Soon after he returned and told me he had spoke to the Duke of Newcastle and to Horace Walpole, who both said they knew Philipson to be a Jacobite, and Horace added that he wondered the fellow was not out before. I replied he might wonder, and so did everybody else, that a man put in by my Lord Bolingbrook, and against whom my brother Parker had given into Mr. Walpole's hands a year ago informations upon oath of Jacobite expressions and actions should be so long kept in. My Lord said we should have satisfaction in it very soon, but begged me to be assured that it was not Sir Robert Walpole's fault he was not turned out before, but lay at another door. I told him I did not care at whose door it lay, whether the Post Office or Lord Townsend, but was obliged to his Lordship for taking the thing so right as he had done. That the Post Office was indeed our enemy, because they had a mind a friend of their own should be chosen in my place, and had declared they would never forgive my brother for putting me upon

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standing. Soon after the King came out, and after a few words spoken to the Duke of St. Albans, he passed by all the great lords that should have been spoke to first, and crossed the room to the far side, where I stood, and asked me some questions about Charlton, and my not being well since I came to town. This not being his course at any time, and the first time he had spoken to me this twelvemonth, I perceived my Lord Grantham had done more than he told me, and spoken of this affair to the King himself; and I was the more confirmed in it, that as soon as his Majesty left speaking to me, he passed by all the Court on either side of me, to walk up to the Duke of Newcastle, who stood at the end of the chamber, and whispered him, to which the Duke made low bows, as if he had taken some direction that he was ordered to follow, and I suppose the King then told him that he would have Philipson displaced. The Queen also, who had not spoken to me these nine months, came up and asked after my wife; so I find the ill impression that must have been made of me to the Court by Mr. Carteret's means, were by my Lord Grantham's means dispelled by his acquainting their Majesties of the unjust usage we have received.

By a letter my brother Parker received this day from Pulham, I find there were sixteen of the twenty-four in town when the Mayor summoned the Court to the election, and that they were eight against eight, and that Thomas Peck and William Richmond, our pretended friends, were resolved to go for Philipson's man, Captain Fuller, wherefore our real friends, not having time to consider of a proper person to set up, and not being able to carry it if they had, made a virtue of necessity, and closed in with Fuller.

In the evening, I went to my sister Percival to hear Signor Fabri, who sings the tenor in our Opera, perform, and I engaged him to teach my daughter at three guineas for ten times.

Saturday, 31 January.—I went to see brother Parker, and acquainted him with what passed yesterday, and we agreed to go together to Court this morning; from thence I went to see Mr. Lumly, Major Naison, my tenant in Denmark Street, Mr. Bagnell, Mr. Duncomb, Lord Buckley, Lord Palmerston, Lord Bathurst, Mr. St. Lenger, and Mr. John Temple. From thence I went to Court, where the King again spoke to me, a great novelty. My Lord Grantham spoke again to me touching my borough; and said the Duke of Newcastle and Horace Walpole both said Philipson should be turned out, and that he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole. I replied, I did not perceive much good in his speaking, for Sir Robert had often said he should be out before, but nothing came of it; that I would trouble myself no more about the matter, but should not forget the hardness of the usage. He told me he believed it was my Lord Carteret sustained him. I said it was more than I knew, but sustained he was to the tiring out my patience; that my brother Parker had still greater reason to be offended, for no man in England had deserved better of this Government, and no man was treated worse. That his merit even exceeded that of any other man's. That in Queen Anne's time, while yet a young man, and not come to his fortune, he stood for the county of Suffolk against two Tories, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir Robert Davers, and though he lost it, yet showed

so great interest in his county that he polled two thousand single votes. That when the first plot against the late King broke out, he presented an association in the defence of the Hanover succession, signed by the well affected of his county, which their representatives in Parliament, nor even their Lord Lieutenant of the county, my Lord Cornwallis, through fear of the times, durst not do; that he presented also an association from the town of Harwich, even while my Lord Bolingbrook was recorder there; that afterwards he got that Lord turned out, and my Lord Orford chosen recorder in his room; that ever since he was in Parliament he stuck to his principle, and never opposed the Court in anything except in the Peerage Bill, which he voted against for this King's sake, against whom it was levelled, the Act for repealing my Lord Bollingbrook's attainder, which he believes the Court now thinks he was right in doing, and in the late Bill to prevent bribery and corruption, which as a lover of his country he was obliged to do; that his zeal in all was so remarkable that he has been accused of being a pensioner, for people could not imagine how otherwise a gentleman could be so zealous and steady for a Government under whom he never enjoyed nor sought for a place. That all the reward for his zeal and incredible expense for the service of his country, and the Hanover succession, and in modelling Harwich, a Jacobite town, to become honest and loyal, has been a constant endeavour of the Government to undermine his natural interest in his own borough, by keeping in a professed Jacobite to nose and encounter him there, and encouraging him to corrupt Sir Philip's friends, or starve them by denying them the serving the packets with bread, beer, candles, or working for their ships. He asked me again why I did not complain to the King. I answered, the King would have enough to do if he was to be troubled with things of this nature, and I chose to let the matter work itself, being sure the King would sooner or later be sensible of the wrong done us. In the mean time I was sensibly touched to know that both my brother and I had been misrepresented to his Majesty. My Lord left me upon it, and when the King and Queen came out to the circle, the King, as I have said, spoke to me. I saw him, before he approached, speak earnestly to Mr. Walpole, and then look at me, from whence I conclude he reiterated his pleasure that Philipson should be out.

My wife went also to Court, and both King and Queen spoke to her. Mr. Taylor dined with me, and afterwards I went to the Opera.

I was told to-day that the King, jesting with the Duke his son, and asking him which he had rather be, a king or a queen, he replied: "Sir, I never yet tried; let me be one of them a month, and I'll tell you." And yesterday the Queen, chiding him for asking eagerly for his dinner, it being the thirtieth of January, on which he ought to fast, it being the anniversary day of cutting off King Charles's head, she asked him whether he thought it was right in the people to have done it, to which he replied he could not tell what was his crime till he read his history. These are very early marks of quickness and parts in a child not nine years old.

Sunday, 1 February.—To-day I had prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court. Dr. Couraye dined with me,

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and in the evening I went to see my brother Dering, who is ill again.

Monday, 2.—To-day I returned the visits of Mr. Botmar and the Duke of Dorset, and called on Mr. Oglethorpe and Sir John Evelyn, found none but Mr. Botmar. Went to the House, where I found my brother Parker, who told me he had a long conference in the House with Horace Walpole, who asked him whether he was still uneasy in his borough. Sir Philip answered "Yes," and supposed he was always to be so. "Why so," said Walpole, "I thought Philipson had been out long ago?" "No," said Sir Philip, "and I suppose is not to be." "What would content you?" said t'other, "will his being out do it?" "Nay," said Sir Philip, "I am like one reduced to despair, and they who despair hope nothing nor expect. I design to trouble myself no more about it, but sit down with the loss of two or three thousand pounds in supporting the Whig interest from a child, and never having any regard shown to my honesty and services." "Your services are known," said Walpole, "to everybody." "Yes," said Sir Philip, "so well that everybody says I have a pension; but they talk of a Bill to be brought in against placemen and pensioners sitting in the House, and I shall show I am no pensioner by voting for the Bill as far as relates to them; though as to the other part concerning placemen, I shall be for allowing them." "But why should you regard," said Walpole, "what the world says? Don't you see pamphlets come out every day asserting things against persons that are five in six of them false?" "Yes," said Sir Philip, "but they are not so universally believed." Walpole: "I can assure you Sir Robert Walpole wishes that Philipson out as much as you, and he will be out." "So he ought long ago," said Sir Philip, "for the honour of Suffolk and Norfolk, and it is the Ministry's business to look to that. I am astonished it was not done when I complained last year, and as to my personal usage I have been opposed in my borough ever since I stood there by that servant of the Ministry who ruins my friends as much as he can by starving them, not suffering them to bake, brew, or work for the packets, or else winning them from me by these ways and by threats. A man who you know is a Jacobite, and whom all the Ministry acknowledged to be so, and yet they keep him in to nose me." Mr. Walpole was much distasted every time Sir Philip brought the Ministry in, and said it was not the Ministry's business, that Sir Robert Walpole knew nothing of the matter, but I desire to know what will content you? My brother, who was aware that he had a mind to make the turning the fellow out a personal friendship to Sir Philip, and to pin him down to acknowledge it as so great a work that he ought to remain satisfied with it, and not ask any further favours, told him that he had a great many things to require; being contented in this of his borough was one out of zeal for the Government, as well as in justice to the usage he had received, and that another was the doing something for his brother Dering, for whom he had long solicited a very small augmentation to the place he had already in the wine license office, but could never obtain it, though Sir Robert had promised it over and over again. "I speak this to you, Mr. Walpole," said he, "as one I think my friend and an honest gentleman." "And so is my brother Walpole," said

he. "I hope and believe so too," said Sir Philip, "but still he has done nothing for my brother." "Why, what would you have for him?" said Walpole. "Nay," said my brother, "you know what would content him, and was formerly so kind to enter into his concerns, believing him an honest, and sensible, and deserving man." "Yes," said Walpole, "so he is, and I wish him very well." They parted at last, and Walpole said he should be contented. What will come of this fine conference, is to be expected, but we both concluded Philipson will be out, and that the Ministry are like to be hard set this session. Sir Philip observed that Walpole, however, did not part very well pleased with him.

After dinner my brother Parker came to tell me that as he left the House, Sir Robert Walpole took hold of him and said my Lord Grantham had spoke to him about his uneasiness with relation to his borough, and desired to know what would content him, whether turning Philipson out would do it. My brother replied gravely, that he knew a great while ago that he was uneasy, and that turning Philipson out would content him if his successor were a friend. "Well," said Sir Robert, smiling, "if I have any interest he shall be out." My brother smiled in return, and left him.

At night Horace Walpole came to see me, and soon fell on the point of my brother Parker's dissatisfaction, that Mr. Dering had nothing done for him. "Now," said he, "I am sure it is not Sir Robert Walpole's fault, he is no enemy of his, but I have always heard him speak handsomely of him; but people mistake if they think Ministries can do all they are desired. The Court itself will often dispose of their own places, and I don't know what he would have." I replied, since he was pleased to mention my brother's dissatisfaction, I would speak to him on that head, and that I might do it freely, too, having always entertained a great value and respect for him, and flattered myself that he was very much my friend; my brother, I replied, does think he has reason to resent and so do I too; I think we both have been extremely ill-used, and Shippen could not have been worse. Mr. Walpole stopped me short, and, with a great discontent, said this is very hard, this is indeed very hard, and was going on. "Sir," said I, "I possibly may have spoken too harshly, but my meaning is no more than to express my own vexation in terms that may touch you." "Vexation," said Mr. Walpole, "who is it vexes you? I am sure Sir Robert Walpole is as true to his country's good, and has as clean hands, and has got his money as honestly as any man whatever." "Sir," said I, "I deny it not. I have a very great respect for Sir Robert. I believe him the ablest minister in the kingdom. I believe that he endeavours the good of his country; I believe the riches he has got are fairly got, and he is the best friend in the world where he takes; but the thing which has got him so many enemies are the personal disobligations he has done to private persons." "Enemies!" said Walpole, "I know of none he has made." I smiled at that and said, "Why, I am disobliged, and you see my brother Parker is so, and why? Because Sir Robert had not kept his word with us." "Word!" said Walpole, "he never promised Mr. Dering, that I know of." "Sir," said I, "he promised both my brother Parker and me, and surely there never was a more modest request. It was only to

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give our own brother, a man of acknowledged merit, some small addition to his present place, after a long service, and a faithful and zealous one, in an employment, which by his particular care was recovered from disorder, and much improved in the value arising from that office to the Exchequer; that my brother is as old a servant as any whatever to this family, for he was put into the wine license by the late King's own hand, at his first arrival in England, and had great reason to expect some advancement in so long a time, especially when two members of Parliament so zealous for the Government as my brother and I, put all our merits and the regard the Court should be pleased to show them, upon some small advance to this man, whose own services, merit, and capacity, entitled him to expect it even though he had not been our brother. That everybody knew Sir Robert Walpole does everything, and can do everything, by daily advancing persons to better things than we ask, who have neither family, fortune, nor merit to recommend them, at least not merit apparent to the world. That for our parts we are not unreasonable. We know some things Ministers cannot do, others they ought not to do; but we know other things they will not do, though they can, and our request was of this latter sort. It is said, what would Mr. Dering have? I answered, when I spoke for him last year to yourself and Sir Robert, the same question was asked me; and then imagining we were ourselves to look out, we pitched on several things; but what was the answer, this cannot be done, this is a place for a lord, or this is promised already, or this cannot possibly be done, without giving us a reason why. We therefore concluded it to no purpose to name, but thought it more respectful to leave it to the Ministry to consider his case, and find out something themselves. The year is run out, and we are as far to seek as ever, while in the meantime our brother eats his capital. This Sir," said I, "Sir Philip and I take for ill usage, and I must say we have both reason to insist that the Ministry, or if you please, Sir Robert, use us ill."

"Now to come to their usage of us with respect to Harwich. Give me leave to tell you all our story from the beginning." He seemed unwilling to hear me on that chapter, and, interrupting me, said he was of opinion Philipson should be out, and that Sir Robert is so too, though it is something extraordinary to dismiss an officer that has served so long. I replied I thought it more extraordinary he should have been allowed to serve so long, the character of the man being so long and so notoriously known to himself, to Sir Robert, and to Lord Townsend; he said it was true, but since the Ministry had continued him so long, past things were forgot, and if he be out, we must look upon it as purely to oblige Sir Philip and me. I replied that as far as his being out would ease us of pain in our borough, we would own an obligation done us, but I could not admit that our application was all the reason for removing him, for the Ministry ought in justice to the King and to themselves have turned him out long ago. He said the Ministry could not do it, that the Post Office would not suffer it, and when Parliament begun things were in such a situation that it could not be, that Mr. Carteret would not suffer it, and there was no reason to turn out Mr. Carteret in order to turn out Philipson. "Well, Sir," said I, "you must

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hear the whole process of my usage, and then you will judge whether the Ministry have used me well; I leave to speak of my brother Parker's particular merits and particular ill-usage in a borough where he has a natural interest, but shall speak only of my own.

"When the Parliament was to be summoned, I waited on the King, and told him that though loving my ease, I never yet would be in Parliament, yet having observed in all reigns that the first that was summoned was always most troublesome to the Prince, I was resolved to stand, that I might contribute my poor services to the settlement of his affairs. The King took it extremely kind and thanked me; asked me where it was? I replied at Harwich, where my brother had a natural interest, and would give me his to join my own; that his Majesty had servants there that had votes, and if his Majesty would not suffer them to be against me, I should meet with no opposition, and be at no expense. The King replied, they should be at my service, and said he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole to order Carteret that the Post Office should be for me. Upon this security I went down, but how was the King's orders obeyed? I was kept there two months and a half under a constant declaration that the Government servants were to be against me, and Philipson, the Commissary of the Packets, averred that I had not the Government's interest, and even named another person who was to come and oppose me on the Government's account, which was Admiral Cavendish, Carteret's son-in-law. At the same time that this was given out against me, Mr. Heath was sent for down by the Commissary Philipson to oppose my brother Parker, and Heath declared Sir Robert Walpole sent him down. This astonished our voters, and made them shy of promising us, and gave occasion to vast expense in treating etc., for the people were glad of this misunderstanding, because it made us spend our money. That I was kept two months at this rate, drinking and eating, in a manner not natural to me, which ended in a sickness I never yet wore off, and in a fever my brother Parker and my wife got there, wherein the lives of both were despaired of. I thought this monstrous usage. I knew the King's intentions, but found no effect from them. Who was it stood in my way? It was the Ministry. I wrote to Sir Robert a strong but studied letter upon it, yet nothing was done to ease me, and it was not till the very day before the election, that when I could be worried no longer, the Post Office thought fit to give their directions to Philipson, and then the Government's servants declared themselves. But after I was chosen, it might be thought my troubles were at an end; not at all; ever since, our friends are treated in the hardest manner imaginable. The town is poor, and the people subsist by serving the packets with beer, bread, candles, and working for the packet boats. In these matters none of our friends are suffered to do anything till they forsake us to range themselves on Philipson's side; then they may be employed, but otherwise are let to starve. What is this but ruining my brother's interest and mine there, and who can we attribute this to but the Ministry? Carteret indeed, is the first occasion, because he told me himself he never would forgive my brother's inviting me to stand there; but Carteret could do nothing if the Ministry did not suffer it. Now,"

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said I, "I leave you to judge whether I have not reason to say that my brother Parker and I are ill used." Mr. Walpole replied he was sorry I had met with such trouble; he was sure his brother had no design to give me any; that, indeed, I was not known to him, but that himself had acquainted him with my character, and that nobody was more attached to the Government than I was. I desired I might interrupt him there to express to him my acknowledgment for doing me that justice, and to tell him that I was sensible of a constant friendship from himself. He went on and said that in all my story, he did not see that I had any reason to accuse the Ministry of using me ill, but that it was Mr. Carteret who had given me the trouble, who he knew did long oppose my being chosen, because he had his son-in-law Cavendish, whom he wished to bring in, and therefore would not yield up the point till he could not help it; but that even Carteret was not so entirely to be blamed for that opposition, because Harwich is a Government borough, where time out of mind one of the members has ever been a place man, as in reason it should be, seeing the town depends upon the Government, and though Mr. Carteret had acted on this last occasion with a particular view to his own family, yet in the general, the supporting the Government's interest and nomination of one member there, was a right thing. That for my sake this maxim was laid aside, and therefore I ought to think I had a favour done me, and endeavours should not be used to make Harwich an independent borough. I interrupted him, and said, I knew nobody desired it should be so, that Sir Philip had acted nothing but in his own defence; at which he shook his head and said, "Well," after which he stopped. Then, going on, he said, "As to Heath's going down, it was no wonder. He had formerly been chosen there, and had some friends there; nor was it to be wondered he should say things to gain him more, but he was positive Sir Robert did not send him." I told him I knew very well he lied in saying he did, but no orders coming down, he was left to serve himself with Sir Robert's name. Mr. Walpole replied these were things that would happen every where, and that in the end I found the Government did serve me. I answered, I was sorry to see he did not think I had reason to complain, but I should still say I was very ill used. We then turned the discourse to public matters, and talked over the Peace and the affair of the Hessian troops, and he gave me sufficient reason why they ought to be continued till the Emperor comes to agreement and a thorough peace be established, namely, that they are not kept as the malcontents pretend to defend the Hanover dominions, but really to fulfil our engagements with the Dutch, who having nobody to fear but the Emperor, would not in reason accede to the Treaty of Seville, till they were sure they should be defended from the Emperor's attacks by land; that unless a formidable army covered them on the side of Germany, they would in case of an attack be obliged to accommodate themselves with the Emperor, and so be obliged against their wills to quit our alliance, a thing to be prevented by all means. That it is nothing but a good army in Germany that prevents the Emperor and the King of Prussia from commencing war, and that the quarrel between Prussia and Hanover for a truss of hay is only a pretence to cover greater matters, which the Emperor has in view, actuating the Court of

Prussia, over which he has got an ascendant, in what manner he pleases, but that the army we have procured in readiness against their attempts prevents that cowardly King from stirring; that all our allies are sensible it is no electorate quarrel, but a more general intention against the peace of Europe, and therefore Spain, France and Holland, Denmark and Sweden all declared that if Hanover should be attacked by Prussia, they would make it a common cause and defend that State; in a word, that the only means to bring the Emperor to peaceable thoughts was to be able to resist him by land. At parting, I said, with a serious face, "Mr. Walpole, remember that Philipson must be out." He said all should be done that could be. I replied, "Do you promise it?" "I never promise," said he, "till a thing be done." I replied, "Then there's no occasion for promising; but do you promise to do what you can in it?" He replied that he did very heartily.

My conclusion, when he was gone, was, that if they can keep Philipson in they still will do it; that they will dismiss him, if at all, very late, to keep a rod as it were over my brother and me, imagining we shall be influenced in our voting during the session by it. That possibly they will suspend doing anything till my Lord Carteret comes over, and then lay the fault on him that he is not turned out. Lastly, that by pretending a great difficulty to compass his turning out, we are to think they have fully satisfied us, and done so much that we must not be eager in my brother Dering's affair. In the meantime, I can discover by all these transactions what suggestions have been instilled into the King against my brother Parker and me, and particularly that we have been aiming to make Harwich an independent borough, and concealed from him the bitter usage we have received, as well as the vile character of Philipson, which being made known to his Majesty, cannot but draw reflection on his Ministers, that they have so long kept in an enemy to the present family, to prejudice the interest and consequently cool the zeal of two men who are the most attached to the King's interest of any in the kingdom and that without any motive of interest, place, or pension.

Tuesday, 3 February.—This morning the Earl of Grantham came to see me, and asked me if Sir Robert Walpole had spoke to me yesterday at the House. I answered, I did not see him, but he had spoke to Sir Philip Parker, and taken notice that his Lordship had mentioned to him the Harwich affair, and that he told Sir Philip in a laughing way if he had any interest, Philipson should be out. "Yes," said Lord Grantham to me, "I told Sir Robert that morning at Court that it was a shame two such zealous men and who asked nothing, should be put to pain in their borough by the Government's officer, and that he should be kept in who was so known a disaffected man"; to which Sir Robert replied that he knew Philipson was so, and though it was not his business, he should be out. My Lord thereupon called the Duke of Newcastle up to be witness to what Sir Robert said. Sir Robert repeated he should be out, and my brother and I made as easy as possible there. The Duke of Newcastle said to him, he was glad to hear him say so, for he was certainly a Jacobite. "Pray," said Lord Grantham, "will you assure Sir Philip and my Lord Percival of it to-day at the House, for they are both very angry, and

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Sir Philip outrageous ; you take the way, else, to lose your friends." That, Sir Robert promised, he would speak to us, and now you tell me he did speak to Sir Philip, which I am very glad of. I answered I had great obligations to his Lordship for entering so into our affairs, and I doubted not Sir Robert's intentions at present, but should hope to see it done, and that soon, because when my Lord Carteret comes over, who protects Carteret the Post Master, who protects Philipson, they may decline meddling in it, and lay the fault on my Lord Carteret. He replied, they would not let it go so far, nor would my Lord Carteret's interest keep him in, for the Court knew my Lord Carteret to be a false man and no depending on him. I then told my Lord, that my brother and I were more uneasy for the apprehension that we had been misrepresented to the King and Queen, than for the trouble we had at Harwich, for the keeping in place such a fellow as Philipson to give us trouble there was so scandalous with respect to ourselves, and so much against the King's interest, that it could not be justified but by strong arguments that must be levelled against my brother and me to the prejudice of our character, and we were very unfortunate in that having testified more zeal than any for his Majesty's Government and person, because we sought no pension or employment, we should be repaid with an ill opinion of us. My Lord replied there was nothing of that ; he could assure me that he had heard the King say he took me for one of the honestest and most zealous subjects in his kingdom, and that the Queen had told him she thought me one of the best men, and the King had said the same of Sir Philip. I answered it made us both very happy to hear this, as I should soon inform my brother, but I had still another reason to suspect their good opinion of me, though now it is cleared up, and that was my brother Dering's not succeeding to some place about the Prince after the Queen's gracious audiences to me when I applied in his behalf. That she then said she knew Mr. Dering, and that everybody spoke well of him, and she was obliged to me for recommending so proper a man as I characterised him to her son ; that she would put him into her list, and do what she could with the King to obtain my request. I told his Lordship I made a second application, and had the same gracious encouragement to expect good event, but nothing was come of it, which made me sure, seeing besides how much the Prince desired it too, that some objections had been raised against the person who recommended him. But after what his Lordship now told me, I should revive my hopes, and, as the Scripture says, possess my soul in patience. My Lord said he knew the Prince desired every day more and more to have Mr. Dering about him, and that the Queen must have a good opinion of him, for he never heard her hint anything to the contrary, and last summer he was admitted at Kensington into rooms that nobody else was, to play at cards etc. I desired my Lord when fit opportunities offered to drop a word to the Queen in his favour, which he readily promised. Then returning to what I said about ill impressions given the King or Queen, he assured me Sir Robert Walpole never gave any, and that he had it from both their mouths ; that the Queen had told him Sir Robert never had given her an ill character of any person living ; and that the King one day, holding a scandalous libel in his hand, said he wondered how Sir Robert should gain

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personal enemies, who was nobody's enemy; for I tell you, said he, my Lord, he never in his life spoke ill of any one man to me, and it is the only quarrel I have with him, that he will not tell me who are my enemies. My Lord added that when he told Sir Robert this, Sir Robert answered, "His Majesty does me justice in this, for I am no man's enemy, nor would have any man mine, and never did in my life speak ill to the King of any one man to hurt him."

Mr. Clerk dined with me, and in the evening I went to the Royal Society, being summoned to a Council, and was sworn in, it being the first time of my appearance there since I was chose. We there resolved, *nem. cont.*, that for the future all members who had been so long of the Society as to have paid twenty pounds in the whole, should for the future be excused their annual payments of fifty-two shillings per annum, and their bonds be delivered up, and that all who are in arrears should upon payment of a certain sum be for ever acquitted, and lastly, that future members should be admitted on condition only of paying down at once a sum of twenty-three pounds, or a sum near it, for I have forgotten what it is exactly. Our reason was that very few at this day will discharge their arrears or pay on, and we judged it the only way to support the Society to take the resolution above mentioned.

Wednesday, 4 February.—This morning came on a debate in the House of Commons, of which I shall in a few days send the following account to Doctor Coghill*, in Ireland, commissioner of the Customs there, and Privy Counsellor :—

Sir,

On Wednesday, 3rd inst., came on a very serious debate upon continuing in British pay for one year longer the twelve thousand Hessian troops. It began by a dispute whether this should be considered in the House or in a Committee; for when Mr. Pelham, Secretary of War, gave in the estimate of these troops, and moved the House to go into a Committee according to custom to consider of it, Mr. Daniel Pulteney strongly opposed it, alleging that the continuing these troops is so great a charge to Great Britain, and so unnecessary to her service and security, so evidently designed for the defence alone of the Hanover dominions, and so certain an entail upon these nations of a standing army for interest which Great Britain has no concern to support, that the House ought to receive the motion with contempt and disdain, and reject it without a debate; or if it must be debated, it were better to do it in the House, than in a Committee, as we should be the sooner rid of it; but he could not imagine one gentleman would defend it who had any regard to the honour and interest of his country in general, or to the sense of those he represented, and he should look on any such to be betrayers of their liberties and enemies to the public.

Mr. Pelham said that it appeared very strange to him that the constant custom of considering supplies in a Committee should be broke into; that he would not make answer to that gentleman and enter into the merits of his motion until the same was referred to the Committee; in the meantime he hoped the House would not think it was for want of arguments to show the reasonableness of entertaining the Hessians, which he could prove to be not only fit but necessary.

* *See p. 6, supra.*

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Sir William Lumly Sanderson made a warm speech for debating this matter in the House, and, as if it had been already agreed to, inveighed against the Peace, the measures taken of late years, and the incapacity of our Ministers. He was answered by my Lord Malpas, and Sir William Young, who insisted on going into a Committee, till when he reserved what he had more to say in defence of the Hessian troops. Sir Wilfrid Lawson replied, that by the backwardness of gentlemen to consider this matter in the House, and by their not producing any arguments for maintaining these Hessians, he concluded they were sensible of their disability to produce any; he added that as this was a motion of the last and utmost consequence to the honour, interest, and liberties of the nation, it was probable gentlemen might grow into great warmth, and therefore he was desirous it might be debated in the House, where the Speaker, who knew better than any man the orders and rules of decency of their proceedings, and also knew as well how to keep gentlemen to them, would prevent any irregularities that might arise. He said it was plain to him, that these Hessians are kept up singly to defend Hanover, and not for any service intended to, or any collateral good that could accrue to Great Britain. That this being the case, we ought to consider how much the doing it impaired his Majesty's Parliamentary title to the Crown, which he took to be his only title, and that this title is a compact or contract made with this nation, one part of which contract is that Great Britain shall not be obliged to enter into wars for defence of his Majesty's German dominions; that if this be broke into on his side, his subjects are absolved of their obligations. That this is the sense the nation will put upon it, and therefore for the sake of his Majesty and his family, he hoped the House would not support the measures of a Ministry which had so fatal a consequence. That it were to be wished when the Act of Succession passed provision had been made to oblige his late Majesty to renounce Hanover to some other Prince, that had he or any little Prince of Germany been offered the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland on that foot, there is no doubt but they would have accepted them with thanks, and not have refused so good a bargain, for the sake of a mean, unworthy territory.

Sir Robert Walpole replied he was sorry to see so ill a return made his Majesty for his great care in concluding a Peace which we had so lately thanked him for in the terms of just, honourable, and advantageous, and which we have promised to support. That it is visible his Majesty had calculated this Peace entirely and solely with a view to the interest of Great Britain, to her honour, peace and trade, in so much that he had exposed his own territories to a possibility of being invaded for our sakes. That he never in his life saw so irregular a proceeding, as to consider supplies in the House before they passed the Committee; but seeing other gentlemen made so ill a use of his desire to keep to Parliamentary methods, as to pretend that nothing could be said in favour of the Hessians, he would consent that the House should debate it now.

Secretary Pelham then declared he would acquiesce in it, and showed that the true design of the Hessian troops was never to defend Hanover, but to guard one part of Europe from the

ambitious views of another. That it being justly doubtful whether the Emperor would accede to the Treaty of Seville, from the backwardness he has hitherto shown, the troops he is marching, the alliance he has formed with Prussia, Saxony, Muscovy, and other lesser States of Germany, it was not only a prudent but a necessary measure to be prepared against any attempt he should incline to make not merely against his Majesty's Electorate dominions but against any of the Powers engaged in alliance with us to maintain the Treaty of Seville. That the Emperor knows well if he could oblige the Dutch to withdraw from our alliance, he should then dissolve the whole confederacy, and that it would be in his power so to do, if that State lay open to his attacks. That they therefore wisely stipulated an army should be formed in Germany, ready to cover them, and resist an invasion, and on that condition acceded to the Seville Treaty, wherein they have no advantages allowed them by Spain comparable with what Great Britain has obtained. That with the help of these Hessians, such an army is formed, as will in all probability prevent the Emperor from going to war, but it is certain on the other hand, if there be not a sufficient army, he will be tempted to invade the States, who in such case must desert us, and then there's an end of all we have been doing. That it is no less certain the maintenance of the Hessians is a charge, but for the reasons given it is a prudent and necessary one, and we are not to think we deal more hardly by ourselves, than our allies do by themselves, for we are the only power which yet has reduced their forces; that the Spaniards augment theirs, the French maintain theirs, and the Dutch who on occasion of the Hanover Treaty raised twenty-four thousand men in addition to what they had before, still keep them on foot; that so little do all our allies look on this to be an electorate quarrel, that as soon as the King of Prussia, influenced entirely by the Vienna Councils, threatened to invade Hanover, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden declared to that Prince that they looked on such an attempt as a cause wherein they were all concerned, not as a design to right himself in such trivial matters as listing a dozen soldiers, or carrying away a load of hay, but that his purpose was under that pretence to disturb the tranquility of Europe, and particularly to fall upon Holland. As to what had been said of the Act of Succession being impaired by keeping up these troops one year longer, he could not see how it was impaired more now than when in former years the same was done, and this argument against them never urged, and everybody knows that foreign armies taken into pay for a particular purpose is the most usual thing in the world, and had ever been done when there was occasion, not only by foreign States, but by our preceeding Kings.

He was answered by Mr. Watkyn Williams Wynne, who spoke popularly, but not much to the argument, and by Mr. Oglethorpe, who had spoke and voted for approving the Peace, but now proposed the sending over twelve thousand English and Irish troops in lieu of the Hessians, who he was sure would behave themselves as bravely as any Germans whatever, or if they were raw men, might garrison the Dutch towns, while as many Dutch might be drawn out to supply the place of the Hessians. That by this means those raw men would learn their trade in the best school of

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discipline, and might introduce the use of English manufactures there to the great advantage of our trade, at least they would be cheaper to us, in wearing our own cloth, hats, stockings, etc.; besides that, he had observed in looking over the estimate of the Hessians, there is an officer to five private men, which must greatly enhance the reckoning.

Mr. Dodington made a very handsome and strong speech for the Hessians, and reduced the debate to the three only points before us, whether we should make good our stipulations with our allies, perfect the work already approved, and keep our word to the King, as contained in our address, that we would stand by and support him against all insults and indignities that should be offered him. He showed the Peace of Seville was a variation only not a violation of the Hanover Treaty, since it only provided for the surer execution of what the Emperor had before yielded to and which he afterwards seemed backward to execute; but nothing new was required of the Emperor or agreed upon between the contracting Powers to his prejudice.

Mr. Morris, son to the Admiral, expressed himself much against the Peace itself, and the measure of supporting it by Hessian troops. He said he looked upon it as maintaining a standing army for the service of Hanover, contrary to the Act of Succession, by which the King enjoys his Crown. That a constant annual drain of two hundred and forty-one thousand pounds, which must be in specie, for we have no trade to those parts, would be sensibly felt in the general balance of our commerce, and distress our manufacturers, by the diminution of our circulating cash. That we ought to be very careful of laying unnecessary burthens upon our fellow subjects, especially in such dangerous points as these, because we find precedents grow upon us, and that we never get rid of any weight when once laid upon us.

Lord Hervey answered him in a long and studied speech, which did him a great deal of honour, and the more, that he made it seem extemporary, by replying to particular objections and arguments in the course they had been urged, some of which perhaps had never entered his imagination.

Mr. George Heathcot, for whose sake the whole power of the Ministry was exerted to give him admittance in the House to the exclusion of Mr. Fox, who was generally supposed to have the fairer right, made a very urgent and bold speech against the Hessians. He said the keeping them at our expense was a breach of the contract made with this family, and doubted whether it would not throw us into a state of nature. That the English nation have still the same sturdy temper their ancestors showed on occasions as small as this; small as it appears to some, though really of the greatest consequence that ever came under debate, both to the King and to the kingdom. That our history shows the nation has more than once eased themselves of the burthen of Kings who kept not their contract, that the people will still be ready to do the same if not kept under by a standing overgrown army. That Kings of Great Britain have by law their bounds assigned, which they cannot pass, no more than the people theirs: when they do the people have a right to ease themselves. Richard the second found it so, and examples are our tutors. That the not defending Hanover at the expense of England is stipulated

in the contract made with this family, and is one of those bounds our Kings cannot pass. That we ought to be precious of the liberties handed down to us by that great man of immortal memory, King William.

Mr. Barnard, member for London, said he was against the address of thanks, not only because he did not approve the Peace, but because he foresaw the Hessian troops would be kept up on pretence of rendering the Peace a general one. That we were then told it was an absolute one, and that the Emperor would come into it, but now we are told the contrary. That he could not be convinced by anything he had heard, that these troops were for any other use than to defend Hanover from the resentment of Prussia, for as to the Emperor, he believed he was not able to attack the Dutch, neither was he willing, having no sort of quarrel with them, as Prussia had with Hanover. He was not able without the consent of Prussia, whose territories he must pass to come at them, and Princes don't love their neighbours' armies should tread their ground, though ever so good friends, and though Prussia might possibly attempt upon Hanover, yet he could never believe it would be on account of the Seville Treaty, wherein that Prince had no concern for the issue, as he had a great one not to disoblige Great Britain, because he has now a relation to it; that he is besides a Protestant Prince, and brother to our King, and therefore he did not believe he would molest even Hanover itself, though his resentment should be just, which is yet doubtful to him.

Mr. Winnington expressed himself very well pleased with the zeal which gentlemen showed for their country, and said if these troops were to be kept up merely to protect the Hanover dominions, he believed not one man would be for them, but he could not help thinking they were necessary on a more general account, and then enlarged on the reasons given by the Court side before. He concluded with an observation on that article of the Act of Settlement relating to the Hanover dominions, that it ends with these words—"except with consent of Parliament." If, therefore, added he, the Parliament should consent directly and explicitly to defend the Hanover dominions for the sake of that electorate alone, it could not be called a breach of the Act of Succession, much less setting the people free from their obligations, which was a strange doctrine.

Lord Morpeth spoke after him in his usual manner, and Shippen next, who said nothing new, or indeed to the particular purpose, but inveighed against the ministry on popular and general topics, as is his custom.

Colonel Bladen said this matter had received so long a discussion, that he would not recapitulate the arguments on either side, but only express his own thoughts that these troops were not designed for the service of Hanover, but of the common cause, and particularly to make good our engagements to the Dutch, which could not be done so cheap by sending troops of our own. That gentlemen of the other side had agreed the Peace was as good as could be expected, considering our circumstances, and the House had already judged it in itself a very good one; that being so, it was inconsistent to do a thing that would render it ineffectual; that we had justly blamed a former Ministry for abandoning their allies,

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and particularly the Dutch, to the mercy of the French, as a breach of faith, and for us to leave them now at the mercy of the Emperor, after they had acceded to a Peace wherein not they but we have all the advantage, would be equally barbarous and impolitic, for the consequence would be they would quit us, and then the Emperor would have more heart to refuse his accession, and the charges which now fall on the Dutch would in case of a war fall on Great Britain; so that he looked on the maintaining these Hessians to be a saving to the nation. That Hanover as a Protestant State, deserved at least our affection, and that it would be unjust and barbarous not to protect them from a danger we ourselves have drawn them into, and which for our sake alone they have incurred. That the Peace was never said to be universal, but only absolute with respect to Spain; that he could not but observe that the Peace of Seville was lately represented of no advantage to us, since the Emperor was so very terrible, that he could alone withstand all the allies together and defeat our schemes, but now the Hessian troops are proposed, he is represented so insignificant that we need not take any measures to resist him. This, he thought, was talking very inconsistently.

It is needless to trouble you with the contents of every gentleman's speech, they being only repetitions of what was said before, for the argument was near exhausted. Mr. Thomas Windham, who had two places given him, and was brought into the House by Sir Robert Walpole, distinguished himself by the sharpness and freedom with which he spoke against the Hessians and the Ministry. He said, as an Englishman, he could not vote for them, nor could show his zeal for his Majesty better than by appearing warm in this affair. That his Majesty held his Crown by the Act of Succession, and this was an infringement of it, and consequently of his title; that twelve thousand Hessians were a standing army, be they where you will, and the maintaining them would never be borne by Englishmen unless kept under by a standing army. That the Ministry, our modern treaty mongers, and jacklanthorns had thrown everything into confusion; that if we must furnish twelve thousand men in Germany, why not send them from England and Ireland? What occasion for eighteen thousand seven hundred men at home to parade it about and powder their hair, unless it be to terrify the subject into slavery? Is not Great Britain safe at present, now that the only Powers which can disturb us, are, as we are told, our best friends, France and Spain? Can there be a better opportunity to employ our soldiers than this of sending them to Germany; and will not that show there is no design upon our liberties? On the contrary, have we not reason to suspect there are bad designs if they be left here at a time when they may be useful abroad and save a great expense to the nation? The nation is poor, and though loyal, discontented. They can bear no more, and will be convinced how fit it were to ease them of their burthens, and their fears, by sending part of our English troops abroad. Our soldiers and officers are brave men, they, too, must be uneasy to be let rust at home when they might be useful abroad; it is a reflection on their courage, there is a duty to our King and another to our country, he must ever prefer the last to the first; the King is the greatest man in the world when he goes hand in hand with

his Parliament ; but if their interests are to be considered separately, he thought it much safer the King should be under the influence of his Parliament, than the Parliament under that of their King, the rather, that to be under the King's influence is to be slaves of a Ministry. He concluded that he had been misled by the opinion he had of men, but had found such incapacity and insincerity in them, that he would for the future judge for himself, as every honest man must for the future do, if he will discharge his duty to those he represents, and preserve his country from slavery, which though not to be apprehended under his present Majesty, for whom he was ready to sacrifice his life and fortune, and who, he is satisfied, means well but is misled, may be feared from his successor. He wished there never had been such a place as Hanover, the Ministers of which Court had too great an influence over our counsels in the late reign, and possibly may have some in this. One gentleman having said it was irregular to debate on the Hessians at all, since the motion ought to have been first made for continuing these troops before the Estimate was given in, otherwise the House would take no cognisance of it, Sir Philip York denied that an irregular method had been followed, and alleged that as this was a demand for money, it ought to arise from the King, not from the House ; that accordingly the King had demanded it, by giving the Estimate in as a consequence of the treaties laid before the House, this being an engagement which by those treaties his Majesty had entered into, that it was certainly both unusual and inconvenient to debate this matter first in the House, because it could not be so thoroughly examined, for want of that liberty of speech which is allowed in a Committee. He then spoke to the subject itself.

I can't recollect any more of this debate, except that Sir Archer Crofts, in his zeal, said that he would be for maintaining the Hessians, though the defence of Hanover should be alone the reason, because the King had done so much for us that we cannot do enough for him, and besides, that it is a Protestant State, that we see the Protestants abroad in all places oppressed, and that he wished there were more States of our religion under his Majesty than he is already possessed of.

Mr. Verney, the Welsh judge, though of the same side, said he could not agree with Sir Archer, that if Hanover alone was concerned the Hessians should be maintained ; that if Hanover should accidentally be brought into question on account of the measures taken by his Majesty for the sake of England, that indeed altered the case ; but he did not take the thing even in this light, for he judged that the Emperor's view is to dissipate our confederacy, and for this reason must vote for the Hessians. He gave his reasons why he preferred them to English troops, and said among other things, that gentlemen who are so justly averse to a standing army, should consider whether an army of foreigners paid only yearly, and remaining in the midst of Germany, was not safer for Great Britain than twelve thousand Englishmen raised for that purpose, who, if what gentlemen feared were true, that these Hessians are to be entailed upon us, would for the same reason be kept for as long a time, and be more unwilling to be dismissed than foreigners, and then indeed we should have an effectual standing army. It was answered by some member that the

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Hessians cannot march to the assistance of the Dutch when required, because they must pass through territories devoted to the Empire.

The speakers I have not already mentioned on either side were Sir William Strickland, General Ross, and Mr. Cammel, of Wales, for the Court, and Lord Morpeth, Mr. Digby, Sir John St. Aubin, Harley, Sands, Vernon, Viner, and Counsellor Bootle against it; the last hinted at a design to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an old Act by which placemen and pensioners are excluded the House.

Most of the arguments against the Hessians, though popular did not, as I could see, belong to the debate, and I was perfectly convinced that the question was no more than whether we would sacrifice our peace, or take the probable means to secure it. I chose the latter, and therefore voted with the majority. The debate, as you see, was warm, and it lasted from one till eight, when the question being put to refer the motion to a Committee, at first proposed by Pelham, and, as was regular, we carried it two hundred and forty-eight, against one hundred and sixty-nine, which terminated the struggle; for neither side thought fit to renew the debate, and it passed the Committee without a word against it.

Sir, I am very much obliged to you for the favour of yours; what are the several duties on raw wool and on worsted and woollen yarns in England and Ireland, I know not. I think I told you Mr. Scroop said that affair must pass the Irish Parliament as well as English, and therefore nothing could be done this session. There is another design of bringing in a Bill to allow the free importation of Irish cattle by repealing the Act passed in King Charles the Second's reign that prohibited it. I should be glad of your thoughts upon it.

I am, Sir, &c.,

PERCIVAL.

To the Rt. Honble. Marmaduke Coghill, Esq.,
In Dublin.

Thursday, 5 February.—I went to Court, where the King again spoke to me, and it was the more remarkable because there was a great crowd, many Dukes, Earls, etc.; and he had spoke to me twice successively before, yet I was the first he addressed himself to, after my Lord John Russell had been presented to kiss his hand, and then he turned to the French Ambassador, and spoke to nobody else, but withdrew. I had the pleasure to see Carteret of the Post Office present, who stood like a colonel advanced beyond the line before all the courtiers, and none but he and the King at their ease within the circle. As soon as the King retired, I saw him make up to Townsend, which I suppose was to tell his story his own way. I did not go to the House, but dined with Mr. Dodington, where were my brother Parker, Mr. Cary, and Mr. Vyner. I found by Mr. Dodington's free way of talking that I have not been in the wrong in thinking a long time past that the Speaker is forming a party in the House of reasonable Tories and discontented Whigs, to rise upon the ruins of Sir Robert Walpole. He said that the Ministry had used him at Winchelsea as ill in his borough, though a Lord of the Treasury, as we complain we are used by them at Harwich. He also ridiculed Sir Robert, for having such a passion to the House of Commons, because he shined so well in the debates,

that he dressed himself out every morning to appear there, as if it were to see his mistress. Dodington had been a creature of the Earl of Sunderland; Cary of my Lord Wilmington, and Vyner the son of a famous Lord Mayor in King James' reign; but this gentleman denied himself to be a Jacobite, and insisted he was for nothing but his country; he speaks to figures in the House, and with spirit, and always divides with the Tories, and does not want for sense, nor words in private discourse, in which last he is a little redundant, for he swears like a dragoon.

Friday, 6 February.—This morning Mr. Taylor came and we discoursed over affair of my estate, after which I went and visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was at home; there I found my wife's uncle, Mr. Bromly, who was Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and his son; and soon after came in Mr. Shippen, Mr. Watkyn Williams Wynn, and two other gentlemen of the greatest distance from the Court. I guessed they came to consult together, and immediately withdrew. I afterwards called on my Lord Bingly, the Duke of Argyle and Sir Edward Knatchbull, who were all abroad. I then went to the House, but there was nothing to do except to read the land tax, which is this year two shillings in the pound.

Mr. Taylor and Dr. Couraye dined with me. I stayed the evening at home. Cousin Le Grand and Cousin Fortrey called upon me.

Saturday, 7.—This morning I visited Mr. Horace Walpole, Major Smith, Brother Percival, Sir Edward Dering, and Cousin Southwell, who were all at home, the first excepted. I afterwards returned home, and my Lord Bingly came to see me, who talking among various other things of the French Prophets, as they were called (those enthusiasts who some years ago came into England and infected some of our own people, and were headed by Fashew of Geneva and others), told me how pleasantly they were expelled Yorkshire. It seems a band of them came to York City, and having taken a room began to preach. Now at their religious exercises they used strange convulsive postures, stretching out a leg, after that an arm, grinning, shaking the head, and such like, as the Quakers did, when first that sect sprung up. An apothecary of the town happening to be by at the time, and seeing one of those people begin irregular and distorted motions, was surprised, imagining the man was suddenly seized with convulsive fits, thereupon drew out his lancet, and calling one to his assistance, had him held, in order to bleed him. The man's enthusiasm increasing on him, more help was required, and so he being overpowered by dint of strength, was fairly let blood to so great a quantity that he came to himself, and his fits passed off, the apothecary declaring he must be obliged to let him bleed on till they did so. This accident turned these people into so great ridicule, that they could not stand the jests that everywhere were made of them, but sneaked away, and not only abandoned the city but the county.

After my Lord had ended his visit, I went to Court, where there was a great crowd, the two Houses not sitting this day. Mr. Carteret was there likewise, who saw both the King and Queen speak a considerable time to me, and the Queen returned to talk to me a second time, while nothing was said to him, all which, doubtless, mortified him exceedingly. The Queen talked much of Doctor Couraye, and praised me for protecting him. I replied

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it was her Majesty who was his protector by her generosity to him. She replied, not at all, but that she thought him a very honest man, and would see him in the summer; that in the meantime she would have me assure him she would take care of him, but, I think, said she, he is still a Papist. "True, Madam," said I, "but he agrees with us in the great point in difference." "What is that?" said she. "It is," said I, "in the Sacrament of bread and wine." "But," said she, "that is nothing, while he owns the Pope's infallibility." "Madam," said I, "he owns no infallibility either in Pope or Councils." "Why then," said she, "does he not declare himself a Protestant?" "Madam," said I, "the wonder is how he is so much a Protestant considering he is a monk, but he has a scruple, which I take to be more a point of discipline than religion, and that is, he thinks there ought to be a visible head of the Christian Church." "We must not own that," said she, "in England." "No, Madam," said I, "nor does he desire he should have any power here, but he thinks the ancient Church always owned such a sort of head; for the rest he does not wish he had such power as to disorder the constitution and government of this or any other State." "I think," said she, "he has writ in favour of our Ordinations?" "Yes, Madam," said I. "Why," said she, "the Papists do not deny our Ordinations to be good." "Madam," said I, "the Church of France has not yet formally denied them; but the generality of their clergy deny it." Says she, "when I was in Germany, a Jesuit told me our marriages, baptism, and the other sacrament are good for those who receive them, but that our clergy were sinful in administering them." "Madam," replied I, "Dr. Couraye thinks otherwise of our clergy, and therefore has so provoked the clergy of France that he must never think of going back." "No," said she, "he must not." "He was," said I, "tempted back when last in Holland, but he would not venture." "He was in the right of it," said she, "he'd pass his time but ill."

After this, the King came up and said something to me, asked me whether I ever went to Charlton in the winter. I answered, "No, my family were always here in this season; my house is cold, and it would be inconvenient to go." He said I was in the right hand, especially since I must go through the City; that a bridge at Lambeth would be convenient, and the clamour the City would raise against it would soon be over, as it was against the bridge at Fulham.

This constant speaking to me is a demonstration that I have been misrepresented to the King, and that the Court are returned to those favourable thoughts it had of me a year ago, and I look upon this gracious regard of me now as proceeding from a desire in them that I should perceive their sensibility of having wronged me in their opinion.

My Lord Grantham took an opportunity to take me aside and tell me that Sir Robert Walpole had again desired him to tell me that Philipson should be out, adding that he was a vile fellow.

Cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 8 February.—Went to St. James's Church, where Dr. Territ preached a very good sermon on the distinction between moral and positive duties, and shewed the Christian religion did not free men from the former, which have the preference

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over the latter, though both are to a Christian necessary. His text was, "These ought you to have done, and not have left the other undone." I stayed at home the rest of the day, and Dr. Couraye dined with me, who was much pleased with the Queen's discourse about him. In the evening Mr. John Temple, Mr. St. Hyacinth, and brother Parker came to see me. My brother told me he had writ to Harwich that Philipson would be out, that our friends may take heart again.

Monday, 9.—This morning I visited Mr. Taylor, Mr. St. Lenger, and Dr. Territ, which last was at home. Went to the House. I met Captain Lucas, of Harwich, who came this morning to town, doubtless upon the report that Philipson is to be out, to get his employment. After dinner, went to our Music Club. I read a sixpenny pamphlet writ in defence of the Ministry, entitled "The Treaty of Seville, and the Measures of the last four years, impartially considered in a letter to a friend," which ought to put a stop to the clamours of people against the Administration. It is of a clear style, methodical, and shows that the best steps have been taken since the Treaty of Hanover that could be to settle Europe.

Tuesday, 10.—This day the House met upon a motion of Sir William Wyndham's to consider of the state of the nation. The Speaker acquainted us with the Rule of Parliament, that before the House resolved itself into a Committee, gentlemen should call for the papers they judged necessary for a foundation of their proceedings, that they might be referred to the Committee, for that whatever was not so referred could not be made use of. This produced a debate, Daniel Pulteney, William Pulteney, Mr. Gibbons, Sir William Wyndham, Winnington, and Sir Joseph Jekyl alleging that the consideration of the state of the nation was so general a thing, and took in so many heads that it was impossible to particularize every paper that might be necessary to their proceedings, and that the journals which contained them were though no record abroad, yet a record to the House, which every member had a right to call for and make use of in their debates. Secretary Pelham and Sir Robert Walpole replied, that the Committee could not use or argue from papers they were not possessed of, and therefore gentlemen should now move for what they think necessary, but they hoped it was not the intent to ask for papers, or recur to the journals that relate to past transactions already determined; that on the conclusion of a session the matters which passed that session are over, and not to be overhauled, so as to render the papers and journals concerning them a foundation of new enquiry and resolutions; if that were so, nothing could receive a final determination, but the most important things, and which have long ago been decided, would be rendered uncertain, and set into a fluctuating condition. If gentlemen would recur to the journals for information only, it should not be opposed, but anything they contain ought not to be made a foundation in this enquiry on the state of the nation, for then a Prorogation would not put an end to a session. Mr. William Pulteney said some papers were fit to be called for, and accordingly moved for the Treaty of Seville, and the Dutch accession, both which were ordered. Then he added that nothing was more usual than to make past matters a ground and a foundation

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of future enquiries and resolutions. Were not the Ministry of Queen Anne's reign impeached by a subsequent Parliament, though the former Parliament had approved their proceedings? If what Sir Robert said was true, there could be no impeaching a bad Ministry hereafter; it seemed to him as if some gentlemen were apprehensive of an impeachment; he could assure them he had no such thought, and if any one else intended it, he was not in the secret.

The Speaker then desired to explain himself, and said that by not using papers uncalled for, he did not mean they might not be used as part of gentlemen's speech, and if he was of another opinion formerly, he was not ashamed to own his mistake; but they could not be made a foundation of their debates.

Oglethorp said he did not know but the result of this enquiry into the state of the nation might end in an impeachment: what can or ought to tie up the hands of a House of Commons; if impeachments are a right that belong to us, we must be allowed the means to do it, and they must be the going back to former times however sanctified by Parliament. At length it was understood and agreed that the journals should be made up of, as part of gentlemen's speeches, for that they were not a bare history of facts, but kept for use as well as instruction, but they should not be used as a foundation for censuring. And Mr. Edgcomb was voted into the chair.

The House being now resolved into a Committee, Sir William Wyndham rose up and said that as he had moved for an enquiry into the state of the nation, it was incumbent on him to open the debate, by considering the state of our affairs both at home and abroad; that as to home affairs, the proper enquiries would be, first, the condition of our trade, and particularly the decay of our woollen manufacture, as also the balances against us in our commerce with particular nations. Second, the low state of our coinage. Third, the management of the public revenue, which has been long in the hands of one man without a Parliamentary examination. Fourth, the administration of justice and grievances that attend the law. As to affairs abroad, our enquiry should be: first, the condition of our allies; second, the state of our alliances; third, our foreign acquisitions, whether secure in Europe and America; fourth, the neglect of our merchants in the stipulations made with the States in alliance with us. The honour of the Crown insulted by the French, in not sticking to our flag even in our ports, and the turning out a lieutenant of our own for firing on them to oblige them to it. Fifth, the danger to our plantations by the encroachment of the French on the back of them. Sixth, the unnecessary embargo on our ships laid in Jamaica, which restrained our own subjects from trading, while France got the advantage of the Spanish commerce. But what he thought of more immediate consequence than all the rest, and what should fire the breast of every Englishman, was a matter he would communicate to the House, that fell under his knowledge since the day he made his motion: a discovery that he was under an absolute obligation to communicate to the Committee. It is, said he, the restoration of the harbour of Dunkirk. I have in my hand an account that Dunkirk harbour is restoring to its former condition, and there are several credible persons, masters of ships, now

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waiting at your door to be examined to it. My motion is that you will call them in and hear them ; that if you find they make full proof of what I have discovered to you, no time may be lost in putting a stop to the works that are carrying on.

Mr. Horace Walpole hereupon got up, and said this was a perfect surprise upon him, that though he would not say it was irregular to propose a particular subject for debate that had not been first mentioned in the House and referred to the Committee, yet he must say it was not very usual ; and that it was unkind in Sir William not first to have acquainted gentlemen in the Administration with this matter, that they might be prepared to speak upon it ; that he hoped before these persons at the door were examined, the Committee would allow the Ministry to produce the papers they had in their possession, in order for their justification from any neglect that might be imputed to them. That as this was a sort of accusation upon them, justice required this indulgence should be granted ; otherwise it would be hearing a cause *ex parte*. That several instances had been made by our Court to that of France concerning the works carrying on at Dunkirk, but he would say no more at present till a proper day were assigned to consider this matter ; and therefore moved the Committee should not hear the evidences till the day were set.

Will. Pulteney said what had last been proposed was irregular. This matter being opened appeared a proper business for the day ; he did not see what use the deferring this to another was of, unless to send for Mr. Armstrong, employed in inspecting Dunkirk, and oppose the evidence of a man, paid by the Crown, to say what the Ministry should dictate, to the information of reputable men. He was therefore for calling them in.

Sir William Wyndham said he supposed our enquiries would not end this night, but it was necessary to hear the captains now, because they were soon to go to sea, and one of them in three days, so that the desiring to put the hearing off could be for no other end but to lose their evidence. Sir William said the House should have referred the hearing this matter to the Committee, which not being done, the Committee was not possessed of it, and therefore seconded Mr. Walpole for deferring the matter till papers were called for relating to it. It must be observed that neither he, nor Walpole, ever spoke so ill and disconcerted, and with less weight, and as the restoring of Dunkirk is a thing of the highest consequence to the trade and safety of the nation, their opposing to receive immediate information concerning the repairs now carrying on raised a great indignation in the House.

Sir Robert Walpole, who observed their error, rose, and said he should be for hearing the merchants now, provided no question should pass upon it ; for that would be unreasonable till the House received the fullest light on both sides. That it was very unfortunate Colonel Armstrong should be sent Wednesday last to Dunkirk, the very day that Sir William had his information, otherwise he would be able to give the House a further light than what they ought to content themselves with from these captains. That it would be necessary to send for him back, and it would have been better to hear the captains and him at one time, but since the House were otherwise inclined, he, as he said before, would be for hearing them now, provided no resolution should pass.

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Mr. Perry, member for London, said he was for hearing them now, and afterwards addressing the King to lay before the House all the proceedings that had been taken by our Court relating to this affair.

Then the captains and master were called in; they were six or seven in number, and agreed exactly in their description of the harbours of Dunkirk and Mardyke and the reparations carrying on.

The first captain informed us that in November was twelvemonth the piles drove in to stop the harbour were pulled up, that the harbour has been cleansed, and the water that comes into the canal of Mardyke can be let out at Dunkirk, to keep that harbour clean; that thirty gun-ships can now go up it, and he saw two ships built and launched there of ninety-five foot in the keel and four hundred ton; that at high water there is a depth of eighteen or twenty foot, and he saw a ship with twenty-four guns mounted sail out with thirteen foot water. Another captain being examined, said he sailed in at the dead of the nip two hours before high water, and drew nine foot water. Another said he saw abundance of soldiers at work, which he knew by their waistcoats and breeches; that formerly there was but one battalion there, now there are two; that he saw them work by moonlight to give less jealousy, or to hasten the repairs, and that the Duke of Boufflers had been lately there to quicken the works; that the jetties are repairing, by filling up the spaces between the posts with mud and covering them with stone, which was easy for them to do, because the posts of these jetties were never pulled up, but only sawed even to a level with the water, and were now covering; that the inhabitants declared the harbour was to be restored; that the rents of houses have lately risen considerably, and the number of people much increased; that in a very little time, even in a week, if they go on, they may restore the channel and harbour, for they work on Sundays, and that they are sure of succeeding in this; that they have neglected Mardyke. That several English have been imprisoned or forced out of town, for being too inquisitive about these works, and even Colonel Armstrong civilly imprisoned in the Governor's house, that he might be prevented from making observations, though employed by the Government, as they heard, for that very purpose.

When these people had finished their evidence, which lasted till six o'clock, by reason of a multitude of questions put them, and particularly by the Court's side, which were many of them captious, and answered not at all to their satisfaction, Sir William Wyndham rose up, and said he believed the House were satisfied from the important discovery now made, and the unanimous agreement of the evidence, that the reparations carrying on are a serious thing, and that no time should be lost; nevertheless, as it was now very late to begin a debate, and that it had been desired not to proceed to a question this night, if other gentlemen were of the same opinion, he should be for ending here, and resuming the matter another day; but he hoped it should be speedy, and no new matter entered upon till this was determined. Mr. William Pulteney, Mr. Sands, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Oglethorp expressed themselves rather desirous to proceed, but yielded to Sir William's opinion. Sir Robert Walpole confessed this a very serious matter and

said he would have not only this but everything else that had been contained in Sir William's speech as heads of enquiry, impartially and thoroughly sifted, but he hoped the House would not defer going upon the other head till this should be done with, because it would occasion a loss of time; he was so desirous of having everything plainly enquired into, that he proposed every other day should be applied to that purpose and to begin next Thursday; that with leave of the House, he would propose to-morrow some motions that would give satisfaction. The House seemed unwilling to interrupt this affair of Dunkirk by new subjects, but at last acquiesced. I should not omit that Sir Robert Walpole dropped some words as if it might possibly be in vain to expect redress with respect to Dunkirk, which made me recollect what a member told me that he believed we should find that in the Utrecht Treaty, which demolished Dunkirk, there was a separate article to permit the French to restore it again, but I knew not how to believe it.

Wednesday, 11 February.—I did not stir out this day. I heard Sir Robert Walpole's motion was made this morning, and was only to address the King to lay before the House the proceedings and papers relating to Dunkirk. Mr. Gore, the clergyman, was to see me: he is my tenant at Knockloghert. He told me Canturk is in a very thriving way, and that Purcell, one of my tenants there, had an offer of ten thousand pounds credit from the merchants of Bristol, on account of the credit his woollen yarn is in, which spinning he carries greatly on. He said that Mr. Taylor, my steward, and himself, had undertaken to find money enough by subscription to build a church there, and that the Bishop seemed earnest for it, too, but Mr. Aldworth, of Newmarket, opposed it, in apprehension that although it now is desired on the foot of a chapel of ease to Newmarket Church, yet hereafter it will be made a distinct parish, to the prejudice of the mother church, and perhaps Mr. Aldworth might be cooled in this affair by Mr. Aldworth's reluctance and opposition, if I did not write to his lordship to keep him steady. Gore repeating this twice, gave me some jealousy that I was to be drawn into something I might not like, the rather that the Bishop, when in England last year, was so earnest with me for having a church there, which he said he would find a way to support, when built, that he wanted none of my quickening, and besides, Mr. Taylor told me his Lordship was one who laid hold of everything to carry on a point for the church, and had cautioned me to be wary in anything I should say or write to his Lordship.

Brother Dering told me to-day that he was come from Court, where the Queen spoke to him, and that my Lord Grantham told him the Queen intended to do for him, which shows my Lord Grantham had spoke of him to her, as he promised me he would. All this is a confirmation that the Court is returned to a good opinion of me, and that I have had enemies who misrepresented me to their Majesties.

Thursday, 12 February.—Mr. Duncomb came to see me and said he had been three hours this morning with Horace Walpole. I asked him what he had said about the affair of Dunkirk; he answered, he could not understand what he said, but for his own opinion he thought we were in a strange situation, that the works carrying on at Dunkirk is directly against the

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treaty, and yet we are in no condition to break with France, besides that it would ruin our late Peace, which he thought a very good one. I said I was as much at a loss as he, but that in doubtful cases we ought to choose what looked the fairest; that the suffering to restore Dunkirk is dishonourable and dangerous to the kingdom, and therefore it became necessary and is the duty of every member to come into addressing the King to make strong instances at the Court of France to stop their works. That now the House have taken notice of the affair, it becomes us to go honourably through it, and as the King will undoubtedly return us a kind answer, that he will renew his instances as we desire in our address, so the instances he shall make being backed by the united and universal sense of the Parliament will have the greater weight. Whether this will meet success, I could not foresee, but it seemed the best manner to proceed in, and that it would be infinitely more the Ministry's advantage to make no opposition to so popular and national a point, as the reducing Dunkirk to its first demolished condition, than to turn this enquiry into a joke, as they did the other day, and to discourage our enquiry into the state of Dunkirk; that this would confirm the jealousy, that we have given Dunkirk up to France as an equivalent for her steadiness to our alliance against Spain. He replied, we ought to respect the general good of the nation, and take into our view the whole compass of affairs, rather than dwell strictly on a single particular that, tho' not to be approved, might if resented unhinge the whole scheme of our affairs. That if we cannot help ourselves in the point of Dunkirk, which he thought we could not, we should make the best of it, and not unravel all we have been doing; that perhaps it might satisfy us that Dunkirk be left a trading town, provided the forts and citadel be not restored, which in such case will leave us at liberty to molest them in their harbour as much as they could molest us by their privateers in a case of a war with that kingdom; that this was making the best of a bad bargain, and the consequence could not be worse than to go into a direct war with France, because in that case the forts and fortifications, and harbour, would undoubtedly be restored to the condition they were in before the demolition.

I knew his attachment to the Ministry, and believed it probable that Mr. Walpole had sent him to sound me. I therefore spoke my mind freely to him, that the opinion of gentlemen independent as I am, and at the same time zealous for his Majesty's honour and government, might be understood by the Ministry. I told him that I thought a vigorous address on this subject would strengthen and enforce our King's application at France to stop the works. That the Ministry ought for their own interest to concur in it, that in so doing they would stave off the load they are under till next year, because much time will be spent in our proceedings here before the King can write to France, and France will take time to return an answer, before which this session will end; that gaining time is all; that if the Ministry endeavour to hinder our enquiry, to throw cold water on it, or to justify the Court of France, they will become exceedingly unpopular, and lose the few independent persons who yet stick by them. That I am one, and I know several others, who in this affair will vote with the other side, in case we find what was given in evidence at the bar last Tuesday is true, because we cannot do otherwise, without exposing our character

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of honest men and lovers of our country. That the majority will undoubtedly be on this occasion against the Court, which if the Ministry suffer, there is an end of them ; that if the Ministry should by the weight of places, pensions, and promises carry a division against us, it would certainly be by so small a majority as would endanger them (though successful) in the following session. That nobody wished them extricated out of this difficulty more than myself, who have no mind to displace them for others who I do not think so capable, nor honester to their country, and that I would give fifty guineas out of my pocket to be excused every vote I should be obliged to give against the Ministry, so great was my regard for them, and the King's honour, who employs them ; but though I had all the attachments in the world for the Court, and all the regard possible for the Ministry, yet I had a greater person than King or Ministry to serve, and that was God, Who speaks to me by my conscience, and commands me to act for the good of my country in fulfilling a trust committed to me. That I was far from laying my finger on small faults, and joining the party now against the Court to vex and distress the Ministry, in order to displace them right or wrong, and get into their places, for I should be very sorry to see them succeed in it ; but a point of this importance would oblige me to go against the Court if proper and wise measures were not taken to put a good end to it, and I heartily wished the information we had received may prove false, though I doubted it too true.

He said we both had the same sentiments in the main, but by this unlucky affair, we must expect the Emperor will not declare for peace, or yield to the Treaty of Seville, but keep us on in suspense, in hopes to see us quarrel with France, in which case we must have recourse again to him, and then our Seville Treaty is at an end, and our merchants will feel the effect of Spain's resentment.

I replied, I did not apprehend the Emperor can keep us in suspense, for Don Carlos is to go to Italy peremptorily in May, and the Emperor must then declare himself whether he will yield thereto or oppose. He said he saw the members fall every day from the Court, and believed at last there would be a majority against it, which he thought a perfect fatality, some evil star now reigns, nor could he account for it, otherwise than that the Ministry have not endeavoured to do popular things in which they were much to blame. I answered, they have not yet had time for it, but the taking off the duties of soap and candles, intended by them, is one very popular thing.

He answered, he spoke of former years ; that when this King succeeded his father, he was inclined to break a great part of the standing army, and was so advised by my Lord Wilmington, but Sir Robert Walpole told his Majesty he must pursue his father's schemes, and that if he broke his army, he broke himself ; that when this year the King broke five thousand men, he had better have broke but fifteen hundred, by breaking them in corps, than by keeping up the corps and reducing only private men. That he looked on the Pretender as a phantom, and more soldiers might yet be reduced ; that it is incredible the dissatisfaction the country is in at the keeping so many, and that for his part he apprehended no danger but from a standing army.

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I answered that I really did not think thirty thousand men, our present number, ought to give any jealousy of our liberties, considering how they are dispersed in Ireland, Scotland, Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and the West Indies. A second unpopular thing, he said, was the King's nearness in money matters, and hoarding up, while the people are loaded with taxes. A third was the several votes of credit of the late years unaccounted for, the forty thousand pounds, and the last year's one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds demanded and extorted from the Parliament. A fourth, was the regulation of not permitting officers to sell or buy, which in time of peace prevents rising in the army, and dis contents them all from the highest to the lowest. He thought it would be a small matter out of the King's pocket if he himself would buy the posts of those who are desirous to sell, and dispose them gratis to others, by which means he would in some measure keep his regulation, and oblige everybody without hurting his service. A fifth unpopular thing, was the King's not speaking to the country gentry when they come to Court, which tries them, and makes them declare they have no business to come there, since they are not regarded, and so they betake themselves to the discontented party. Lastly, he instanced the neglect the Ministry show of the ancient gentry and men of fortune in the disposal of employments and favours, which they choose to bestow on little and unknown persons, and such whose character and principles cannot be so good as those of persons known and distinguished in their countries.

I could not but assent to these things, because they are true, but I was a little reserved in my answers. We both concluded our discourse by agreeing that it was highly reasonable the Ministry should be allowed time to answer to the affair of Dunkirk, which was an attack upon them, and we agreed to be for putting off the further enquiry to what day Sir Robert Walpole should name this morning to the House.

I afterwards called on my brother Parker, and went with him to the House, where Sir William Wyndham, in a long speech, recapitulated the Dunkirk enquiry, and then desired to know when the House might expect the papers addressed for. Sir William Strickland answered him, and after reflecting on the *Craftsman* and other seditious papers, proposed the not expecting the papers till this day fortnight, and therefore that the House would adjourn the debate till then.

Sir Robert Walpole said he must still say the manner of Sir William Wyndham's introducing his motion was unprecedented, for though the enquiry into the state of Dunkirk does belong to the consideration of the state of the nation, yet being a particular matter it ought to have been proposed to the House and referred to the consideration of the Committee, which then had been possessed of it, but is not regularly so now. That the Committee, having moved the House to address the King for all papers and transactions relating to Dunkirk since the demolition, took in abundance of materials for their information, for all the orders, instructions, representations, answers, letters and arguments that had passed between the two Courts, and between our own and our Ministers and surveyors ever since the year 1713, must be copied out, and many translated into English, which might require

a fortnight's time to lay before us, but besides, Colonel Armstrong, who is gone to France, must be recalled, and his return depended on accidents of wind and tides, and perhaps sickness ; that he desired the state of Dunkirk should be thoroughly examined into, and then perhaps it would appear that all that had been given in at the bar was not true ; that Colonel Armstrong, an honorable man, the chief engineer of England, employed at first in the demolition, and ever since made use of to inspect proceedings there, was a person of more credit as he had more knowledge than the captains who appeared at the bar, and would be able to give a juster information to the House. That in the meantime he left it with us to judge who were more zealous for enquiring into the state of the nation, those who were against proceeding to other matters subject to this enquiry, or those who would have nothing proceeded on till Armstrong returned ; that he thought the losing so much time was really throwing cold water on this solemn enquiry. That he was so eager for going to the bottom of the Dunkirk affair, that if he stood alone he would himself move for a particular day to go upon it, but this day fortnight was proposed, and he joined with it ; he really desired information himself, confessing his ignorance of the state of Dunkirk, because it was out of his province and place ; it belonged to the Secretary of States' Office, and there had been several since 1713, one of which (meaning my Lord Bolingbroke) might possibly have destroyed some papers relating thereto. Mr. Hughes said a captain of a Dover packet had told him he was very lately at Dunkirk, and saw no men at work there, and no piles drawn up ; that there had indeed lately been a sudden torrent of water, which broke down some of the piles, which the French did not repair, and that was all. He therefore must suspend his judgment till he had better information than what was given all on one side at the bar.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney said this was all to throw cold water on the enquiry, and insinuated that Armstrong is yet at Dover only, and might be here next Wednesday at furthest ; he said the least step taken by the French in restoring Dunkirk was a violation of the Treaty ; he reasoned on the demolishing ; justified the manner of Sir William Wyndham bringing in his motion, by a case something parallel but worse, which happened two years ago, when Sir Robert Walpole surprised the House with papers he pulled out of his pocket, not called for. He concluded we were in a deplorable condition, that we dare not do ourselves justice.

Secretary Pelham said the only thing before us was what day to adjourn this enquiry to, that a hasty enquiry was truly throwing cold water upon it. His speech was much the same with Sir Robert Walpole's.

Mr. Plummer and Mr. Dundas for giving the Ministry all the time they desire, but believe they will never be able to excuse France in this matter.

Will. Pulteney wishes the House would use no delay in so important a matter, and thereby show our people, and the kingdom of France, what resentment we have at the works carrying on at Dunkirk. Papers may be had in a little time. Lord Stair's memorial not long, and a few others would suffice. This number of papers, instructions, memorials, representations etc., spoke of by Sir Robert, is like what we were told last year of wheelbarrows

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of papers to be brought in, which ended in two or three papers only; thought we were ripe now to proceed, and whatever evidence Armstrong should give, could only be negative; believed if we defer our enquiry the merchants will put us in mind of it.

Sir R. Walpole desired he might be understood; he did not think, at least he did not know, that transcribing the papers called for would require a fortnight, for they were not in his office, nor cognisance, but he was told they were a great many; but why he insisted for a fortnight was that Armstrong might have sufficient time to come. That he believed Armstrong sailed last Monday for Dover, at least the public newspapers said so, which was as good authority as Mr. D. Pulteney could have to suggest he is still at Dover. Then, dropping some sharp things against the Administration in Queen Anne's reign, by which he meant to reflect on Sir William Wyndham, as we supposed, Mr. Sands got up, and said though he at that time thought with the minority, as he does now, yet he would do justice even to an enemy, and therefore desired the journal of 13 Reg. Anne might be read to show what was the sense of the majority at that time upon a motion relating to Dunkirk. He thought the majority at that time, who were the Tories, had made a strong address to the Queen to interpose for the more effectual performance of the treaty in demolishing Dunkirk, which Louis Fourteenth was slow in doing; but Mr. Sands in this overshot himself. Sir William Young, who remembered that matter immediately, seconded him, and the journal was read, whereby it appeared that when the motion was made by the Whigs of that Parliament, who were the minority, for addressing the Queen, the Ministry caused the previous question to be put whether that motion should be put, and carried it in the negative. This silenced Mr. Sands, and made Sir Robert Walpole triumph.

Mr. Cæsar then got up to justify that Parliament, but Sir Edmond Bacon appealed to the House whether ever anything was so irregular as to bring in proceedings of former Parliaments, and that the single point before us was what day to adjourn our enquiry to.

The Speaker then got up and said with great resentment it was not to be borne; that he sat there to keep the House to orderly debating, and he never saw such liberties taken in flying from the point before us. He desired gentlemen would confine themselves as they ought to do.

Mr. Oglethorp said he should be for allowing the time desired, but hoped nothing should intervene. He believed the enquiry would end in an address to his Majesty, and hoped it would be in the strongest terms.

Mr. Shippen then got up, and fell a talking in as irregular manner as possible in so much that the Speaker was forced to get up again, and in a great passion rebuked him personally, saying he would by the grace of God oblige every gentleman to be orderly.

Sir Joseph Jekyl then rose, and highly commended the Speaker. He yielded to the putting off our enquiry to the day desired.

Shippen then got up a second time, and endeavouring to explain himself, fell again into the same error, so that the House was obliged to silence him. He would have justified the Queen's Administration, which was wholly foreign to our present debate.

Then Captain Vernon got up, and made a passionate speech for immediate enquiry and against the time desired for adjournment.

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He brought in the Pope, the Devil, the Jesuits, the seamen, etc. so that the House had not patience to attend to him, though he was not taken down. He quite lost his temper, and made himself hoarse again. I found it agreed that this debate should be put off to this day fortnight, and so returned home to dinner.

In the evening I went to the Royal Society, and from thence to visit Mr. Foster, whose lady I found at home.

Friday, 13 February.—This morning I visited my Lord Wilmington, who, among other things, told me Sir William Wyndham conducted himself in relation to the motion about Dunkirk with great art; that sometime ago, after he had moved to consider the state of the nation, he invited about thirty members to dinner to deliberate what points they should fix to attack the Ministry upon, but spoke not a word of Dunkirk, judging that some who were present, might, though Tories, be tell-tales to Sir Robert Walpole, and he was resolved to attack Sir Robert unprepared; by this means, he purposely led Sir Robert to a wrong scent, whose intelligence bringing him nothing touching Dunkirk, he neglected to prepare himself against the surprise of that important motion, highly pleased with the belief that he should be attacked on points he was better able to defend. My Lord Wilmington had this from Sir William Wyndham himself, who added that when the company were broke up one gentleman remained alone with him and proposed the enquiry about Dunkirk; but Sir William immediately suspecting it possible that he might be a secret spy to Sir Robert, and that he had proposed this only to sound his intention, told him that perhaps before the session was up Dunkirk might be mentioned, but there were other important things to enquire into first. I mentioned the irregularity of our debates, and particularly entering into the merits of majorities and minorities of former reigns and administrations, which lengthened our debates, to no other purpose than to revive personal animosities, and entertain the gallery, while it diverted us from the question before us, and vilified the dignity of our proceedings. He said it was quite wrong to mention majorities and minorities at all, for what is once carried is the Act of the House, and that anciently when a question had been carried upon a division, the minority were obliged to go out by themselves to show their assent to what the majority had carried against them, but this was not in use since he was in Parliament. I afterwards went to the House, where Sir Robert moved that part of one of the lotteries of the sinking fund might be mortgaged to support the current service of the year. I met Mr. Oglethorp, who informed me that he had found out a very considerable charity, even fifteen thousand pounds, which lay in trustees' hands, and was like to have been lost, because the heir of the testator being one of the trustees, refused to concur with the other two, in any methods for disposing the money, in hopes, as they were seventy years old each of them, they would die soon, and he should remain only surviving trustee, and then might apply it all to his own use. That the two old men were very honest and desirous to be discharged of their burthen, and had concurred with him to get the money lodged in a Master of Chancery's hands till new trustees should be appointed to dispose thereof in a way that should be approved of by them in conjunction with the Lord Chancellor. That the heir of the testator had opposed this, and

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there had been a lawsuit thereupon, which Oglethorp had carried against the heir, who appealed against the decree; but my Lord Chancellor had confirmed it, and it was a pleasure to him to have been able in one year's time to be able at law to settle this affair. That the trustees had consented to this on condition that the trust should be annexed to some trusteeship already in being, and that being informed that I was a trustee for Mr. Dalone's legacy, who left about a thousand pounds to convert negroes, he had proposed me and my associates as proper persons to be made trustees of this new affair; that the old gentlemen approved of us, and he hoped I would accept it in conjunction with himself, and several of our Committee of Gaols, as Mr. Towers, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Holland, Major Selwyn, and some other gentlemen of worth, as Mr. Sloper and Mr. Vernon, Commissioner of the Excise. I told him it was a pleasure to me to hear his great industry in recovering and securing so great a charity, and to be joined with gentlemen whose worth I knew so well; that I had indeed been thinking to quit the trusteeship of Dalone's legacy, because we were but four, and two of them were rendered incapable of serving and the third was a person I never saw. That when I accepted the trusteeship it was in order to assist Dean Berkley's Bermuda scheme, by erecting a Fellowship in his college for instructing negroes; that in so doing the charity would be rendered perpetual, whereas to dribble it away in sums of five or ten pounds to missioners in the plantations, the money would be lost without any effect. He answered, experience had shown that religion will not be propagated in the Indies by colleges, besides the Dean had quitted the thoughts of Bermuda, to settle at Rhode Island, and the Government would never give him the twenty thousand pounds promised. I answered the Dean would go to Bermuda, or anywhere the Government should better like, if they would pay him the money. He said, the best way for instructing the negroes would be by finding out conscientious clergymen in the plantations, who would do their endeavours that way without any reward, and that the money might go in sending over religious books for the negroes' use.

He then returned to the new trusteeship, and said that though annexed to this of Dalone's, Dalone's legacy might be a matter remaining distinct from the scheme he proposed for employing the charity he had acquainted me with, and that he designed the new trusteeship should be so drawn that no trustee should be answerable for the actions of the rest, but only for what he signed to. That he had acquainted the Speaker, and some other considerable persons, with his scheme, who approved it much, and there remained only my Lord Chancellor's opinion to be known. That he must tell me by the way, the old trustees of the fifteen thousand pounds would as yet allow but five thousand pounds to be under our management, which sum would answer the scheme; that the scheme is to procure a quantity of acres either from the Government or by gift or purchase in the West Indies, and to plant thereon a hundred miserable wretches who being let out of gaol by the last year's Act, are now starving about the town for want of employment; that they should be settled all together by way of colony, and be subject to subordinate rulers, who should inspect their behaviour and labour under one chief head; that in

time they with their families would increase so fast as to become a security and defence of our possessions against the French and Indians of those parts ; that they should be employed in cultivating flax and hemp, which being allowed to make into yarn, would be returned to England and Ireland, and greatly promote our manufactures. All which I approved. He then talked to me of restoring the Committee of Gaols, and said it was necessary for our reputations, being vilified in the world for proceeding so zealously last year, that the same oppressions continue, and the judges had acted strangely in commanding Gambier, the new Warden of the Fleet, to restore the dungeon there, which Gambier had of his own accord pulled down ; that there are several prisons remaining to visit, for which we had not time last year, and that we have not brought in a bill for regulating all the gaols of England, as we were directed by the House last year. I was not very willing to revive the Committee, because I knew the ill will the Administration bore it, and the weight of the judges and Court would be against us ; besides, I told him we had already made two good Acts, which had removed abundance of grievances, and let out an infinite number of miserable persons. That it was strange to me that the same oppressions should be continued so when we so lately had taken cognisance of them. That, for my own particular, my health, which yearly grew worse, did not permit me to do my duty with the zeal I could wish, and I must leave it to younger men. That if grievances continued on the prisoners, they would probably grow worse a year or two hence, and then the House would see more reason for reviving the Committee than perhaps they now will own ; that it is not necessary to revive the Committee for the sake of a new Bill, for we are masters of all the oppressions used over the prisoners, and may frame a Bill to prevent all remaining abuses upon the knowledge we have already. However, I did not actually reject the design. Mr. Hughes, who was by, said there was great occasion to revive the Committee, to keep the judges in order, who had behaved strangely, and used us contemptuously. He showed me a letter that dropped out of Bambridge's pocket, and was endorsed by him, wherein he discovered some apprehension of being tried over again, and desired advice how witnesses in such case might be bought off, and mentioned Sir G. O. [i.e. Sir George Oxendon] as a friend that would be useful to him in case of a new trial. Mr. Hughes added he could tell me something that would make me stare, and reached even to the judges. I did not encourage him to impart it to me, knowing his warmth against the judges, and great freeness in these affairs, but left that to another opportunity. However, I commended his zeal, and that deservedly, for he seemed a very honest and conscientious man, though afterwards he appeared to be neither. I went from Parliament to Court, where it was confirmed that the Czar is dead, and Sir Charles Hotham, who goes Ambassador to Berlin in Sutton's place, said the Duchess of Courland was proclaimed Empress of Moscovy.

My brother Dering and Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I went to our vocal club, where Mr. Green's "Te Deum" and other of his works were performed, and they show him to be a great composer, and to tread in the steps of the Italian masters.

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Saturday, 14 February.—This day I visited my Lord Grantham, who gave me new assurances that Philipson should be out; he repeated that Sir Robert Walpole had peremptorily promised it, and told him he was from the beginning of opinion he ought not to have been kept in, but he could not do it last year: there was a person who would not let it be. I gathered by the discourse that he meant my Lord Townsend. I said I believed Sir Robert in earnest, and that it will be done, but it comes with an ill grace, and the Italians have a proverb, *Chi fa presto fa bene*. I did not quote the Latin maxim, *Bis dat qui cito dat*, for fear his Lordship should not understand it I said the Government's interest was promised me at my election, and indeed I had it, but when? Not till the day before the election, and so I supposed Mr. Carteret would use me in the same manner now. Philipson shall be out, but not till the last moment that he can keep that man in; that is, till the session is over. My Lord replied, Mr. Carteret's reign would not be long, but there could no changes be till the session is over. I replied, if it was not done before, I had little heart to expect it, for the Court would be gone to Richmond, Sir Robert into Norfolk, and I perhaps to Bath, and there was no need to wait for other changes, for this post was not fit for a Parliament man, and required as little ceremony as to turn out a penny postman. He replied, it would take perhaps some time to find a proper man to fill his place. I answered the Post Office would not be at a loss to find a man; and what would they do suppose Philipson should die of an apoplexy? My Lord replied, I spoke rightly, and he would not let Sir Robert rest till it was done, and would so make this his own affair that he would resent it if Sir Robert was not sincere. His Lordship then talked of the motion about Dunkirk, which gave me occasion to tell him that the repair of that harbour is a serious thing, and a direct breach of treaty; that now the House have taken notice of it, we cannot in honour but proceed, and that I believed it would end in addressing the King to renew his instances by strong representations to the Court of France on this head; that I was sure his Majesty, for his own honour and interest, and to pleasure his subjects, was in mind against that infraction, and I believed would be pleased that his Parliament should strengthen by their weight the efforts he should make to retrieve that affair. I said this, because I knew he talks everything to their Majesties, and I was willing he should therefore know the sentiments of such as me, who are attached to the family, and yet judge this affair to be no trifling matter. On the same account I also told him how ill I liked the masquerades; I thought them designed only to carry on intrigues, and that an honest man should never disguise himself and vizard his face. After dinner I went to the play.

Sunday, 15 February.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. Dr. Couraye and brother Dering dined with me. Went in the evening to the King's Chapel, and called in at the coffee house; found there Mr. Sloper, who discoursed with me on several matters relating to Ireland and England, as the advantage it would be to the latter to repeal the prohibition of Irish cattle whereby provision would become cheaper, and wages to manufacturers lower, without which nothing could recover our manufactures. He asked my opinion if supposing the afore-

mentioned Act of prohibition were repealed, Ireland would send their cattle over; I answered, the grazing lands of Ireland are divided into breeding lands and fatting; that some farms are only proper to one of these; that the tenants who only breed will be pleased to see a new door open to their profit, by which if they cannot get a good price from the tenant who buys his cattle to fat, they may sell them into England; but for that reason the farmers who fat will be displeased. That the merchant who now is in possession of the whole manufacture of beef will cry out against such a repeal, for his trade will be quite lost of slaughtering, salting, barrelling up and exporting to the Plantations, at least it will be considerably impaired; for the tenant who fats will be obliged to give more for his lean cattle than he did before, otherwise the breeder will sell them to England, consequently the merchant must give more to the fatter, and of course demand a higher price for his manufactured beef, which cannot but be a prejudice to the whole nation, inasmuch as less manufactured beef will go out of the kingdom, and the return upon the trade, which is the riches of any kingdom, be less. That all Ireland except the Northern province, will suffer by it, and the city of Cork particularly, for many merchants will leave it, and others quit their business, not to mention the numbers of people who depend on this trade, as butchers and slaughterers, hoopers, masters of vessels, carpenters, salters, etc., who for want of employment must quit the country, or starve for want of employment. That it is visible by this means the kingdom will sink, and grow thinner of useful subjects, and of Protestants, whose loss we cannot spare, and all this in the end must sink the rents of lands. That this must extremely hurt England too, because 'tis visible the riches of Ireland before the twelvemonth is out, centres in England, which constantly drains Ireland of all the money it gets. He allowed all this.

We then talked of the Woollen Act, and he said the English are come to such a sense of their mistake in prohibiting the manufacture of wool in Ireland, that several substantial manufacturers of cloth had expressed to him their sorrow for that Act; that they were sensible France never had set up the woollen manufacture, nor would be able to carry it on, but for the Irish workmen who settled at Abbeville and in other parts of France upon the putting down the manufacture of Ireland, and they are of opinion nothing can retrieve the manufacture of England but letting Ireland return to the making, and freely exporting, their cloths, by which means we should be able to undersell the French in other countries, and ruin this branch of their trade, which done, England would find the benefit.

I said they reasoned very justly, for the manufacture of Abbeville was set up the very year after ours was ruined, and that by the Irish weavers who were obliged to leave their country for want of business. That till we have a better encouragement for sending our wool to England, the Irish will certainly furnish France with wool by running it thither though a hundred ships were employed to prevent it, because they are under a necessity to do it or starve, there being a duty of nineteen pence farthing per stone laid upon all that comes from Ireland to England, which is near twenty per cent. of the price a stone of wool is sold for in Ireland. That the saving this duty on all that is run to France is what enables the

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tenant to pay his rent, but if the bringing their wool to England had a proper encouragement, the Irish would certainly prefer sending it hither to the supplying France at the hazard of losing ship and cargo, the perjury that attends it, and the visible mischief that practice is to our mother country We then fell to talking of the administration of affairs, and he said he suspected that the Ministry had allowed of some secret article whereby the French are permitted to restore Dunkirk harbour. Said we are got into mire, and must get out as well and as soon as we can. That from the day he saw the Hanover Treaty signed, he foretold all the mischief that has followed, for it threw us into an alliance with a greater power than ourselves, that consequently we are dependent on France, and that experience and history has shown how fatal it is to any state to be allied to one greater than itself, for it creates a dependence and subjection. Moreover, that France has always taken advantage of such alliances, to the prejudice of their allies. That we should patch up matters the best we can at present, and afterwards enquire who brought us into this condition. As to Dunkirk, he said we should doubtless address the King in strong terms to renew vigorous instances for the stopping the reparations there making. I told him I supposed we should do so, and the King would comply with us, that the French Court will answer they know nothing of it, but will give orders to stop anything that is doing, when at the same time they have already done almost all they intended.

Monday, 16 February.—I stayed all this day at home, except that in the evening I called on Cousin le Grand, and went to the coffee house. I met at this last place Mr. Spelman, who has passed most of his life from a child in Moscovy. He said the new declared Empress of Moscovy, Duchess Dowager of Courland, is about thirty-seven years old, fat and not disposed to have children, she being but nineteen when married to the deceased Duke of Courland, who lived two months with her, but left no child; that she has besides a sickly air. That probably the Senate will think of procuring her a husband, and one among themselves, but that there is no great choice; that there are but three great families for her to marry into, of which the Nariskin, which Princes are of the blood Royal, will probably be chosen. That this lady, being daughter to the elder brother of Peter the Great, and not the eldest neither, and Peter having left children, it is not improbable but that the apprehension of civil disturbances will induce the Court of Moscovy to cultivate the friendship of all the Princes of Europe capable of hurting the present election, and particularly of Great Britain, and if so the late Czar's death, who was nephew to the present Emperor of Germany, will have a great influence over him to accede to the Peace of Seville.

I met at the coffee house Sir Robert Clifton, who was just come from a meeting of thirty Parliament men, who dined together, and unanimously agreed to move to-morrow for reviving the Committee of Gaols. Mr. Oglethorp hinted to them some discoveries he had made of great consequence, and which might effect great persons (meaning the judges, I suppose), and told them that the prisoners for debt lie under the same inconveniences and ill-usage as before the Acts which passed last year for their relief. He said a great many new persons were there, who were not

of the last year's Committee, as Sloper, Sir Robert Sutton, Lord Tyrconnell, Mr. Heathcote, etc., and that they intend to examine into the conduct of the judges with respect to the admission of attorneys. He desired I would be at the House and meet them to-morrow early there, and at my return home I found Mr. Cornwall had called on me to desire the same. Thus I am drawn in to be again of the Committee if revived, and seeing I am desired, I shall consent to it, though it will engage me much trouble, and the more, that I apprehend they will proceed to call the judges to account, which will draw upon our backs the power of the Ministry, who will certainly protect them. It was opened to the gentlemen abovementioned, that it will be proved public money was given to support the gaolers we prosecuted. I learned when I came home, that there had been a warm debate this morning in the House upon a motion of Mr. Sands for leave to bring in a Bill against pensioners sitting there. The arguments on each side for and against I have not learned, but it seems Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Pelham, Sir W. Strickland, Winnington, and others of the Court side were violently against it, but that on the division it was carried by the anti-courtiers in favour of the motion by ten, one hundred and forty-four against one hundred and thirty-four, to the great mortification of Sir Robert, who it is probable may date his fall from this day. Above sixty persons who were used to vote with the Court deserted Sir Robert on this occasion, some by voting for the motion, others by leaving the House, among which last were Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Edward Knatchbull, etc. This is the more remarkable in that there were not seventy Tories in the House.

I think it was to-day that the trial between my Lord Abergavenny, prosecutor, and Mr. Lyddall, defendant, was judged, and the jury brought in ten thousand pounds damages aganist Mr. Lyddall for criminal conversation with my Lord's wife, who lately died of grief and shame for the discovery. A great many blame my Lord for prosecuting the gentleman, since his lady died for that fact.

Tuesday, 17 February.—To-day Mr. Oglethorp moved for reviving the Gaol Committees, and my Lord Tyrconnell seconded him. I saw the House very full, for now there is expected every day some surprise or other on each side. I thought the friends of Sir Robert hung down their heads since yesterday's division against them, and I am sure the eyes of the anti-ministerians sparkled; they did nothing but congratulate each other as they met, many blamed Sir Robert for dividing the House, but some more cunning believe he was under a necessity of trying to stop the motion in the Lower House, lest if a Bill should be carried up to the House of Lords, my Lord Townshend, who is still at variance with him, should suffer it to pass the Lords, or if my Lord should stop it there, he might show his Majesty that he had superior ability and merit to Sir Robert, since Sir Robert could not hinder a Bill in one House which himself was able to hinder in another. While I was in the House, Sir Robert came and sat by me to tell me that yesterday he had spoke to the King, and received his orders to turn him out; he said he had done it before, but he was not able; that a great many things were laid to his charge that he was not to blame in, and that he could not do everything expected of him.

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I told him I was obliged to him for the ease he gave me in my borough; that for the King's sake it were to be wished this had been sooner done. He asked me if I would recommend anyone to his place. I answered "No," but I hoped it would be a friend that succeeded; he replied he thought of one Sansom, who was once in the Customs House, and has no relation to Harwich, and whose father had been a Commissioner of the Customs. I said it was very well, if he gave us no trouble; he said he would not. He added he had already acquainted Mr. Carteret with it, and wanted to speak to Mr. Harrison. He asked me if there was anything else I would have done. I answered I did not know, but my brother Parker might desire to recommend a clerk to Mr. Sansom; he desired his name, and it should be done. He then desired me to dine with him to-morrow, and to speak to Sir Philip Parker and Mr. East, which I promised.

When I came home to dinner I writ the purport of our discourse to my brother, who came soon after, and declined dining with Sir Robert, but desired me to make a handsome excuse; he said he would send to Mr. East, who he believed would decline too.

My Cousin Fortrey dined with me.

The accounts from Prussia say that the King has exceedingly disobliged his army by the cruel example made upon some of his tall Grenadiers, who having conspired to desert, and being discovered, he punished by causing four of the ringleaders to be broke on the wheel, after pinching their flesh off with hot irons, a death far exceeding what desertion merited, and what the French thought severe enough for the murderer of their King Henry the Fourth.

Wednesday, 18 February.—I this morning visited my brother Parker and cousin Southwell, and afterwards went to the House, where upon a division we rejected the petition against the hawkers and pedlars, one hundred and sixty-nine against one hundred and forty-four. Then the petition of the African Company was preferred by their Governor, Sir Robert Sutton, and backed by Hughes, Sir William Sanderson, Colonel Bladen, Sir Charles Wager, Sir William Young, Mr. Danvers and others. It was opposed by Barnard, Scroop, Daniel Pulteney, Sir Abraham Elton, Earl, Winnington, and others. The arguments for receiving the petition and referring it to a Committee were, that it was a matter deserved consideration, for if they are not able to support their forts and settlements, and England will not give money towards it, those forts must fall into the hands of a neighbouring State, Holland, France or Portugal; that if we lose our property there, we shall lose the African trade, which is the most valuable one we have; that if another nation should possess themselves of the forts we shall abandon, we must enter into a war to regain them, which would cost us a hundred times more than a little money, suppose twenty thousand pounds a year, to secure them.

The arguments against receiving the petition were that this is only a job to flurry up the actions of the African Company, that some may sell out, and draw other unwary persons to buy, which may be the ruin of many families. That the Company had broke more than once, and are now not worth a shilling; that there is no need of any forts at all there; those that are, are but only wooden ones, and therefore of no defence against an enemy if attacked, without the help of our men-of-war, and therefore our

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fleets will be sufficient security for our trade. That this trade is at present, that the separate traders have no burthen upon them, in an exceeding flourishing way, but to restore the company to vigour is to put them in a power to be hard upon the separate traders. That all demands of public money ought to come from the Crown, or to have its consent, which method had not been followed. Several other plausible things were said on both sides the question. At length, upon Sir William Young's motion, the question was put for rejecting the petition, which, he said, when over, he would move for a day to consider this part of our trade. There was a division against rejecting, some thinking it too severe usage of a Royal Company, and that it had been better to lay the petition on the table; but the majority were apprehensive such a countenance given it would cause a rise in the African Stock and render it a bubble to the deceiving unwary people, who would imagine the House intended to favour the Company, when they do not, and buy to their detriment. Those who went out for rejecting were one hundred and thirty-four, we who stayed in were ninety.

After this I went by invitation to Sir Robert Walpole's to dinner, where were my Lady Malpas, his daughter, and two other ladies, and Lord Palmerston, Sir John Shelley, Sir Edward Knatchbull and Mr. Buttler. After dinner we fell to talking of Dunkirk, and I freely declared my opinion, that to address the King in becoming terms would be fit, as it would add weight to the representation the King should think to make to the Court of France against the repairs that have been making at Dunkirk. I said that this was my opinion, supposing it made out that the French have done anything contrary to the treaty. Sir Robert said nobody would be against addressing, but would differ about the manner; that there were some in the House, and those the leaders against the Court, who were for breaking the Peace, and flinging us into a war with France; that these would be for using such harsh terms as would exasperate France, and that only mild expressions should be used. I said that I believed there were such men as he described in the House, but all were not so; that for my own particular, I did not like those men, and was so heartily pleased with the Peace that I would not be for doing anything to break it, but that the repairing Dunkirk after the manner related at the bar, was a breach of the Treaty of Utrecht, and we could not in honour, and for the kingdom's sake, but take notice of it, and I thought the stronger we expressed ourselves the better, because I believed it would have the better effect with the Court of France. Sir Robert said, supposing the French have done what they should not, we ought to consider the consequence that resenting it too far it might have, that a thing considered singly might deserve much to be blamed, but if a greater hurt may come from resenting, than there can come a good, then in prudence men ought to tolerate the matter. As to the witnesses, he said, five of the seven were under prosecution for smuggling and one of them he knew had not been there eighteen months at Dunkirk. Lord Palmerston said he knew Manoury and another to be great rogues. Both he and Sir Edward Knatchbull, together with Lord Malpas, spoke much on Sir Robert Walpole's side, Sir John Shelley and Mr. Buttler were silent, and I was the only one left to dispute this affair.

After dinner I returned directly home.

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Thursday, 19 February.—To-day I went early to the House to meet the Gaol Committee, where we agreed to go on Saturday morning to visit the King's Bench prison. In the House, Sir Robert Walpole brought in a large bundle of papers, being copies and extracts of papers relating to Dunkirk. He told us that there was all that had passed on that occasion for two years past, and that the rest addressed for were copying out as fast as possible, but he brought these first that the House might see all the diligence that could be has been used to comply with their desires; that at the same time he must acquaint them the rest that are to follow are very voluminous, and might not perhaps answer thorough expectation, because some were not to be found. Hereupon Daniel Pulteney rose up and said he was sorry to hear that any papers should be missing that had been addressed for, for possibly some of them might be very necessary for their information, and that it looked as if the Administration were willing they should not be found; that he observed there were several extracts of letters from and to Lord Townshend, Mr. French, Mr. Walpole, Colonel Armstrong, and others, but not the answers to any memorial sent to the Court of France from ours.

Mr. William Pulteney said he was surprised the copies of papers were only sent us, and not the originals; that copies might be partially made, and he was not contented with extracts; that on former occasions original papers were sent, as in the case of the Bishop of Rochester's prosecution; that he observed some very material pieces were wanting, that without the originals the House could not proceed to censure the Administration, if they have been faulty, and at this rate no grievances can ever be redressed for by the law the King can do no wrong, but the Ministers are accountable, and if there is no coming at Ministers, as there is not unless originals are laid before the House, then farewell our Constitution.

Sir Robert Walpole said as long as he has been in Parliament he never knew originals given, that to require them now was a reflection on the Ministry, as if they meant to deceive the House, that as no man could in his private judgment expect they should be given, this was only mentioned to possess the town with an opinion that the Ministry were afraid to have their transactions known, and to raise a popular clamour, which has been a constant practice of late time, without reason or foundation, and especially in this important point of Dunkirk, which he desired might be thoroughly scanned, because he knew the Ministry could well defend themselves on that article, having done their duty to the utmost, as the House would find if they had patience to the end of the enquiry. They would then find matters come out in a very different light from what the evidence at the bar had given, whom for credit and integrity he should not put in competition with the information Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Lassels would impart, the rather that some of those evidences were runners of goods, and had been under prosecution of the Crown for the value of ten thousand pounds. That to suspect the truth and fairness of the copies given in, was to cast reflection on himself, who brought them in, but he took it on his honour that for the time these papers now given comprehend there is nothing disguised or omitted; that Colonel Armstrong's letters are copied entire, and that for

those originals out of which extracts have only been taken, it was unreasonable to demand a sight of them, or entire copies of them, because they contained other matters than what relate to Dunkirk, which have not been addressed for, or if they had would not have been imparted to the House, as containing matters of State. That to demand any papers that include transactions before the treaty for demolishing Dunkirk is unreasonable, and all our business is to enquire what was stipulated on both sides, and how the treaty has been observed on the French side; that he was no ways accountable for the papers that are or shall be given in, or that are missing, it being an affair that belongs not to his office, but that of the Secretary of State, in which there have several presided, who at their pleasure when they left the office took away with them what papers they thought fit, which being before this enquiry was thought of, it should not be imputed to him or to the present Administration as a fault or artifice that some papers are missing. He wished gentlemen would treat one another with more candour. Mr. Bromley then said he had once the honour to be Secretary of State, and it was certainly true that Secretaries of State do take such papers away with them as the King does not think fit to give a discharge for, though he did not himself stand upon it when he went out of office, but surrendered them all. He did not believe gentlemen would insist upon having the originals of those papers, from which extracts were only taken, but he did not see the inconveniences in communicating the originals of Armstrong's letters, and those to him.

Mr. Horace Walpole spoke against that, urging the reasons that had been used by Sir Robert. Nevertheless Mr. Sands made the motion for those originals, and it had come to a division but for Mr. Gibbons, who said as it was unparliamentary and therefore must have an air of reflection on Sir Robert, he was obliged to desire if the motion were not withdrawn, that the previous question should be put, that he did not speak to discourage the enquiry but he was as far from casting an odium on a Minister without just cause as he would be from accusing the meanest servant. But to come to such a motion before the House had read any of those papers to know if anything was wilfully kept back was not a right thing. So Mr. Pulteney declaring he acquiesced, we were freed from the trouble of a division.

Mr. Glanville moved for a Bill to try civil actions finally at the Assizes, urging the inconveniences of prolonging suits by bringing them up to Westminster, and the opportunities given to rascally attorneys to eat up the substance of poor men. He showed the kingdom of Ireland had been so wise as to pass such a law as far as actions under ten pounds, and had found it so useful that they extended it by subsequent law to 20*l*.

Mr. Thomas Windham seconded him in a studied and long speech, wherein he inveighed against the practices of the law, and said many things foreign to the Bill. He mentioned the abuses committed by attorneys, and their too great credit with the judges, and gave an instance of one who demanded to be paid a bill immediately, without giving the client time to examine it, and advise whether it should be taxed, being exorbitant, that the attorney said it was his due, and it should not be taxed, for he had acquainted the man with his demand by a letter he writ him.

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The client applied to a Lord Chief Justice what he ought to do who replied that since the attorney had writ to him for the money, the letter gave him a title to it, and he must pay it. Others spoke for the motion, none against it, and so leave was given to bring in a Bill accordingly.

Friday, 20 February.—I went to see Mr. Tayler and Parson Gore who were at home; then to the Prince's levée. Afterwards to the House, where I found Sir Robert Walpole and Horace in great joy at the news which arrived this morning from France: that the French King, upon a late representation from our Court, had ordered a ship to go to Dunkirk and acquaint the inhabitants that all the reparations made there contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht for demolishing that port, and contrary to the Triple Alliance, must be demolished, and our Court is desired to send proper persons to see that the same be effectually done. The House went on no business of importance, because the King went to Parliament to pass the Land Tax Bill; in the meantime I went to the Queen's Court, who spoke again favourably to me of Dr. Couraye.

In the evening I had my concert, which will be continued every other week, as last winter. Those who came to hear it were Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Man, Lord Lusam, Mr. Vultur Cornwall, Colonel Blathwayt, Lady Lusam, Lady Mary Finch, Mrs. Nicholas, brother Percival's family, Mrs. Forster, Lady Delorain, Lady Bingly and her daughter, Dr. Couraye, cousin Fortrey, etc.

Saturday, 21.—To-day Mr. Cornwall called on me early in the morning, and we went to the King's Bench in Southwark for the first time, to meet the rest of our Committee, and visit this gaol. We began by seeing the apartments of the Master, and common side, and then examined Mullin, the keeper, as to the property of the gaol. We were twenty-one in all that met, viz.:

Mr. Oglethorp (Chairman), Lord Tyrconnell, Lord Limerick, Lord Percival, Sir Robert Clifton, Mr. Huxley, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Aston, Mr. Page, Mr. Henry Peirse, Mr. Samuel Ongley, Sir Abraham Elton, Mr. Masters, Captain Eyles, Captain Vernon, Major Selwyn, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Mr. Moore, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Hucks, junior, Mr. Vultur Cornwall.

Eleven of us dined at Pontach's. In the evening I returned straight home.

Sunday, 22.—I went this morning to the Sacrament at the King's Chapel, and carried the Sword. The Prince discoursed me much about the Committee of Gaols, my Harwich affairs, my brother Parker, and brother Dering. Dr. Couraye, brother and sister Dering, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 23 February.—I went at nine o'clock to the King's Bench prison, where met Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Thomas Aston, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Abraham Elton, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Brooksbank, Major Selwyn, and Mr. Pierse; we proceeded in our enquiry. Afterwards I went to the House to attend Dr. Warren, my parish minister of Charlton's, Bill for settling a maintenance for him in his church of Stratford, Bow, which was ordered to be engrossed. Dined and passed the evening at home.

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In the House, Mr. Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, came up to me and showed me his Majesty's sign manual to the Attorney General to grant a *noli prosequi* in favour of Edward Russet, who has lain three years a prisoner for running goods. He told me Sir Robert Walpole had obtained it of the King yesterday morning, and that Sir Robert expressed himself surprised that the man was not let out two years ago; that he (Mr. Scroop) had answered that he wondered at it too, but the Commissioners of the Customs had made many difficulties, and sometimes there was an unaccountable fatality. I smiled, but thanked Mr. Scroop for his trouble, and added I wished he would tell me what was next to be done. He replied he would take care of the thing and make it as easy as he could, because the man was poor. Yes, said I, so poor that he begs at the prison gate; but I am not surprised the Commissioners should make difficulties, for there are some there are my brother Parker's enemies and mine; the others among them are our friends, and men of honour. He then asked me how our Harwich affairs went; I told him the King had been so gracious as to enquire the character of Philipson, and order him to be turned out; that the man had used us very ill, in starving our friends there, and putting me to nine hundred pounds expense for my election, when it need not cost me nine shillings. He said Sir Robert had told him that he had spoke to Harrison the King's pleasure. I asked him what Harrison answered to it; he said that Harrison replied it was a hard thing to turn a man out. But, said Scroop, if your Lordship meets with any difficulty in Harwich, let me know it. I thanked him, and told him Sir Robert had informed me that one Sansom was to succeed Philipson; that he had also offered me to name any other person I might like better; that my answer was I would not put a man upon the Government in a post of that importance, but only hoped himself would name one that would be a friend; that his answer was it should be so. Thus I found the majority of ten by which the Pension Bill was carried against the Court, and my brother Parker voting for it, together with a just suspicion that in the affair of Dunkirk we both wish Mr. Earl should vote for addressing the King in strong terms to remonstrate for redressing the breach of the Treaty of Utrecht in suffering the works there to be repaired, has cast the Ministry into so great apprehensions of their friends deserting them, that they think it necessary to use us in a more decent manner than before.

At night Mr. Horace Walpole came to see me. We talked nothing about Harwich, but a good deal about Dunkirk. He said when he heard, November, 1728, what works were carrying on there, he represented it to Cardinal Fleury without making a noise of it, and that the Cardinal very sincerely procured the King's orders for enquiring into it, and assured him that everything done there should be amended, even to a scrupulous and the nicest regard to the Utrecht Treaty, which should be punctually observed, and that the King's orders were accordingly given in the most particular manner; that all officers were enjoined to assist in ruining what repairs had been made by the town, which were all without the Government's knowledge. That the Dutch Ambassador thought what had been done so trifling, he refused to apply in concert with Mr. Walpole. That the dam at the head of the canal of Furnes was indeed broke the very year after the treaty to let water into

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Dunkirk for the health and conveniences of the inhabitants, and overlooked by us as a reasonable thing, though strictly not allowable by the treaty of demolition, but that while the great Batterdean remained entire that separated the harbour from the canal, the canal nor harbour were of use. That some years after, a violent storm had forced a break into the Batterdean, by which a small current passed out of the harbour into the canal; but this was of so little service to the inhabitants, with respect to their shipping, it only served to give way to fishing craft to come up, and the inhabitants neglected for seven years to restore any of the works, as despairing to make any further advantage of that current. That then they bethought themselves of their own head, but without direction from the Court of France, to repair the jetties in order to render the canal more commodious for larger ships, which occasioned Mr. Walpole's laying it before the Cardinal, and produced the King's directions abovementioned. That this being in November, and winter coming on, nothing could be done, and when last summer came on, himself and the Court of France, hearing no more of the matter, did believe the repairs were demolished, till the evidence given in the other day at the bar of the House. That not one ship captain had complained to our Government about it, and that Armstrong and Lassells were of opinion that as long as the jetties were not restored, and no fortifications rebuilt, we could have no prejudice from a quay that is said to be built there, and beacons set up to guide their ships in. That by their information the canal is at low water but eight foot deep, and at spring tides but thirteen. We then talked of the disposition of the Parliament, which he said tended to throw all into confusion, and he believed would succeed. I answered, the leaders who oppose the Government have, I believed, such intentions, but not the multitude, as he might see by that party's not venturing to put several of their motions to the question, knowing they should be deserted in points that were wrong.

Tuesday, 24 February.—To-day I visited Mr. Francis Clerk, and then went to the House, where our Committee of Gaols met, and as far as we yet find, Mullyn, the gaoler of the King's Bench, has acted well; that being over, we went down into the House, where Sir Robert Walpole gave in some more papers relating to Dunkirk, which occasioned some speeches between him and Horace Walpole on one side, and Mr. Daniel Pulteney on the other. The latter observed that Mr. Walpole had not given into the Court of France any representation against the repairs lately carried on at Dunkirk, and Mr. Walpole said that when nations are in strict amity with each other, the mildest methods are taken to reconcile differences; that when he knew of the repairs making he had a conference with Cardinal Fleury upon it, who gave directions to enquire the truth of the complaint. That this is a necessary proceeding, and that representations are not made with friends till those grievances are not redressed upon the application made. That when an answer is made to a verbal complaint, and such answer is in writing, it is called an answer to a memorial or representation, which may lead gentlemen to think a memorial was given in, whereas it is an answer to a verbal conference only.

After this, the Bill against lending money to foreign Princes except by leave of the King, was read, at Sir Robert Walpole's

motion, for the first time, which being over, he moved for committing it.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney got up and opposed it, as a discouragement to trade; an inquisition by obliging men to purge themselves upon oath that they have lent no money to foreign Princes; a needless thing, because if there be a war, it is high treason of course to abet our enemies; an imprudent thing, because if we don't lend the Dutch will, as they did to the Spaniard, though in the infancy of the Republic, when fighting for their liberty and religion. Sir Robert Walpole replied that there was nothing that discouraged trade, for an application of any merchant to the Government, and satisfying it that he was not sustaining a nation at enmity with us, he would have leave to send his money and effects abroad, as before the Act. That it was no inquisition to make men purge themselves by oath; it was done in the time of the Ostend Company, it was done by the South Sea directors, and it was done in the time of the plague. That it is not imprudent to pass this Bill, for suppose the Dutch should lend the Emperor against whom this Bill is calculated, that is no reason we should do so too. The Emperor is now so poor, he cannot go into a war without borrowing money of us or Holland, and if both States should lend him, he would be the more able to contend with us. That he had the King's leave to acquaint the House that the Emperor is now actually procuring by temptation of giving a high interest a subscription in England to advance him four hundred thousand pounds; that when an immediate mischief is in view it is prudence to obviate it at any rate. That this Bill will destroy that subscription, and in all probability prevent a war. That numbers of subjects may be preserved from ruin in passing this Bill, for they may unwarily be engaged in the subscription before mentioned, now that there is no formal war between the Emperor and us, and engage themselves to make him quarterly payments, when of a sudden a war may be declared, and then they will be guilty of high treason if they perform their engagements, or by not performing them, lose the payments they already have made.

Mr. Wortly Mountague replied that he was sorry to hear the King's name made use of to influence our debates, and appealed to the House if it was orderly; he said the way used to be by a message from the King, when he would communicate anything to his Parliament; that according to the Bill it was put into the King's power to restrain all the trade of the kingdom, for no particular Prince is mentioned to whom money or goods may not be lent, but it is left general, so that the King may name all the States in Europe; he observed besides that the Bill is made without limitation of time. Mr. Goddard, a merchant, said he was for the Bill, because he knew of forty thousand pounds already subscribed by some Jews for the Emperor's service, and that the Bill will discourage the carrying it on.

Mr. Plummer said he was against the Bill, because it was left in the King's power by proclamation to hinder money or effects going abroad at his pleasure; that it was too great a trust to put in the Crown; that he was as much as anyone for not assisting the Emperor, while at enmity, with money, and therefore he did not speak against the bill itself, but the manner of drawing, and he

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should like it better if the subject were restrained by an Act of Parliament, and the time limited.

Sir Robert Walpole replied, these were arguments proper to be urged when the Bill is committed, and then the House might alter it as they thought good; that whether the subject be restrained by the King's proclamation, or by an Act of Parliament was equal to him, provided the Emperor be not assisted, which is all he aimed at.

Secretary Pelham spoke to the same purpose. Mr. Barnard said the liberty of the subject would always be dearer to him than the obviating any particular mischief, and therefore he had rather the Emperor borrowed money of us though in actual war, when it would be high treason in such as were discovered to lend, than endanger our liberties by trusting the Crown with so great a power. That this power is vastly great if the Crown may by proclamation hinder the subjects from not lending money or effects to any Prince whatever, and that for an unlimited time; that if we must be restrained, we ought to declare the particular Prince whom we are to be restrained from helping, and name the Emperor in the Bill. Sir Robert Walpole repeated again that this was proper to be considered in the Committee, but that it would be very improper to name the Emperor while as yet he has not commenced war; it were in a manner to declare war upon him, when our desire is that he should incline to peace.

The Attorney General said it was improper to enter upon the different modifications of the Bill, which would be the work of the Committee. He should, therefore, confine himself to reason upon the necessity of this Bill in general. He said, whatever power is given the King by this Bill arises in this House; that by the common law the King can restrain his subjects from going into the service of another Prince, though in amity, and he exercises that power at pleasure with respect to seamen or land soldiers, who are bound to return home at his call; by parity of reason he should hinder the subjects serving other Princes with their money as much as in their persons. That trading with other States can not be interrupted by this Bill, because there is a particular clause to allow thereof; that this Bill is no more an inquisition than the Bill that passed to restrain the subject from being concerned in the Ostend Company, or the power given the East India Company, or the Bill for discovering the South Sea directors' effects, in all which the persons concerned were obliged to declare upon oath whether they were concerned or not in the respective trades, and whether those directors gave a just account of their forfeited estates.

Sir William Wyndham made a sorry speech, and concluded that he hoped never to see such a Bill pass as that against the South Sea directors, and that he was of opinion the whole frame of this Bill should be altered. Mr. Danvers said the Dutch were embarked in interest with the Ostend Company at the time we excluded our subjects a share there, which he did not at that time approve. The Dutch knew it would enrich them, and enable them to carry on war if necessary, and we ought to have known it too; that if the Dutch should lend the Emperor money now, they would be paid a good interest for it, and the Emperor be enabled to prosecute his designs without our help, and that being the case

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he was for taking the same course, and going snacks in the advantage of lending our money at a smart interest, though to an enemy. Mr. Fortescue was the last who spoke, he only animadverted on Mr. Danvers's speech, and then the question was put for committing the Bill, which passed without a division.

Mr. Taylor dined with me, and I passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 25 February.—To-day my brother Dering called on me, and soon after my brother Parker. They were of opinion that as the Court had lately showed me particular civilities, I should do right to answer their expectations in the House as far my judgment and conscience would suffer me, but that my brother Parker, not being in the way of meeting the same civilities, was not obliged to attend the House with equal assiduity. Sir Philip, however, went this day to the House, where the King's Speech was taken into consideration with respect to the paragraph contained therein relating to the Sinking Fund, and the ease his Majesty graciously hinted at in favour of the manufactures of the kingdom. This being the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to which Sir Charles Turner was chairman.

Sir Robert Walpole opened the debate, by prefacing that his Majesty having recommended from the throne that some ease might be given to our manufactures out of the Sinking Fund, himself had some days ago acquainted the House with his thoughts thereupon; that he had mentioned the taking off the duty upon candles to be what in his opinion would prove of most advantage to the people. That he then spoke it as his own private thoughts and should now propose it again as such, but as his whole desire was to do what should appear most prudent to the House, he hoped we should debate the thing impartially, assuming as there would be no influence from his side in the prosecution of this matter, for he was ready to acquiesce in any proposition should be made in favour of the people, consistent with a just regard to the Sinking Fund. That the tax upon candles by a medium of seven years brought in 130,000*l.*, the tax on soap 150,000*l.*, and that on salt 185,000*l.*; that the Sinking Fund is now 1,130,000*l.* a year. He believed if it was reduced to one million, the fund would remain sufficient to carry on the desirable end of paying in a reasonable time the heavy debt the nation lies under; he therefore was for easing the duty on candles, which came pretty near a sum that would still leave the Sinking Fund a million; but if the soap or salt should be thought of, the fund would be too much reduced. However, he would make no motion, but leave it to the House to consider. After a considerable pause, Mr. Plummer (not he in employment) rose, and said he should be against preferring the easing the people of the candle duty to that of the salt, because the salt is more oppressive; that the duty on candles is but a penny a pound, and there has been these two years past so great a scarcity of fat cattle that tallow has been very dear, so that the taking off the duty on candles, which is but a penny a pound, will not ease the people to any purpose, whereas if the salt duty be removed, the whole nation will find an immediate benefit thereby; that the duty on salt is three shillings and sixpence per bushel, and the price of a bushel five or six shillings. That a man who spends forty shillings a year in candles, though the duty be taken off, will still spend thirty-five shillings, whereas he who spends twenty

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shillings a year in salt, if the duty be removed, will spend but five; that everybody does not spend much in candles, but all men do in salt, and that the manufacturer will therefore find more ease by taking off the salt duty than that upon candles. That a man who sows two acres of ground consumes five bushels of salt, and we ought to regard the farmers' ease. That if due enquiry were made, it would be found that London alone pays half the duty upon candles, so that by taking off this last, the country will not have a sufficient benefit thereby.

Mr. Barnard said that we had two things proposed to our consideration, the care of the Sinking Fund, and the ease of our manufacturers. That he saw so little concern for the former at times when the current service of the year required the raising of money, that he despaired of the debts of the nation being ever paid, and therefore he was in no more concern about it, but would singly consider the ease of the manufacturer, which he thought would be best provided for by taking off the duty upon soap, as the heaviest on the poor, whereas the rich will have the greatest advantage by reduction of the candle tax, or if neither pleased, he would be for easing the salt duty, believing a poor family spends more in salt than a rich one, but if the Committee came into none of these, he should be for taking off the bounty upon exported corn which would both increase the Sinking Fund and render bread cheaper by the corn that would remain in the kingdom. This he was sure would prove of universal advantage.

Sir John Cotton declared himself for taking off the salt duty, because it would encourage our fishery, nor is it an objection that by so doing the bounty or drawback will be lost, for as things stand now, after the bounty paid on salt, the fishermen throw their commodity into the sea. Besides, there is no tax which pays so much for the management.

Mr. Clayton stated the surplus of the Sinking Fund showed our national debt is near fifty millions; that the taxes appropriated to the payment of it amount to three millions and odd money. That he was against the touching the Sinking Fund at all, the consequence being dreadful, for in that case we shall never be out of debt, and so never in a condition to defend ourselves in case of a new war; whereas if we keep the Sinking Fund sacred, in twenty years we shall be out of debt, and the most flourishing state in Europe. That whatever we think of the low state of our trade, the national debt is our greatest grievance. Besides, these funds are the property of the South Sea and India Companies, which if we break into, farewell all credit, and none will advance money to the Government upon any emergency.

Lord Tyrconnell said we might touch part of the Sinking Fund and yet leave enough of it to pay the national debt, and secure the Companies; that by so doing, indeed, the debt would be some years longer in paying, but it is reasonable our posterity should bear a part of this load, especially since the debt was incurred to secure our liberty and religion to them. That he hoped never to see all our debt discharged, because it would ruin multitudes of people, who subsist by the interest they draw from the funds; besides, that such people, who are a great body, must be dependent on and friends to the Government, which he desired might have a lasting establishment.

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Sir John Cotton said again that he must still be for taking off the duty on salt, that he was sensible if it were done, the drawback must cease, but the fishermen would receive so great advantage by it that he was sure they would be satisfied to forego the drawback, though it amounts to twenty thousand pounds a year. Mr. Lawson said that if we come to any resolution, it can only be what duty affects most the poor. He was confident the Companies would agree to the opinion of the House; what we shall take off from the Sinking Fund will only prolong the discharging the national debt; that candles is a luxury, the use of salt of absolute necessity to all men; this duty while it lasts affects the navigation, for he could make it out that every seaman stands us in 4 shillings elevenpence for salt alone per annum, which according to the number maintained this year comes to 14,900 bushels. That three-quarters of a pound of candles serves one poor family a whole week, and such family uses candles but seven months in the year, whereas it uses salt every day of the year which comes to a great deal more money. That several manufacturers do not use candles to speak of at all. That, indeed, all men who are worth one hundred pounds a year spend less in salt than candles, but all who have under that sum, and especially the poor, whom we ought principally to regard, spend more in salt than candles. That to ease us of the candle duty is a thing in which the rich will participate, but it will please the people to see how generous we are in preferring the poor's advantage to our own.

Mr. Waller said he observed no progress was made in paying the national debt out of the Sinking Fund, and therefore is for easing the people out of it; that taking off the duty on salt would be of greatest ease; that although by so doing one hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds were taken from the Sinking Fund, there would still remain one million and one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, according to his computation, to pay off the national debt.

Sergeant Sheperd said he was for easing the duty on soap, because the woollen manufacture would be most benefited by it, and that unless that manufacture be helped by removing the loads on it, it is not possible it should subsist, but France must undo us in it, and whereas it may be said there is a drawback of one half of the duty, that is no sufficient answer, for it will not hinder the French underselling us.

Sir William Young said he should prefer the ease of the manufacturers to any other set of subjects, and he was convinced the taking off the duty on candles would be a greater ease to them than that of soap or salt. That gentlemen were mistaken in their computations of comparing a bushel of salt to a pound of candles, for they should rather compare a pound of salt to a pound of candles. He believed every poor family uses a pound of candles, where he uses not a pound of salt. He observed in the country that the duty most complained of was that on candles, that the amount of either duty had a great influence on his judgment, for he was lessening as little as he could the Companies' security, and the means of paying off the national debt.

Sir Joseph Jekyll said he was for preferring salt to candles. That the farmers and labourers depending on them were more in number than the manufacturers, that the charge of

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management of the salt duty being much greater than that of candles, was an argument of great weight with him; he was for laying aside the former, which comes to twenty-five thousand pounds per annum, whereas that of candles is but ten thousand pounds. That to ease the candles would not lessen the price, as was observed in leather, the duty of which being taken off, the high price remained, so that when the necessities of the Government obliged the Parliament to restore the former duty, leather became prodigious dear; that this will be the fate of the candles. That the victualling English vessels, by taking off the high price of salt (occasioned by the duty on it) would be of great benefit to this nation, in that the ships which now go to Ireland to victual there for cheapness would victual in England.

Sir William Young rose again, but he was very uneasily heard by the House, by which might be guessed that the easing of candles was no favourite notion of the House. He asserted the manufacturers to be equal in number to the farmers, but if not, the poorer sort, though inferior in number, ought to be helped before those who are richer; that victualling in England and not in Ireland would be of no service to the poor, nor to the manufacturers, for it would raise the price of meat in England and consequently of work.

Sir Robert Walpole said he had given his opinion for candles, as finding the duty on them tallied with the sum the Sinking Fund could afford to spare. He thought the general desire of people without doors had been to ease the candles; that if salt had taken less from the Sinking Fund than the other, he had been for reducing the duty on salt; he must think that the farmer is not so great an object of compassion as the manufacturer, and that candles rendered cheaper by reducing the duty would prove of more general good, and that to a poorer sort of people, than lessening the value of salt. That as both duties are at present the property of two great Companies, the Committee could come to no resolution this night: on like occasions the method has always been to wait the sense of the Companies interested in the debates, of which Companies were several gentlemen members of the House, who recollecting the sense of the Committee would confer together, and afterwards acquaint us what they were willing to consent to. That the management of the revenue on candles came but to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cent. on the gross produce, and the management of the whole revenues of the kingdom but 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per cent. That the management of the salt was no charge at all, being under the Commissioners of Excise. That there is a bounty of twenty thousand pounds upon salt, which is a great encouragement, but must drop if the duty on salt be taken away.

Sir Joseph Jekyl said the estimating the charge of management of duties ought to be computed according to the neat, and not the gross produce; that the drawback on salt is a reason for taking off that duty.

Mr. Oglethorp said he was for easing the salt preferable to the candles, because it would take most from the Sinking Fund, which he thought was grown so great that it might prove prejudicial to the kingdom's safety, and absolutely undo it, if it fell into the hands of a bad Ministry; that the nation is much abused in that matter of the bounty, and that by reducing the duty on salt, provision will come cheaper to the manufacturer.

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Mr. Earl was likewise for easing the salt, and said the taking off the duty of candles was easing the rich more than the poor, and London, which wanted it not, would reap the principal advantage from it. That it stands a poor farmer in the country in a crown to salt a hog, and that a family of such poor spend more in one year in salt than they do their whole lives in candles.

Mr. Heathcote was likewise for salt; the poor people would eat better and work more, whereby manufactures would increase. Mr. Danvers spoke next, and said he was glad to see so full a Committee, all inclined to enjoy the Sinking Fund, which formerly was exhibited as a beautiful object to be admired but not touched; that we had started too many hares, but some question must be come to, and something should be resolved on. His opinion was to take away the duties both of soap and candles, and nine in the nation to one would be for it, if they were polled; that candles spent in London is not all luxury, for there are vast numbers of manufacturers and poor labourers in this great metropolis. He should ever be for taking all the duties off, the salt as well as the others; that altogether would reduce the Sinking Fund but four hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds and there would still remain seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds; that this reduction of the fund would indeed prolong the payment of the national debt, but such prolongation will be advantageous to the nation, for should the creditors of the nation, who subsist on the interest they receive from the public, be suddenly paid off, it would prove the destruction of many thousand families, to the great diminution of our wealth, of our consumption, and of rents of houses; the whole nation would feel it in some shape or other, and the City of London in a particular manner.

Lord Malpas was for preferring salt, and so was Mr. Cholmley and Mr. Sands. The latter said he was once very thoughtful in favour of the Sinking Fund, but now by the management of it he despaired any good would come from it, and therefore declined having any further concern for it; that his whole thoughts now turned upon easing the subjects the speediest way. He moved last year for taking off the duty on candles and soap, but had since changed his opinion, and is for discharging that duty which will take most from the Sinking Fund. He does not believe it will destroy public credit, since enough will remain to secure the property of the creditors of the public.

Mr. Lawson, recapitulating some things he had said before, was for coming to no question. Sir Robert Walpole repeated that we could come to no question: it was not Parliamentary to do so. In the meantime the members of the two Companies who are present and know the sense of the Committee will consider what will be best in their judgment for the House to do, an undoubted equivalent being secured them for the duty that shall be taken off.

Mr. Will Pulteney acknowledged it was right to break up on this occasion without coming to a resolution, the Companies' properties being concerned in the debate. He saw the majority were for easing the salt; he should be for easing the people out of the Sinking Fund, but not for deducting from it, by applying any part thereof to the current service of the year, and therefore he hoped we should hear no more of applying the lottery 1710 to

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make part of the money to be raised for this year's service. He hoped, too, that the Sinking Fund that should remain, after the duties resolved on for ease of the people are taken from it, will be ascertained, and then absolutely tied down and secured by Act of Parliament never to be applied to any annual services, but made sacred for discharging the national debt.

Sir Robert Walpole replied that the motion was irregular, and not before the Committee at present; but he would make it appear the lottery 1710 was never a part of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Plummer said that if it was acknowledged to be the sense of the House that salt had carried it, as he thought the majority were for, he would not insist on any question. No reply being made, the Speaker re-assumed the chair, and Sir Charles Turner reported the Committee had made some progress, and then we broke up about five o'clock.

After dinner, my brother Dering came in and told me he had been in the morning at Court, and that the Prince told him he had thought of a thing for his service, which he believed would do.

Thursday, 26 February.—This day the trial at bar of the election of Beaumorris was to come on, but a petition being given in by Mr. Barnard for laying open the trade to the East Indies, the importance of it occasioned a debate that lasted till seven at night, whether to let the petition lie on the table or reject it. The petition set forth that whereas by several Acts of Parliament the present East India Company are possessed of a fund of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds a year, in consideration of three millions two hundred thousand pounds advanced by them at several times to the Government, and whereas 'tis conceived that their trade as well as the fund do expire and determine upon repayment of the said three million two hundred thousand pounds any time after the 25th of March, 1733, provided the Company have three years' notice, the petitioners proposed: first, that the sum of three million two hundred thousand pounds be borrowed of private persons, payable at five payments, and the whole to be completed by the 25th of March, 1733. Second, that the three million two hundred thousand pounds so advanced shall go to pay off the Government's debt to the Company in order to redeem the fund and trade. Third, that the persons advancing the above sum shall be incorporated and vested with the whole right and liberty of trading to all the ports of the East Indies and elsewhere, in the same extensive degree as is granted to the present East India Company. Yet not so as that the Company to be erected shall in any wise carry on the trade with their joint stock or in their corporate capacity, but that the trade shall be free and open to all the King's subjects, upon license from the Company, and provided the trade be exercised to and from the port of London only, which license shall be obliged to grant upon the payment of one per cent. on the value of the exports for the benefit of the Corporation. Fourth, that to enable the Company to pay an annuity to the persons advancing the said three million two hundred thousand pounds, and to defray the necessary expenses for maintaining forts and settlements, and for the preservation and enlargement of the trade, a duty not exceeding five per cent. be laid on all goods imported from India, and payable on the gross value. Fifth, that for the above sum of three million two hundred

thousand pounds there be allowed and paid by the Government an interest of four per cent. per annum from the time of the several payments respectively till the 25th of March, 1735, in regard the Company will not be able to receive all the proposed advantages before that time, and that from and after the 25th of March, 1735, the interest from the Government be only two per cent. during the continuance of the right and liberty of trade as aforesaid, which will be ninety-six thousand pounds per annum less than is now paid by the Government to the present East India Company. Sixth, the Company shall out of the money accruing to them from the Government, and from the aforesaid duties on trade pay an annuity of four per cent., by equal half-yearly payments, to the persons advancing the said three millions two hundred thousand pounds, and the money remaining after the payment of the said annuity shall be subject to the disposition of the proprietors.

Mr. Barnard, at delivering the petition, set forth several advantages that would accrue from this proposal, namely, that ninety-six thousand pounds per annum being saved to the Government might be applied to the Sinking Fund, which would much forward the discharge of the national debt; that exclusive trades are monopolies and therefore a hardship on the subject; that all trades thrive best which lie open, and are not under management of a few directors, who enrich themselves without regard to the general good of their nation. That numbers of rich merchants are now excluded from the East India trade who would, if suffered so to do, carry it on cheaper than at present, to the greater export of our manufacture, the greater employment of our seamen, the lowering the price of India goods consumed at home, and furnishing the markets abroad cheaper and in greater quantities than at present. That it would advance the duties of Customs and Excise, and thereby lessen our national debt, reduce our most burthensome taxes, and encourage our manufactures. That it will employ more of our ships in freight, if it were only from one part of the Indies to another, which is all clear gain and profit to our nation, and that it will prevent private persons acquainted with the India trade from being under a necessity for want of employment here to seek it in other nations of Europe, and bring home others now employed in the service of other nations. He moved therefore to refer the petition to a Committee, or that it might lie on the table to be considered.

Then Dr. Sayer got up, and said he must oppose the petition on several accounts; that this scheme had been sent to Holland to prevail on such as are proprietors in the India Company and reside there to send over directions to sell their stock and thereby discredit the Company; that new projects are uncertain in their event and dangerous; that the Company merit greatly from the public, in advancing at several times great sums of money for the necessities of the Government; that the East India trade cannot be carried on but by an exclusive trade, and under the direction of a Company; that it would be a breach of public faith, even Parliamentary faith, to lay their Company open after relying thereupon they had been at great expenses to raise town's settlements and forts and surmounted almost insuperable difficulties, which being now overcome, and the trade on the best foot imaginable, it would be monstrous to dissolve them and let others

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enjoy the benefit of their labours and disbursements. But one argument against the petition is invincible, namely, that the Company have granted to them by the 10 of Queen Anne a perpetuity of trade, to prove which he desired it might be read. He allowed they had not a perpetuity of the funds settled on them for payment of the interest of monies borrowed of them, but affirmed their liberty of an exclusive trade was given them by that Act to possess for ever. Upon this the said Act with others preceding, which he called for, were read, and he made his observations thereon to prove his assertion. Then he concluded that if Parliamentary faith shall be broke into, the consequence was dreadful, it would shake the very being of Parliaments, at least whenever the Government should have occasion for money to maintain a just war, or to defend themselves, no man nor company of men would advance it. He therefore moved for rejecting the petition.

Mr. Glanville seconded him, saying the India Company have as undoubted a right to a perpetual trade as we ourselves have to our private estates. That there is a mystery in this petition; one design is to sacrifice the India trade to the Dutch East India Company, another design in offering it, and recommending it to be received, is to give the brokers of Exchange Alley an opportunity to reap their harvest. That were the Company's trade capable of being taken away it could not be done before the year 1736; that the petition asserting a falsehood in setting down the time three years sooner was alone a reason for rejecting it; on the whole he could give it no other name than a pickpocket petition.

Mr. Bernard then got up in a heat, and said he despised the word pickpocket; that the gentlemen who signed the petition were men of honour and substance; he knew them all, and not one was a dealer in Exchange Alley, not a broker had put his hand to it, nor any gentleman but who was above gaining by the rise or fall of stocks. That he was so far from thinking the Dutch East India Company would gain by laying ours open, that it was the effectual means to ruin them. If the petitioners are mistaken in setting down 1733 for 1736, it is no reason for rejecting them. He is informed there is a design to bubble up the East India stock to two hundred, in order to take in subscriptions, and play the same game over again the nation so severely suffered by in 1720. That 'tis impossible the Company should have a perpetuity of trade granted them by the 10 of Queen Anne, for they did not so much as ask the Parliament at that time for so unreasonable a grant, and surely the Parliament intended not to give them more than they asked. They used, indeed, at that time a great deal of artifice, and put a trick upon the Parliament, who unwarily inserted words which by implication may be wire-drawn to imply a perpetuity, but the Act does not expressly allow it the Company as it would have done if that were the Parliament's intention, and the nation has a right to vindicate the cheat then put upon her.

Upon this the Speaker reproved him for speaking so disrespectfully of Parliaments.

The Solicitor General said the question was whether the Parliament should take away the privileges purchased by the Company. That by the perusal of the Acts it seemed to him a perpetuity of trade was granted them, but he would not declare it positively

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as his opinion for many reasons, one whereof is that if the Company have made any proposals advantageous to the Government, they would fly off in case they should be understood by the House to have that perpetuity, for then they would not think it necessary to pay anything. As to laying the trade open, it is visibly the sense of all nations that an East India trade cannot be carried on but by a Company; the Dutch know it, and had never been considerable by a Company, who shall maintain the forts in India, but without forts our trade thither would fall to nothing. He thought a false assertion in this or any other petition is a ground for rejecting. That whatever doubts might arise about a perpetual trade granted, the Act did certainly not restrain the expiration of the Company's liberty of trading to the time of paying off the funds assigned them. Again, the petition ought to be rejected, because too early in point of time. He wished the House would therefore do it without entering into the merits of the assertions contained in it. It was no absurd thing in that Parliament to grant more than the Company then asked. That whether the Company has a perpetual right or no to trade, it has been so understood without doors, and great numbers have purchased property in it on that foot. How many orphans and widows must it ruin then to destroy the Company.

Mr. Perry supported the petition, and accused the management of the East India Company, among other things mentioning their buying gunpowder in Holland instead of England, because of the cheapness.

Sir Charles Wager said that without any other argument, he was against the petition because too hasty in point of time. If gentlemen did not care to reject it, or refer it to a Committee, or to let it lie on the table, there was a fourth way to be eased of it. The gentleman who brought it in might withdraw it, and the petitioners might offer it again if they pleased three years hence.

Mr. Oglethorp said he was ever for hearing petitions unless very great arguments were against them; that here are great arguments in favour of this, the advantageous proposal made the Government, the credit of the persons who signed it, the perniciousness of a trade granted in perpetuity, and the advantage of separate trade to a nation, which is always carried cheaper on than by Companies, in which last it is constantly observed the directors monstrously enrich themselves, while the proprietors are kept ignorant of their concerns, and their properties narrowed. That nobody knows but the Company may be in a very bad condition, at least no Company is in worse reputation. He believed the Company have not a perpetuity of trade, at least they do not think so themselves, else they would not offer eight hundred thousand pounds, as he hears they are now doing, to have a prolongation of their term.

Mr. Borret, a merchant, said the Company have carried their trade to the greatest extent, and yet never exported more than the value of eight hundred thousand pounds. He wondered, therefore, how the petitioners could make a proposal that would ruin them, but the truth is, many of them have subscribed to this project for more than they are worth, and therefore he takes this to be only a project to set the brokers in Exchange Alley at work.

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Mr. Bernard justified the abilities, integrity and fortunes of the petitioners.

Captain Vernon then made a violent speech in favour of the petition, but was ill heard, and called down for reflecting on the former Parliaments, as Bernard had done before.

Sir William Wyndham said he was one of the tellers on the division for passing that Act of 10 Queen Anne; that it was a thin House, one hundred and thirty-five against eighty-five. That he remembered, while the Bill was in the Committee, the clause that now occasions a doubt about the perpetuity was not part of it, but afterwards was added by the House, yet then nobody understood that the Parliament gave thereby a perpetuity of trade to the Company; that trade is best carried on without Companies, the Portugal trade to the Indies an instance of it.

Sir William Young was against new experiments. The India trade is now in a flourishing way the project of the petitioners may not answer. The trade of Portugal to the Indies is inconsiderable to ours. We must have large settlements and strong forts, as the Dutch have there; these are the property of the Company, who built them at great hazards and expense, and would be unjust to give them to a new Company, who does not propose to buy them, nor whatever they pretend, would be able to keep them up when in their possession, for separate traders are a rope of sand, and can raise no fund sufficient for such a purpose. That the advantages of this trade as now carried on by the Company are so many and great, that we see other nations begin to envy us, the Emperor, Denmark, and Sweden are attempting to imitate us by erecting Companies, but these are little and feeble, and the strength and riches of our Company will break them speedily, whereas should the trade be laid open, they may chance to succeed. That 'tis at least a doubt whether the Company have not a perpetual right to trade, and that while it is only a doubt, he should never take the same step to hurt their properties, which might be taken in case it were clear they have not such perpetuity. He is therefore for rejecting the petition, because it were unjust to grant it, at least in himself, who doubted concerning the Company's right. That to pay the petition so much compliment as even to let it lie on the table, would be a sort of implication that the House were of opinion the Company had not that perpetuity, but that 'tis in the Parliament's power to dissolve it, which would strike a terror in the proprietors and sink the stock to the advantage of brokers and their principals who now watch for an advantage to buy in cheap. That the moment the Company is dissolved, the Dutch will possess the forts there, and it would be impossible for separate traders to recover them, or to carry on their trade when lost.

After him Wortley Mountague spoke strongly for receiving the petition, as Verney, the Welsh judge, did against it.

Then Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke for letting it lie on the table. He said since the Company had offered money, we ought to make the best bargain for the public, and they would bid more if they saw some countenance given to the petition. That supposing the Company had really a perpetuity, the nation if highly grieved thereby have a power to repeal and change it, for it is a sure maxim that the safety of the nation is the supreme law, and nothing

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detrimental to our country can be supposed to be allowed and intended by the legislature. That as the Act stands out of which this doubtful perpetuity of trade is by implication inferred (for there is nothing positively and clearly enacted that countenances it), he observed there was no valuable consideration given by the Company for the purchase of that pretended right of perpetuity, and therefore the grant is void in itself, as in private contracts, where if all be done on one side and nothing on the other, the contract is void. The same is in purchases, if no valuable consideration be given, the purchase is not good. But he stood not on this, for if a perpetual trade be detrimental to the nation, the Act that gave it ought to be repealed; otherwise a State is in a bad condition, if bound by Acts to their own undoing.

Secretary Pelham replied that he was surprised to hear that eminent lawyer assert that public faith might be broke into, and that titles to estates were void for want of a valuable consideration paid to the grantor. He knew several estates held without payment of a valuable consideration and would instance the grant of Blenheim, made by Parliament to the Duke of Marlborough, wherein no consideration was paid by him; that by this way of arguing, the Parliament might reassume that grant. That to say a Parliament may do a thing because it can, is not a just way of arguing, it is arguing from power, but not from right. The Parliament should do nothing that is unjust, and in that sense the legislature is itself tied up. That as to the grant made the Company, they had paid very valuable considerations, though not recited in the form which lawyers so nicely distinguish upon, and which indeed, is one of the grievances complained of in the law; they had advanced great sums to the Government in critical exigencies, they had been at great charges in building forts, and they had carried on a beneficial trade to the nation.

Counsellor Lutwych said he would give no opinion on the Act of Parliament; he knew nothing of this debate when he came into the House, and indeed had not so much as seen and considered the Act. He believed there were many gentlemen in the like condition, and therefore hoped the House would at least suffer the petition to lie on the table, the rather that by the form of Parliament the consideration of it could not be renewed this session; by this decent riddance of it, the gentlemen who opposed it would gain their point as well as by rejecting it, and it would be showing a tender regard of a great body of merchants who are affirmed to be men of worth; that we could not refuse their petition as much respect as was paid the petitions against the hawkers and pedlars. After he had ended, Mr. Lee, a lawyer, said he would give no opinion on the Act, but he thought the Parliament had power to repeal and take away any privileges granted the Company, yet he was not for receiving the petition, because that would imply the sense of the House to be that the Company have not a right to a perpetual trade, while the matter is yet doubtful. That it is a received rule that the debates of the House upon the sense of an Act of Parliament is to be taken for the sense of such Act, and therefore he was for rejecting the petition without entering into the merits of it. Then Mr. Will. Pulteney got up to support receiving the petition, but it being very late, and myself quite tired, and being besides uncertain which way to give my vote, I left the House at seven o'clock. I

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heard afterwards that they did not break up till a little before nine, when the petition was rejected by a majority of 231 against 131.

Friday, 27 February.—The affair of Dunkirk came on this day, and we sat from twelve till near three o'clock in the morning. The debates were warm on both sides, and no wonder, for it was owned by Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Will. Pulteney, towards the conclusion, that their aim that night was to enquire and mark out those Ministers whose negligence or corruption had reduced this nation to a dependance on France. After reading a multitude of extracts and copies of letters, instructions and memorials, relating to the Council of Mardyke and the repairs of Dunkirk in the course of several years, evidently and expressly contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht and the Triple Alliance, it was expected that Sir Robert Walpole would have moved that Colonel Armstrong should be called in and examined as to the condition and nature of the repairs at Dunkirk, in disproof of the evidence which on that head had been given at the bar the tenth instant. For the further consideration of Dunkirk had been put off to this day on pretence that Armstrong's return, who was gone to France, was necessary, that he might inform us what works contrary to treaty had been carried on at that place. But Sir Robert Walpole declined calling for Armstrong, admitting now that the chief part of the former evidence given, and which he then would discredit, was true in fact, and indeed this so plainly appeared by the papers we went through, that the whole House were of the same judgment as to that point.

Then Sir William Wyndham took notice how odd it appeared to him that after so long a delay on pretence of the necessity there was to hear what Armstrong could say towards the invalidating the former evidence, it now should be thought improper to hear him. That he had procured fresh evidence to corroborate the facts related to us by the former, and would call for them in if it were the pleasure of the House, which being yielded to, three persons appeared at the bar, who told us a new quay has been making on the east side of the harbour, which in July last was half a mile long; that Thursday last was se'nnight there were sixty vessels in the harbour of Dunkirk, and thirty or forty men at work in repairing the harbour; that by the French King's orders all ships going to Boulogne are obliged to return freighted with stone for repairing the ruined works. That the Risebank fort, which was demolished, is of extent for receiving forty guns, and is dry twenty foot above high water; that it is one hundred and fifty yards long, but not plain enough for admitting cannon yet. That the French King allows fifty thousand livres yearly for the repairs, and soldiers work at them. That the Admiralty Office is continued there from the beginning of the demolition, and since the Duke of Boufflers was there last summer the works are carried on more than before; that piles have been drawn out of the batterdean; that in November, 1727, one of the evidence brought in a ship of 220 ton up to the harbour, which drew fifteen foot water. A model was also produced of the work, invented by one Bushell, an Englishman at Dunkirk, for cleansing the harbour and canal.

Then Sir William Wyndham began the debate, and after enlarging on the breach of the treaty of Utrecht by the repairs incontestibly proved to have been made, a motion to this effect, that it appears

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to the Committee that for some time past works have been carried on to restore the port and harbour of Dunkirk in violation of the Treaty, 1717.

It was designed that Mr. Sands should second the motion, in which case the question must have been put, but to defeat this, Sir Robert Walpole had concerted that Dr. Sayer should instantly rise to oppose the motion, and offer another, and that as soon as he should finish Mr. Henry Bromly should second the Doctor, before Sands could rise to second Sir William.

Sayers expressed his astonishment at Sir William's motion, said it appeared calculated to make a breach with France, and discredit the Treaty of Seville to gratify the Emperor. That though it is evident there has been a violation of the Treaty of Utrecht on the part of the inhabitants by the reparations at Dunkirk, yet it is not evidence that the Court of France authorised those repairs, and since that Court has frequently denied their having a hand in it, we could not justify a declaration that the treaty is violated : treaties being made between monarchs, and not their subjects. That by the law of nations, Princes are not to be accounted violators of their treaties, unless they justify such violations and take it on themselves, which the Court of France is so far from doing, that orders are issued for demolishing the very works complained of. That we are all sensible of our King's care in constantly representing against the works as often as he had notice of their going on. Sir William's motion carried an imputation on him as wanting to take that care which yet all allow he has taken. That he was in hopes Sir William intended to have made a motion of a quite contrary nature, namely to thank the King, instead of accusing him for want of care of his people, which being his own sense, he would take the liberty to move the committee to address his Majesty to thank him for his early care to reduce Dunkirk into the state the treaties demanded, and for procuring a promise from the Court of France that the works carried on at Dunkirk, *without authority of that Court,* which may have been contrary to treaties, shall be destroyed, on which promise we entirely rely ; and to express our satisfaction in the union between both kingdoms. This was the effect of his motion. He had no sooner done, than Bromly and Sands got up ; and Mr. Edgcomb, the Chairman, pointing to Bromly, the other side were greatly disconcerted, for since he was to speak they saw Sir William's motion must give place to Dr. Sayers'. They therefore strongly opposed Mr. Bromly's speaking, and insisted that the Committee had a controlling power over the Chairman, to declare which gentleman was first up. Mr. Vyner said that Sands was first. Mr. Winnington replied it was the privilege of the Chairman to appoint, and it was never known that a Committee opposed it ; the reason of the thing spoke it, for if some one person did not determine the person, there would be nothing but confusion. Mr. Oglethorp was of Vyner's side, and Gibbons likewise, who said that the journals show the Speaker in the House has not been allowed that privilege on several occasions, and if the House may overrule the Speaker, much more may a Committee overrule their Chairman. Old Mr. Bromly spoke also to the same purpose, but Mr. Lawson, an ancient member, said that disorder had of late years so crept into Parliamentary proceedings that it was grown a custom to dispute

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the most established privileges. He therefore thought as things are now the House or the Committee might do as they pleased; at least he was careless in the matter, but in old time it was orderly for the Speaker and Chairman to call up the person he had first in his eye, in whom the gentleman acquiesced; he would not, however, say that the Committee might not judge who ought to speak. It was long insisted to put the thing to a question, at last the House acquiesced to let Mr. Bromly speak, who seconded Dr. Sayers in a studied speech, which was well worded, and gave commendations to his Majesty.

Sands afterwards made his speech, which was intended to support Sir William Wyndham's motion, but it came too late, for now that of Dr. Sayers' was that we were to debate on, and the other could have no place unless this were first rejected. This was accordingly strongly debated till three o'clock in the morning. All sides were for agreeing to address the King, but some were for inserting such resenting expressions at the works carrying on at Dunkirk as would be shocking to the Court of France, and might tend to a rupture. There were also many friends of the Government, who were much displeased at the words in the address, *without authority of that Court*, for no man could believe in his private judgment that the inhabitants of Dunkirk would dare to repair their works contrary to the treaty for demolishing them, without leave from their Court so to do, which was the same as giving them authority for it, and therefore to tell the King that they had not authority was a manifest lie, besides it would prove an inducement to that Court to neglect the performance of their promise to restore things to their due state if they found us so tender of their conduct in that affair. I was one of these, who, communicating my uneasiness to those who supported the address, and assuring them the Court would lose if those words were to stand all the Independent members of the House, they were pleased to propose to the Committee the putting them out, and they saw the effect of it in the majority that voted for the address when it came to the question, for upon the division we were two hundred and seventy against one hundred and forty-nine. The speakers for the address, besides those already mentioned, were Mr. Dundas, Lord Advocate, Sir Charles Wager, who treated Dunkirk as a thing of too little consequence, Sir William Strickland, Pelham, Secretary at War, Sir Robert Walpole and Horace Walpole. Those against it were Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Joseph Jekyl, who disapproved the invective speeches against a Crown in amity with us which some had flung out, and was against both questions, Sir John Norris, Daniel Pulteney, Barnard, Will. Pulteney, Oglethorp, Captain Vernon, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

There was a debate that lasted some time, while the papers were reading, occasioned by Mr. Norris, who observed that the French word in one of them in the original was shaloup, which he said was wrongly set down in the translation, boat, whereas shaloup is a sloop; but he was wrong in that, our English word shalop coming from the French, and with us a shalop is an open boat. Mr. Norris therefore desired the original might be read, which was peevishly opposed by the Court, who are frequently much to blame in denying to let gentlemen have full satisfaction in matter of small import. It was said by Sir William Wyndham

that anciently papers were communicated in their original language only, and that it is a late practice to have translations given and the originals denied; but the Speaker said translations are only to be read except when any member did not understand the original, or doubted of the translation, and in that case the original should be produced. Accordingly, Mr. Norris was at liberty to call for it. That he remembered the case of General Webb, who, upon the reading an orginal piece in Latin, stood up and declaring he did not understand Latin, had the translation read; that we are a British House of Commons, and owe that to our own honour that what passes under our consideration ought to be in our own language, yet pieces in their original language may be called for where doubts arise.

In the course of this long debate, many things foreign to it were brought in, for the single point was in what terms to address his Majesty, but the malcontents attacked the Administration as through their ignorance betraying or by their corruption selling the nation and subjecting it to French councils. This put the Ministry on defending themselves, and recriminating on the Tory Ministry in Queen Anne's reign. Sir Robert Walpole hinted that Lord Bolingbroke was at bottom of this enquiry concerning Dunkirk, and had sent for the evidences produced by Sir William Wyndham, five of whom were actually under prosecution for smuggling; but rogues he thought should have no credit given them. He spoke so sharply against that Lord that Sir William Wyndham took up his defence, upon the foot of thinking it a duty to defend any person who has not opportunity to speak for himself when attacked. He remembered the House that Sir Robert Walpole himself had been censured for corruption, and sent to the Tower by a former Parliament, so that his case was much the same with another Parliament's censuring my Lord Bolingbroke.

Pelham then rose, and said he hoped he should be excused if he justified his friend Sir Robert, since Sir William had done the same by his friend, that though Sir Robert is present, yet in this case he could not so decently speak for himself, and might be considered as absent. That there was no comparison in the cases of Sir Robert and Lord Bolingbroke. Sir Robert was wrongfully accused of a trifling money matter by a prevailing party in the then House of Commons, which party afterwards showed themselves enemies to the religion and liberties of their country by forwarding the interest of a Pretender to the Crown; that, being confident of his own innocence, he bravely stayed in the kingdom, and in a little time the nation did justice to his merit, and called him to the head of affairs; but as for my Lord Bolingbroke, he falsified his oaths, and laid schemes to overturn the Government, to ruin all that was dear to us, and set up the Pretender, and when discovered, dared not stand a Parliamentary enquiry, but fled his country, and entered the Pretender's service. It must be observed that as it is unparliamentary to name persons, neither Sir Robert nor Lord Bolingbroke were directly mentioned, but only described. This called up Mr. Edward Harley, junior, who justified the Tory Ministry. About the end of the debate, both Sir William Wyndham and Will. Pulteney spoke out, and owned the design of the first motion made by Sir William was that others might follow for calling Sir Robert to account. By this the House perceived that

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if that side was strong enough the Ministry would be impeached, and our affairs thrown into confusion, and this induced several who had better intentions, and who used to vote with them, now to leave them and vote with us. The lateness of the night obliged about thirty members to leave the House before the question was put, each taking away with him one of the contrary side, so that supposing about fifteen Tories to retire in that manner, and adding them to the one hundred and fifty-nine who stayed and voted, the whole strength of Sir Robert's declared enemies may be estimated at about one hundred and seventy-five, but doubtless he has many more secret ones, whose employments obliging them to act on his side makes it uncertain what is the real number of his enemies, for should he be removed, and Lord Wilmington or another put in his place, I believe there would appear a majority against him.

Saturday, 28 February.—I stayed at home all this and the following day by reason of a cold I caught by staying that long debate; only went next door to my brother Dering's to dinner.

This evening Colonel Chartres received sentence of death for the rape committed on one of his maids. He offered nothing in arrest of judgment, as was expected; it is expected he will be pardoned. The late King, as likewise Queen Elizabeth, would never suffer a man condemned for a rape to be executed, as not believing it possible for to commit the crime unless the woman in some sort consented. At his trial he made a mean defence, the main of it consisting in a letter his footman swore to as of her writing, which was disproved; some report that he lay with her twelve nights, before she swore the rape on him, and offered for two hundred guineas to let the matter drop, which he refused, and was so sure of getting off that the day of his trial he invited friends to supper, but he was hurried away to Newgate. As soon as verdict was given against him, the High Bailiff of Westminster, who, upon passing it, was entitled to his goods and chattels, went with his posse to enter the house and seize what he could find, but met with resistance from within, where eleven women fought like Amazons, and one made a shot which wounded a watchman. They were at last overpowered. This colonel is one of the greatest and most known rogues in England, and by his villainies had amassed an incredible estate. His practice was to owe abundance of mean debts and never pay any till arrested and forced by law, and being asked why he would act so meanly and suffer so much trouble for trifles, he answered that for one who arrested, there were twenty that did not, and so he was a gainer. In the north he kept at his house a seraglio of women, and in the town the like. And when dinner was done, the company he invited had the offer of choosing a mistress to pass the night with. One of the gentlemen rising late next morning saw a servant maid come in to make his fire, who resembled the woman he had passed the night with, and who when he saw her first was dressed like a gentlewoman, but now had a dirty dust gown on. He asked her if she was not the same person. She answered, "Yes." "Why do you dress so dirty?" said he; "I am sure if others present you as well as I have done you could afford to go better, for you know I gave you three guineas." "Yes, sir," said she, "but my master allowed me but a crown out of it."

Sunday, 1 March.—This morning prayers and sermon at home. I did not stir out. I heard the Prince was informed how useful my brother Parker and I had been in prevailing to get the question of Friday last moderated, by which a great many members voted for the address, who had else been against it, and that his Royal Highness said the Queen should know it. He likewise sent me his thanks by my brother Dering.

Monday, 2 March.—This day the Queen's birthday was kept, because of the ball at night, otherwise it had been yesterday, she being born the 1st of March, 1685. I had made clothes for it, but my cold prevented my going to Court, which the Queen was let to know. In the evening, among other how d'ye's, Sir Robert Walpole himself sent, which was a sort of acknowledgment for what I did on Friday. It was, I suppose, well taken too that my brother Parker, who very rarely of late years went to Court, was this day there in a very fine embroidered suit. Of such importance are trifles in certain conjunctions of times, how busy is mankind about vain and transitory things, while we all forget, at least neglect, the one thing needful.

Tuesday, 3.—I stayed all day still at home, on account of my sore throat, and drew two teeth. Cousin Southwell came to see me, and the Duke of Argyle, with others who were not let in. This day, Hossuck, my new servant came in Lindsey's place. I give him twenty pounds a year.

Wednesday, 4.—I heard the King intends to pardon Colonel Chartres, it being found out that the woman he would have ravished was a common strumpet, at least it is so related at Court. He was pardoned for the like insult on a woman's virtue in Scotland in King William's reign, and is now in Newgate, diverting himself with a whore, a prisoner there. All the world agree he deserved to be hanged long ago, but they differ whether on this occasion.

Mr. Taylor met at my house this morning one Morris, a shopkeeper, who deals in Irish linens, and has a shop in London, and one Kernon, of Ireland, who buys cloth there to supply him. We agreed that what money I shall pay in Dublin into Kernon's hands shall be set down to Morris's account, who by a writing is to make himself answerable for it to me from the day Kernon receives my money, and the money paid by me in Dublin to said Kernon in June is at Michaelmas following to be paid me by Morris, with only five per cent deduction for exchange. A lawyer is to engross the agreement to be signed by Morris. This bargain will be useful to Morris, as it supplies him with money to carry on his business, and to me as I shall draw my rents over at five per cent only, whereas at present I sometimes pay twelve

Mr. St. Hyacinth came this morning, and I subscribed to his design of extracting all the foreign journals: the terms are that each subscriber for four years advances twenty guineas at half-yearly payments, which in the whole comes to eighty, and after the expiration of the four years, the subscriber is to receive one hundred guineas. He calculates upon thirty-two subscribers, which I fear he will not get.

Thursday, 5.—This morn Lord Lonsdale and Cousin Southwell and Mr. Horace Walpole came to see me. The latter told me he hoped not to go abroad again, but to have some employment at

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home. I was told he is to be Cofferer. I said to him that the town talked of his being Secretary of State. He answered there was nothing in it, nor would he be it if offered, if it were but for his brother, Sir Robert's sake, for this is a kingdom where the people are envious of others, and would be apt to say that all affairs were cast into two brothers' hands. He told me, as did Mr. Southwell afterwards, that the Privy Council had sent over a clause in one of our Money Bills for taking off the duty on wool and yarn imported from Ireland, which he hoped would not be rejected. I said as those duties are made part of the revenue, and must be supplied by some new tax, the Bill to which this clause is added from England may be justly called a Money Bill, and he knew what objections are always made to alterations in our Money Bills; however, I hoped as this was a clause of so much public good as to go a great way in preventing the running Irish wool to France, I believed the Parliament there would pass it, as they had last session their Money Bill, though altered. He told me Mr. Sansom went to Harwich last Tuesday to succeed Philipson.

Brother Percival, his family, and Bishop Clayton and his wife dined with us.

The House sat this day, as I was informed, till ten at night upon Brereton's petition against Sir Thomas Aston, for the Liverpool election, which was heard at the Bar, and proceeded half way only. They determined on a division by the influence of Sir Robert Walpole, who laboured strongly for Brereton, that one hundred and seventy young men who polled for Brereton after the Court was broke up and the Mayor had left it, but whose names were taken by a clerk of Mr. Brereton's, had a right to vote, supposing they had a right to their freedom, and so Brereton will have a majority of seventy or some such number over Sir Thomas. The old members protested they never saw anything so unfair, for that members of a Corporation, though they have a right, whether by marriage, service or birth, to their freedom, yet they ought not to vote till they had actually taken out their freedom, which it was not pretended they had done. Mr. Cornwall, who stayed it out, said the Court carried it by two hundred and thirty-five against one hundred and fifteen, but others told me they were only one hundred and twenty against ninety-eight.

Friday, 6.—To-day Cousin Fortrey dined with me. I had my concert in the evening. Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Cornwall, my brother Percival and his family, Mr Temple and his lady, Mrs. Minshull, Cousin Southwell, Mrs. Humphreys and her son and daughter, Mr. Clerk, etc., were at it.

This day the House agreed to the report of the Committee of Elections in favour of Clavering, the sitting member, against Sir John Guise without any debate.

Saturday, 7 March.—Confined still at home. Cousin Fortrey dined with us.

Sunday, 8.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 9.—Stayed likewise at home. Mr. Barecroft and Dr. Courayé dined with me. In the evening brother Parker, Dering and Cousin Southwell came to see me, as also brother Percival. The Bishop of Killala came to take his leave, going for Ireland.

Tuesday, 10.—Stayed at home. I heard this day that the Committee on the state of the nation was this day in an enquiry

on the island of St. Lucia, and that a motion was made for addressing the King to assert the kingdom's claim thereto at the French Court, but that on a division of two hundred and thirty-four against one hundred and twenty-two, it was carried to defer the consideration of this affair till more papers should be brought in, by a vote that the Chairman should leave the chair. That the House agreed to the India Company's proposal for a prolongation of their term, and that some proceeding was made in Mr. Loyd's election against Powell.

Wednesday, 11 March.—This morning Colonel Schutz acquainted me that the House did yesterday close the Committee on the state of the nation, which I could scarce believe, till Mr. Schutz, his brother, who dined here, told me the same. He added that the Tories are hastening out of town, and very angry that they were brought up under a notion that very great matters were to appear against the Ministry, which have ended in molehills.

My brother Parker acquainted me that Sir Charles Wager informed him of a memorial offered to be put into his hands by Mr. Edgberry in favour of Philipson, with desire that he would give it to Sir Robert Walpole; but that Sir Charles had refused to meddle in it. Sir Charles did not tell him all it contained, only that much was said of Philipson's long services, and that he had a son who was well qualified to be chosen member this time for Harwich, and would have succeeded if Sir Robert Walpole had not interposed by recommending my brother Parker and me. Sir Philip asked him if there were no other merits suggested in the memorial, and particularly that he had merited in opposing Sir Philip and me, but Sir Charles made no reply. That this last suggestion is part of the memorial I was assured by Mr. Cornwall, who promised me to procure me a copy of the memorial, which, when I get, I shall make good use of, in showing his disobedience to the King's pleasure, who gave me the influence he has in that town to help me at my election.

Thursday, 12.—Not venturing yet to stir abroad, I wrote to the Speaker to excuse my absence on the call of the House appointed for this day: it seems the call was put off.

Friday, 13 March.—Stayed still at home. Colonel Schutz and his wife supped here.

Saturday, 14.—Stay'd all day at home.

Sunday, 15.—Went out for the first time. Went to Court, where the King spoke to me. Visited Mr. Clerk. In the evening went to St. James's Chapel. Visited Sir Edmond Bacon and Mr. Jo. Temple.

Monday, 16.—Visited Duke of Argyle, Lord Grantham, Mr. Horace Walpole, brother Percival, Mr. Cornwall. Went to the House but could not stay it out. Went to the Gaol Committee, where several depositions were made of villainous practices of Acton, the deputy gaoler of the Marshalsea, to stifle evidence against him at his trial, particularly that he procured a material evidence to be sent to Newgate for a pretended robbery, who, after Acton's trial was over, got his liberty without any prosecution. In the evening visited Mr. Southwell and Cousin Le Grand. The House this day ordered the Pension Bill to be engrossed without any opposition. The Lord Grantham told me the King was warmly against it, and that the Lords are to throw it out. I replied it

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was a reasonable Bill, and I thought even for the King's service, in easing him of applications for pensions. He said the world is so corrupt that men will not act honestly without them. I said I knew none in our House had pensions, that I detested them who have, and should be ashamed to have it thought that I would not serve my King and country without pay. That this Bill is not entirely new, but only to render effectual former Acts against pensions that have been eluded. Besides, if it be so necessary to pension members, there was still a way to recompence them, notwithstanding this Act, namely at the end of the session to give such corrupt people a sum of money at once, as I remembered in Ireland that one Eccles had constantly at the end of every session fifty pounds. My Lord told me that Mr. Arnold Sansom, the new commissary of the packets at Harwich, had directions to comply with me in everything for supporting my brother Parker's interest and mine there, which I told him I doubted not of, having received from him since his going down a very civil letter; that I hoped we should render it a very loyal borough, and that my brother Parker's sin had been that he always laboured to bring in well affected people and keep out disaffected. He said Mr. Carteret has ever since the removal of Philipson looked very sour and dogged on him, but he did not care. I replied when men act a just and honest part, as his Lordship had done, resentment was not to be minded.

Tuesday, 17 March.—To-day I visited Sir Robert Walpole to thank him for sending to enquire after my health when I was ill. He told me Sir Philip Parker had spoke to him to recommend my brother Dering to the King for some advancement in his name and mine, and promised me he would, though he never was so troubled and encumbered with applications as at this time, and the more so that now the salt duty is to be taken off, there are five commissioners to be provided for at such employments that there does not fall five such in a year; that he did not say this to discourage me, or for pretence that he would not speak to the King as we desire, but to show the difficulties there are to get anything; that if he had a thousand employments he could give them, and wished he had as many; that he wished Mr. Dering would look out something himself. I answered him I knew he must be much encumbered; that if he had more employments to give I believed he would give them well and with pleasure; that all we desired was a general recommendation to the King as a deserving person of some better thing.

I then returned the visits of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Ferguson, the two Schultz, young Mr. Southwell, and Sir John Evelyn. Then went to the House, where the Bill against loans to foreign Princes was read, and one of the clauses opposed by the discontented Whigs as injurious to trade. On a division we carried it, one hundred and seventy-six against seventy. I then left the House and came home to dinner. After which I went to the opera, where I met Mr. Clerk, who in conversation told me that Lord Grantham had spoke himself to the King about turning Philipson out, and on that occasion told his Majesty that there was not in England a man that loved him better or so well as I, nor an honester man; that others made greater professions, but were not so sincere, and he wished his Majesty had about him

persons of as great fidelity as I. That the King's reply was, he knew I loved him, and there should be no words he would be sparing in to make me sensible that he himself was assured of it.

Wednesday, 18.—To-day I visited Dr. Couraye, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Le Grand, Lord Forbes, and Sir Pierce Mead. Then went to the House, where the engrossed Bill against pensions was read the third time and passed. Mr. Will. Pulteney made a speech upon the importance of the Bill, and wished the whole House would for greater solemnity attend the Speaker with it to the Lords. He hinted that otherwise there was danger of the Lords letting it drop (as is indeed the intention), but this hint was given ironically, for he said it was a Bill of so much virtue, that the whole bench of Bishops would certainly be for it, whose unanimity in all things that concerned the good of their country, and whose learning, gravity, and religion was conspicuous to all. Mr. Pelham, Secretary at War, replied: he wondered a gentleman who knew order so well would debate the Bill after it was passed; that his wish that the House should attend the Speaker with it, obliged him to declare that he did not think the Bill deserved it, nay, if it were proper now, he would undertake to show it a Bill of very bad tendency, but he must be silent on that head, and would only take notice of the reflections cast on a whole bench of the other House, which he thought very unjust and unbecoming.

Sir Robert Walpole then got up, and said he hoped he should be indulged, though it was very irregular, to say his thoughts against the Bill, since Mr. Pulteney had run such encomiums on it. He gave the history of the several oaths the members of Parliament are obliged to take; that the House had always shown a reluctance to establishing new oaths; that even the abjuration oath went down with difficulty, and had not passed but that occasion was given for it by the assassination plot; that besides the unreasonableness of the present oath in question, it was putting the security of members not taking a reward from their Prince, if he should be inclined to give it, for their fidelity to him, on the same foot with the security the present King has for enjoying the Crown he wears, which he thought an unequal way of proceeding. That as to the Bishops, they were as learned, loyal, and pious set of men as ever adorned their bench, and if they had any fault, it was that they despised the clamours of non-jurors, Jacobites, and High Churchmen, and relinquished those odious doctrines which tended to weaken his Majesty's title to the Crown.

Mr. Pulteney replied. He wondered he should always be thought to mean reflections, and to be in jest, and Sir Robert always serious. He declared he was now very serious, and from his heart allowed the reverend Bishops had not only godliness but everything that could be said of godliness, everything that belonged [to] it. At which the House laughed, and several members whispered, he meant the proverb, "Godliness is gain." He added as the King was judged to be secure by the oaths of the Parliament, so he hoped the subject would also be secure by this new oath, and he was not afraid to own that he thought the security of the subjects' liberties was of equal value as securing this or any King's reign.

Sir William Young said he was in a manner called up to give his testimony against this Bill, which he did not like from the

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beginning, and therefore should oppose the great countenance Mr. Pulteney wished might be given it.

Then Mr. Heathcote made a studied speech in favour of the Bill, and said many general things against pensions and corrupt Ministries. The debate dropped after he had spoken, and Mr. Sands was ordered to carry the Bill to the Lords. After this, Mr. Winnington made a motion for closing the Committee. He said it was usual before the end of a session to determine the hearing of elections; that there are still two that must be heard, and though the closing the Committee would fall hard on some particular petitioner, yet that was a thing unavoidable.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson opposed the motion, and said the closing Committees in this manner and so early before the House was prorogued, was a new custom introduced by Mr. Winnington himself; that it was a great hardship on gentlemen, session after session, to bring up their witnesses, and be debarred from making out their right to sit in the House. I left the House while he debated, and came home to dinner. The secret of this is that Sir Will. Cothrington, a petitioner for Minehead, is not agreeable to Court, and the Ministry are desirous to keep in Mr. Fra. Whitworth, against whom Sir William petitions.

After dinner, my brother Parker called and acquainted us that Sir Robert Walpole had faithfully discharged his promise and spoke to the King in favour of my brother Dering for some advancement, the Queen being present. That he was surprised to find both their Majesties so gracious and well disposed in my brother's favour, and was in pain to find out who it was had been beforehand with the King and prepared him so well. That the Queen expressed an esteem for Sir Philip and me, but disowned anybody had spoke in favour of my brother Dering to her; which is a thing to be noted, for I myself had spoke twice strongly to her, and so had the Prince and Princess Royal, which perhaps her Majesty forgot.

In the evening I went to a concert of music at Captain Mercer's.

Thursday, 19 March.—This morning I visited my cousin Percival of Westminster, the Bishop of St. David's and the Bishop of Gloster. The last (Dr. Wilcox) used arguments against the Pension Bill passed our House the day before. He said it was reasonable that gentlemen who are at an expense in procuring themselves to be elected in order to be in a capacity to serve their King and country, should have their charges be repaid by the Crown, and objected to the multiplication of oaths. Nothing was easier than to answer him and show the danger our Constitution is in from our members receiving private pensions. His little son came in, who is about seven years old, and had a cake in his hand. The Bishop asked him before me what the Queen said to him. The child replied that she hoped to see him a bishop. I asked him which he liked best, his cake or a bishopric? He answered that which brought most money. The Bishop laughed, as if he had said a pretty thing. I held my tongue, but thought him finely educated. I afterwards went to the House, where the Loan Bill was read the third time, and when the question was put for passing, Captain Vernon and others who cried "No," observing the House to be thin and the Ministry not there, suddenly got up and called for a division. It was a surprise, and not a fair procedure, though strictly Parliamentary. However, the "Ayes" who went out

were eighty-four, and the "Noes" who stayed in but sixty-six, so we carried it. Then Mr. Sands took the Pension Bill to carry up to the House of Lords, and to show respect to it all we who were present and approved it attended him, to the number of one hundred and six. The Lords immediately ordered it to be read, and several of us stayed to hear what the Lords would say upon it. After it was read, my Lord Townsend got up and said he did not intend to give his reasons now against the Bill, reserving himself for that to the second reading, which he moved might be on Saturday next, but in general he would declare to their Lordships that it was in his opinion the most monstrous and unheard of attempt in the House of Commons that ever was known. That it tended to subvert the whole Constitution, and throw all power into the House of Commons; that the Commons already were in possession of giving the money, and now they would have the whole disposal of it. That the King's prerogative and their Lordships' privileges were destroyed by this Bill, and therefore as a good subject, as a Peer, as an Englishman, who would oppose it. There is not surely a worse speaker for form, grace, and poorness of matter than this Lord.

Lord Bathurst answered him, and said he could not imagine how preventing corruption in the House of Commons could be deemed a subversion of the Constitution; he thought it the only means to preserve it. Our ancestors thought so, and former Acts are still subsisting that make it penal to accept of pensions; this Act only remedies the evasion of those Acts. That if Lord Townsend believed this Act threw greater power into the Commons than they have already, he would propose an Act of like nature to prevent pensions in the House of Lords, and then he hoped their Lordships would keep pace with the Commons in strengthening their power. He was answered by Lord Islay and Lord Trevor on the Court side, who declared it was a monstrous Bill, but would give no reasons, and by the Earl of Peterborough, who said the Act did not declare that the members of the Commons House had pensions, and therefore he did not see the occasion of this Act. Lord Bathurst was supported by the Earl of Ailsford, Lord Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon and Strafford. It being determined to give the Bill a second reading on Saturday, as has been mentioned, the Earl of Ailsford moved that a list of pensions made be addressed for to lie upon the table, as being very necessary for their Lordships' information when the Bill should be debated. Lord Townsend opposed it, as having no relation to the Bill. Lord Abingdon replied he thought nothing could have a nearer relation to a Pension Bill than pensions, and he was surprised the list desired should be refused. That the motion was entirely Parliamentary, and had never been refused before. The Duke of Newcastle said he was against addressing for a list, because it would make the world think there were unjustifiable pensions granted, and that the Bill was founded on some knowledge upon enquiry of that nature. Lord Abingdon replied, he was sure if this list was refused, that the world would much more justly think that irregular pensions have been granted, and that there was a necessity for passing the Bill. To the same purpose spoke the Earl of Strafford, Lord Willoughby and others. Lord Townsend replied he would not oppose the obtaining a list of pensions granted, if asked at another time and on another occasion, but at present he thought

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it improper, because it gave countenance to a monstrous Bill. Lord Falmouth said the Bill was to be read a second time on Saturday, and he saw not of what service addressing for a list of persions could be in their debates, because he thought it impossible for the clerks to transcribe the list in that short time, and therefore he moved the previous question might be put, whether the question for such an address should stand. Lord Strafford said he did not conceive the number of pensions were so many; if they were he was sorry for it, there was the greater reason to enquire into them. But surely they could not be more numerous than the half-pay officers, of whom a list being demanded one day, was delivered in the next. Lord Townsend concluded the debate by desiring the previous question might be put. And accordingly it was, and passed, 83 against 30.

After this I went to the Lower House to the election of Liverpool, and stayed till half an hour after three, when Sir Edward Knatchbull came home with me to dinner, and then I returned to the House, which broke up about seven, having gone through the examination of the several votes in Mr. Brereton's subsequent lists, among whom several were proved false, some under age, others totally unqualified, some out of the kingdom at the time their names were writ down in Mr. Brereton's poll. The next thing to go on was the list of paupers who voted for Sir Thomas Aston and for Brereton. Mr. Brereton had agreed with Sir Thomas that nineteen on the latter side and twelve on the former should be struck out, but to-day refused to stand to his agreement. The House therefore were obliged to go through this list, but it being late put off the further hearing to Saturday next.

Friday, 20 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Bagnall, and went from thence to Court; dined at home. In the evening had my concert of music. Mr. Man, Cousin Le Grand, Lady Mary Cooly, Lord Hambleton, Lady Peasly, Lady Bathurst and her daughters, brother Parker, Mr. Cornwall, brother Dering and sister, Dr. Couraye, Mr. Barecroft, etc., were there. At night was sent me two copies of affidavits, under a cover containing printed depositions of George Colcott and Robert Jones, two of the witnesses produced by Sir William Wyndham at the Bar of the House upon the Dunkirk affair, wherein it appears that Mr. Will. Pulteney, Daniel Pulteney, Sir William Wyndham, and a tall thin young gentleman, which is understood to be Mr. Sands, had a meeting with Lord Bolingbroke to prosecute the enquiry into the works carrying on at Dunkirk, to which meeting they convened the deponents and other witnesses who appeared at the Bar, and promised them encouragement to give evidence. These packets were given to every member at the door, and sent to the houses of absent members, by Sir Robert Walpole's orders as supposed.

Saturday, 21.—This morning I designed to go to Counsellor Annesley, and carry with me the grant of King Charles the First to old Captain John Barry for erecting Liscarroll into a manor, as also my father's will by which he settled a jointure on my mother, for which jointure there had passed nothing but articles, by reason my father was under age when he married, and by the will it appears he never executed the intent of those articles by making a settlement, but provided for it by his will. But I dared not venture out for

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fear of the return of my cold, of which I found some symptoms, and therefore resolved to stay at home and bleed.

My son came home in the evening from the House of Lords, and brought me word they had rejected the Pension Bill. The question was put whether it should be committed, and it was carried against, eighty-six to thirty-one, after which the question for rejecting it was put, and no opposition made. The Lords who spoke to it were Lord Trevor, Peterborough, Islay, Macclesfield and the Duke of Newcastle on one side for not committing, and Lord Bathurst, Foley, Strafford, Ailsford and Abingdon for committing. Lord Trevor said the Bill was dubiously worded, and that part, particularly relating to places held in trust, might comprehend the having any place ; that rewards and punishments were the foundations of all Government, and this Bill took them away; that this increased the practice of taking oaths, which is already too frequent. Lastly, that those men who would betray their country in Parliament for a bribe would certainly have no scruple about breaking their oath.

Lord Bathurst inveighed against corruption, and said that the House of Commons are certainly better acquainted with their own condition than the Lords could be, and the Commons had thought this Bill necessary. That if the Bill passed the King would have more of his Civil List to spare to increase the revenues of the Bishops and make them all Canterbury's and Durham's, as likewise to restore the decayed families of the nobility.

Duke of Newcastle said it was a reflection on the King to suppose he had bribed the House of Commons, and that the Commons bringing in such a Bill was a strong proof of their not being corrupted.

Lord Peterborough said that he was against the Bill, because he thought it would not have the desired effect, for the King would only defer paying a member till the Parliament ended. That he was too good a Protestant to oblige anybody to confess, not even to the reverend Bishops, much less to one another, but this Bill was to oblige the members to confess to each other whether they had pensions.

Lord Islay run through the whole Bill, and endeavoured to expose it with some art, but no argument. He spoke above an hour.

Lord Macclesfield (who has lately recovered his pension of fifteen hundred pounds per annum), said that the Bill affected the privileges of their Lordships' House, for if a Peer should have a son in the House of Commons who should refuse the oath prescribed in the Bill, it incapacitated him, as he thought, from ever sitting in the House of Lords.

Lord Abingdon said that if he had a son, who should refuse that oath, he should desire his son might have that fate.

I was to-day well assured that Sir Charles Hotham is gone to Prussia to propose the double marriage so long talked of.

Sunday, 22 March.—I was still confined at home by my cold. My brother Parker came in the morning, and said he had been at Chelsea with Sir Robert Walpole to talk over my brother Dering's affair ; that Sir Robert received him very kindly, and assured him that when at the Prince's coming over we applied to him to speak that my brother Dering should be about him, he actually

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set him down in his list to the King for that purpose. My brother Parker found he wanted to know by what canal we had worked to prepare the King to favour my brother, whereupon my brother Parker answered, by no great man whatever. That I had spoke twice to the Queen, and had always been well with his Majesty from the time of the quarrel in the late King's reign, when I stuck by the Prince and forbore going to the King's Court; that Sir Robert himself owned he had spoke to the present King in my brother Dering's favour, and therefore it was no surprise that the King should be favourably inclined. That we desired to owe my brother Dering's advancement to himself, and might be assured he would always behave himself with honour and a due regard to him for his patronage. Sir Robert beat a little about the bush concerning my brother Dering's intimacy with the Prince, and said Sir Philip might remember that the late King did not like that his son should be preferred to him. That my brother Dering had some who had done him ill offices, and little people were too busy; that when once men were in a wrong track, continuing in it made it worse and worse. In conclusion, he called for his pen and ink, and wrote my brother Dering's name down for a memorandum, saying he would speak speedily to the King: so we conclude my brother will get an advance.

Mr. Forster and brother and sister Dering dined here.

Forster promised to see Mr. Metcalf, solicitor of the Customs, to-morrow about letting Russet out of prison, who has lain there now five weeks since the King signed an order for a *noli prosequi*.

Monday, 23.—To-day I was told that Sir William Wyndham and Will. Pulteney stifly deny their meeting with Lord Bolingbroke to concert the Dunkirk affair, though swore against them as mentioned before. Kept still at home for my cold, which turns more to a sore throat. I writ to Mr. Glanville, a member of our House, to excuse my attending a Law Bill he has brought in, and which I promised to speak to.

Tuesday, 24.—Stayed still at home. Dr Couraye dined with me. In the evening Sir Thomas Aston sent to desire I would come down to the House to his election, which is to be determined this night, and is made a great point. I sent him word I was sorry I could not venture out, and hoped he would carry it.

Wednesday, 25 March, 1730.—To-day I heard the House sat on Sir Thomas Aston's election till eleven last night, when Brereton's friends perceiving it would go against him, moved to adjourn the debate, but Sir Thomas's friends carried it for proceeding, one hundred and twenty against ninety-nine. Upon this the adverse party crowded away, and the main question that Sir Thomas was duly elected passed without opposition. Sir Robert Walpole stayed till the division was over, in order to influence the House for Brereton, but he found there are certain occasions where he cannot carry points; it is this meanness of his (the prostitution of the character of a first Minister in assisting and strenuously supporting the defence of dunghill worms, let their cause be ever so unjust, against men of honour, birth, and fortune, and that in person too), that gains him so much ill-will; formerly, when the first Minister appeared in any matter, he did it with gravity, and the honour and service of the Crown appeared to be concerned, but Sir Robert, like the altars of refuge in old times, is the asylum of little unworthy

wretches who, submitting to dirty work, endear themselves to him, and get his protection first, and then his favour, which as he is first Minister, is sure to draw after it the countenance of the Court; in the meantime, the world, who know the insignificancy, to say no worse, of these sort of tools, are in indignation to see them preferred and cherished beyond men of character and fortune, and set off in a better light to the King, and this with men of small experience, which are the bulk of a nation, occasions hard thoughts of the Crown itself; whereas in very deed the King can seldom know the merits and character of private persons but from the first Minister, who we see has no so great regard for any as for these little pickthanks and scrubs, for whom he risks his character, and the character of his high station, in opposition to the old gentry of the kingdom, and that in matters of right and wrong, in the face of his country, namely, in Parliament. It appeared to the House that the subsequent list of voters, by this Brereton produced at the Bar of the House, and by which he pretended he had a legal majority over Sir Thomas Aston, was a very scandalous and false list, made up of persons that had no right to vote, some being under age, others never having demanded their freedom, others personating dead men, and others such as were at the time of the election out of the kingdom, yet when this appeared plainly to the House, and Sir Robert found Brereton unable to maintain his cause, he yet argued for him, and was for adjourning the debate to another day, in hopes without doubt to rally all the placemen and pensioners, if time were allowed to vote Brereton in.

I was informed that Mr. Will Pulteney and Sir William Wyndham used that day very indecent and unusual expressions in the House against Sir Robert Walpole on occasion of the affidavits formerly mentioned, wherein Colcott and Jones swore that those two gentlemen met Lord Bolingbroke on the Dunkirk affair. Pulteney and Sir William having been taxed with this by Sir Robert in that long debate touching Dunkirk the 27th of last month, then purged themselves of it, by protesting on their honour that they did not meet him on that occasion, and that he was not present at their consultations, and these affidavits were afterwards published to hurt their reputations by showing they had solemnly affirmed an untruth to the House. This day therefore, they took an opportunity to clear themselves, and did it with such resentment against Sir Robert, that they said whoever procured those affidavits or any way were instrumental in them were rascals and villains; they hoped the procurer of them was then in the House and heard them, and pronounced him, whoever he was, a rogue and scoundrel. There being many strangers in the gallery, they could not be called to the bar for indecent language against any member of the House, though everybody knew who they meant; however, the Speaker rose in his chair, and expressed himself with great warmth at the words cast forth, and at the irregularity of speaking things so foreign to the debate, which ought to be confined to the subject matter of the election, and he ended with saying he would die in the chair rather than suffer such things; whereupon Will Pulteney said he believed he would die in the chair if he could, meaning, I suppose, that he liked the honour and profit of being Speaker.

Sir Robert Walpole coolly replied, that if those gentlemen directed their discourse to him he was not concerned, and would not take

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it to himself, for he had no hand in the framing, encouraging or publishing these affidavits; he owned he saw them in manuscript, and observing they were sworn before a Justice of Peace of small reputation, advised they should be sworn before a person of better figure, Sir Jo. Gunson, Chairman of the Sessions, and that was all the hand he had in them.

The general talk now is that Lord Carteret, when he returns from Ireland, will be made Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Newcastle Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Henry Pelham Secretary of State in his room, and Lord Harrington Secretary of State in Lord Townsend's room.

In the evening, Cousin Southwell and brother Parker and Dering came to see me. This Thomas Brereton above mentioned is the son of an ordinary fellow who kept an ale-house in Chester, and may, for what I know, be still living. Being bred to clerkship under an attorney, he was by Sir Richard Grosvenor advanced to an employment of about one hundred pounds a year, in return for which he opposed the Grosvenor family in their elections in Cheshire. Afterwards he married a widow of some substance, and employing her money in Southsea, advanced his fortunes. Then delivering himself over to this Lord Malpas, he was an agent for him in elections and a busy runner, and under his countenance got to be elected this Parliament for Liverpool, and when in the House gave himself to be entirely to be the slave of Sir Robert Walpole, and was made use of in the little job works of the House, such as carrying and bringing messages and whispers to and from the members, for securing their votes on particular questions, etc. For this Sir Robert procured him an employment of about five hundred a year, on which occasion his place in Parliament being void, there was a necessity for a new election. He stood, and Sir Thomas Aston having a fair majority on the poll, the Mayor returned him, and now Brereton became a petitioner.

Thursday, 26 March.—I visited Sir Thomas Aston, Lord Bathurst, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Temple his brother, Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Lowther. Went to the House, where Mr. Sands' Bill for a work-house at Worcester being committed, Mr. Winnington moved for an instruction for a clause that no attorney should be a governor of it, which Sir Joseph Jekyl opposed as being a reflection on an honourable profession. Mr. Winnington replied it was no more reflection than to exclude them from being overseers of the land tax, which is constantly done, because if they were let into the management of people's property, they would be sure to set them together by the ears. We divided on it; the "Ayes" who went out were ninety-two, the "Noes" who stayed in were one hundred and eleven. So we lost it. Several other Bills were read, and some committed. The African Bill was one. The House adjourned to this day sennit. I dined late at home, and so passed the rest of the evening. Sir Edmond Bacon came to see me; he is an attached servant to Sir Robert Walpole, who upon his being a member of Parliament procured him a grant for a term of years of certain lighthouses worth five hundred pounds a year. He pretended that, notwithstanding the affidavits formerly mentioned, Lord Bolingbroke was actually in company with Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Pulteney on the Dunkirk affair. He said he voted for Brereton, who by this mis-carriage and the expense

of the petition is half an undone man. He owned he had deceived Sir Robert Walpole by representing his case wrong and more in his favour than it came out. I would not open myself to him, but I could not help wondering why, if it was so, he still voted for him.

Friday, 27.—This being Good Friday, I went to chapel, and again in the afternoon. My brother Dering came in and said the Prince had sent to him in the morning at nine o'clock to desire he would come to him; that he found him a-bed, and acquainted him with a scheme he had of providing for him by an employment he hoped would fall and was immediately in his own gift; that without consulting anybody he would in that case confer it on him, and afterwards acquaint their Majesties that it was given him. He was exceeding gracious to him, and when he took his leave and kist his hand on his going to Bath, the Prince said to him, "Take notice you kiss my hand for this place."

Saturday, 28.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and went to Court. Dined with brother Dering, and in the evening went to chapel. At night brother Parker and Counsellor Forster came to me, to tell me Russel's affair was before the Attorney General.

Sunday, 29 March, Easter Day.—Communicated this morning at the chapel. Went in the evening again.

Monday, 30 March.—This morning called upon Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Cornwall. Lord Wilmington came to see me. We talked freely about Brereton's petition and hearing, about the affidavits of Colcott and Jones, and votes of credit. He said there never was known such a thing before that a House of Commons should allow of a poll taken by any but the proper officer, and that it had been very proper to have taken into custody Mr. Brereton's clerk, who took that poll of false voters in his master's favour. He said that positively my Lord Bolingbroke was not at the meeting with Sir William Wyndham, but was then out of town, and bid me read over again those affidavits, and I should find neither Colcott nor Jones swear anything material, so artful is that paper drawn as to appear to be an affidavit throughout, whereas there is no part of it is so but towards the end.

I asked him if he had heard anything of votes of credit. He answered, No; on the contrary, that the Ministry declared there should be none asked for this Session. I said it would come very unseasonably after their lordships rejecting our Pension Bill. He expressed himself much against votes of credit, and told me the first given by the House was when he was Speaker, and though it was moved for on an urgent occasion, namely the Swedish invasion, to repel which there was a sudden and immediate occasion for money, yet his Lordship, when it was in the Committee, spoke against it, and it was there carried but by fifteen, as it was afterwards in the House but by four. That being a novelty, and a very ill precedent, it was his duty as Speaker to oppose it, and that it was remarkable all the members who had in their times been Speakers opposed it, as John Smith and Mr. Bromley, who both spoke against it, and Sir Thomas Hanmer, who though he spoke not, which he was blamed for, yet voted against it. That it was then but for two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and since has risen to five hundred thousand pounds.

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He said he would acquaint me with the history of the Abjuration Oath, which no history has or will mention, and will be forgot. That it was the present Lord Bolingbroke, then Mr. St. John, and Sir Charles Hedges, then fresh turned out from being Secretary of State, and therefore disobliged by King William, who moved for the Bill to abjure the Pretender by oath. That the Court and Whigs were not for it, but the Tories passed it. That the Whigs, not able to hinder the passing that Bill, were against making the oath obligatory on all, but proposed a clause for leaving it voluntary and to the liberty of the subject whether to take it or not, but the Tories were for enacting it general and obligatory on all. That parties were at that time so equal, and this matter thought of so great consequence, that it was a very full House the day of debating it, above two hundred members of a side, and at last carried but by one. That himself was then in Parliament, but sick and could not attend, otherwise he had been with the Whigs and voted against the Bill, which would have lost it. That having passed both Houses, the King being in his last sickness, sent Commissioners to pass it in his name, and the next day died. And then, said my Lord, I was with the rest of the Whigs heartily glad the Act passed, and the Tories heartily sorry.

I promised to dine with his Lordship at Chiswick next Saturday.

Mr. St. Lenger came to see me, and upon his promising to hold no more Courts of the lands of Liscarroll, purchased of me by his father, I promised not to oblige his tenants to attend my Court, so this dispute to the title of the lordship of the manor is over. I told him that at last Crone had filed a Bill against Crofts for to make him shew cause why he detains his acres from him, which I hoped would bring that long dispute to a short issue. He said Crofts was willing to restore the plus acres, but he hoped I would make good the arrears due from said Crofts to himself. I said that was not reasonable : for he had a remedy against his own tenant to recover arrears, but I had not, nor had I anything to do with arrears due from his tenant to him. He said that if his tenant was not able to pay those arrears, he ought not to lose them. I said he could oblige his tenant one way or other to do it, and he had the benefit of these plus acres all the time. He said Crofts was an honest, industrious, poor man, and once offered to surrender his lease to be quit of the lawsuit threatened by Crone against him, and then things had done well, but afterwards Crofts refused. I answered that probably since Crofts saw Crone in earnest against him, he would now return to the same mind. He desired to bring his attorney to-morrow or next day, to peruse my marriage settlement, and that of my father, for satisfaction to see whether there is an occasion for my passing a new fine and recovery for securing his father's purchase, and I promised to shew them.

I afterwards went to Court, where the Queen asked me again about Dr. Couraye. In the evening I went to our weekly concert.

Tuesday, 31 March.—This morning Mr. St. Lenger came with a lawyer, and perused my father's will, by which he found I was left tenant in tail, and likewise perused my marriage settlement, by which he found the lands of Liscarrol are no part of what I settled on my wife or eldest son, or are mentioned in the settlement. Whereupon the lawyer told Mr. St. Lenger that as I had suffered a recovery when I came of age, which was sufficient, without

levying a fine, to dock the entail and enable me to sell my estate, and as Liscarrol is not in my marriage settlement, he had reason to be satisfied with his title to Liscarrol, and had nothing further to do than to examine in the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland whether I did suffer the recovery as I said I had. And Mr. St. Lenger exprest himself satisfied.

In the evening, Mr. St. Hyacinth came and acquainted me that he is obliged to let fall his design of publishing an extract of all foreign journals of literature for want of subscriptions, and must also sell his books by auction, and quit his shop, not being able to carry on his business, which I was sorry to hear, because of the learning, merit, and industry of the man, and that he has a family.

Wednesday, 1 April.—I called on Mr. Oglethorp, who kept me three hours and more in explaining his project of sending a colony of poor and honest industrious debtors to the West Indies by means of a charitable legacy left by one King, a haberdasher, to be disposed of as his executors should please. Those executors have agreed that five thousand pounds of the money shall be employed to such a purpose, and our business is to get a Patent or Charter for incorporating a number of honest and reputable persons to pursue this good work, and as those executors desired the persons entrusted with that sum might be annexed to some Trust already in being, I am desired to consent to admit such as are to manage that money into my trust for disposing of the legacy left by Mr. Dalone for converting negroes to Christianity, to which I very readily have consented, the Lord Chancellor allowing thereof, which is not to be doubted. Mr. Oglethorp told me that the number relieved by the last year's Act out of prison for debt are ten thousand, and that three hundred are returned to take the benefit thereof from Prussia, many of whom are woollen manufacturers.

I afterwards visited the Bishop of London, to desire a living near Finchley Common for Mr. Heal, of St. John's College, but he had disposed of it.

At night I went with my wife and children to "Perseus and Andromeda."

Thursday, 2.—Went to the House and Gaol Committee. Cousin Fortrey dined with me.

Friday, 3.—Went to the meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, and balloted for a governor and two new directors. We re-chose Colonel Negus, and chose for directors Mr. Tilson, clerk of the Treasury, and Mr. Fra. Whitworth, member of Parliament. I then went to the House, which sat till half an hour after five upon the Bill for relief of the subject by civil Bills. It had no opposition, but admitted some alteration. Mr. Parsons, the linen draper, and Mr. Wickham, of Harwich, dined with me. In the evening was my concert. There were at it Lord Palmerston, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Fane, Colonel Middleton, members of our House, Mr. Man, cousin le Grand, Mr. Southwell, Dr. Couraye, and Mr. Forster, Lady Palmerston and her daughter, Lady Ramsden and her three daughters, Lady Blundell, Mrs. Forster, Sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, cousin le Grand and her daughter.

This evening, at two o'clock, died Sir Edward Knatchbull. He had been two days before in a manner insensible. I believe he caught his illness the long night that the House sat upon the

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Dunkirk enquiry, for he then went away fainting about twelve, and though the fever did not show itself immediately, so that he went abroad the very next day, and continued so to do and to attend the House, yet he was not right well, and at last fell down about ten days since. His mother and mine were sisters, and I esteemed him for his sense and behaviour. He was coming into a good post when he died, for the Court had an esteem for him, and he latterly attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole. The King told my wife this night at the drawing room he was very sorry to hear of his death. In the Queen's time he was a pretty warm Tory, but gradually came off from violence. The Tories chose him in the late King's reign knight of the shire for Kent; but this Parliament he missed of it, because his old friends were shy of his inclination to side with the Government, and the Whigs declared they would choose men that had always been staunch to the party and, as they said, no turncoats; so Sir Edward was by the help of the Government chose in Cornwall.

Saturday, 4 April.—This day I went to Chiswick to dine with my Lord Wilmington, where there was only my Lord Chief Baron. Talking of the Pension Bill, I told his Lordship it was very hard that the Lords should throw it out without paying us the civility of desiring a conference. He said the Bill was so faulty, there was no mending it; that it had no preamble, and that as to the pretence of enforcing former laws against pensions, this Bill did not content itself with doing that, but went a great deal further in depriving persons from receiving any favour from his Majesty, and that by an oath not to accept. That nothing could be harder in that case than the injury it did the Speaker, who has five pounds a day allowed him by the King for keeping a table, and a service of plate; that the five pounds and the plate are gratuitous though customary; and if our Bill had passed he must swear not to accept this gratuity. That it was likewise hard and unjust to deprive sons of noblemen in case of accepting a place or gratuity, of the right of sitting in the Lords' House, and that it took from the King the power of rewarding. He said nevertheless he believed the Bill would one time or another pass, but it must be when we shall be able to ground our Bill upon some fact, some discovery of mischief arising from persons known to be pensioned.

Talking of my Lord Townsend, he said he had some good notions with respect to trade, which is the only thing he talks well of, for generally he is confused and has not a clear head. One of his notions mentioned by my Lord with approbation, and which I could not but relish, is, that the poors tax, notwithstanding a heavy one, is extremely beneficial to trade, as it is a sort of bounty, or premium, on the manufacturer, and consequently makes sundry sorts of our work cheap by beating down the price of labour, for we all know that as heavy as the poor tax is, the poor are not entirely supported by it, but they are only helped a little, which small help, together with their own industry in knitting or spinning (to apply this to the woollen manufacture) enables them to live; but were it not for what they receive out of the tax abovementioned, they would not knit or spin for so small wages as they receive for that work, because they would starve by it.

Sunday, 5 April.—To-day I went to chapel at eight o'clock; then to Court, where the Prince, King, and Queen spoke to me.

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The Queen told me she would send next week to me to bring Dr. Courayе to her ; she bid me (as she had done some days before) to assure the doctor she would always take care of him, he should never want. She desired to know what he thought of the King of France's new ordonnance, and the renewed persecution of the Jansenists there. I answered he thought him doubly fortunate to be here in safety, being sure he should be the first man that would be cruelly dealt by. I also thanked her Majesty for her charitable regard and generosity to him. After dinner I went again to chapel.

Monday, 6.—To-day I went to the House, where we closed the Committee of Supply. Dined at home and passed the evening.

Tuesday, 7.—Went to Charlton.

Thursday, 9.—Returned to London, and found Mr. Baker Cockerill and Page, of Harwich. Went to Mr. Southwell's, afterwards to the House, came home to dinner. In the evening went with my wife to the vocal concert at the Crown, which much diverted her, though the best voices were absent.

Friday, 10.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Aspinwall called on me, the latter touching Lady Dudley's Bill now depending, which, as it stands, he apprehends may prejudice the interest of Mr. Wogan. I looked over his petition to be relieved by a clause, or to be heard against the Bill by counsel, and appointed him to be at the House, where I would apply to the Speaker for advice. Accordingly I did, and I showed the Speaker the clause intended for relief, which he disapproved, because it imported to be relieved not only out of the *custodium* granted to Jones, but out of the whole Wicklow Estate. I offered to present the petition upon the second reading of Lady Dudley's Bill this day, but it was thought advisable to defer doing it, there being time enough, if necessary, between this and Monday sennit, to which day the Bill stands committed. In the meanwhile, Mr. Aspinwall hoped to agree matters with Jones, the custodee, who offered to give Mr. Wogan fifteen hundred pounds to be acquitted of all demands.

Mr. Bagnall dined with us, and in the evening Mr. Frazer, Mr. Temple, and brother Parker called in to see me. Mr. Frazer told me the Prince had lately engaged a mistress in his neighbourhood, a Papist, and taken a house and furnished it just over against her father's ; that her father's name is La Tour, the man in the playhouse plays the hautboy. That the discourse is the Prince has bought her for fifteen hundred pounds. I was very sorry to hear it, and do heartily wish the project of his marriage with the Princess Royal of Prussia may come to effect, upon which I am persuaded his Royal Highness will forsake this kind of life. This day, my son surprised me with a discovery that he is the author of two printed pamphlets published last January. The first entitled, " Some Remarks upon a Pamphlet entitled a Short View of the State of Affairs with relation to Great Britain for four years past." The second entitled, " A Review of a Pamphlet entitled Observations on the Treaty of Seville examined."

They are the first essays of this kind, and he made me promise not to acquaint any but my wife that he wrote them. He need not be ashamed of them, and few children at nineteen years old would have done so well.

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Saturday, 11 April.—To-day I visited at the Duke of Dorset's and Mr. Southwell's. Went to the Temple to give Mr. Annesley the deed for augmenting the number of trustees of Dalone's legacy, which he thinks cannot be done by us five trustees originally appointed, but by the Master of the Rolls, by bill and answer. Called at the Crown Office on Mr. Masterman to desire he would wait on the Attorney General, who had dispatched Russel's affair, and that he would as soon as possible carry the Attorney General's warrant to Mr. Medcalf, Solicitor of the Custom House, to discharge that man.

I went afterwards to the House, and returned to dinner at home when Mr. Page and Cockerill came and dined with me. At night I went to the Opera with my wife and children.

Sunday, 12.—Went to morning chapel, afterwards to Court, where I carried Page of Harwich, with his wife, daughter and son-in-law, to see the King go to church. The Prince and King discoursed me, which was a distinction, there being many Blue Garters and great lords to whom he said nothing. I brought home the company I carried with me to Court to dinner.

Monday, 13.—Met Mr. Annesley, Mr. Conduit, and Mr. Aspinwall about Mr. Wogan's affair at Mr. Southwell's, and agreed to present Mr. Wogan's petition. Went to the House, where Mr. Conduit presented it accordingly, and I seconded it. Mr. Cornwall came home with me to dinner, and found Fabri and Bartoldi, one of the women singers of the opera, and Mr. August Schutz and his wife at dinner. This singer, I was told, is a fresh mistress to the Prince, since La Tour's daughter. The evening was spent in music.

Tuesday, 14.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who told me he had spoke to the Queen in my brother Dering's favour; that she is now very well satisfied, but there had been some ill impressions given her, and some misapplication, but he had set all right, and hoped something would be done; that nothing should be wanting on his part, and he believed the first thing that fell. I writ my brother word of it.

Mr. Clerk, Dr. Couraye, and Brigadier St. Hipolite dined with me.

Wednesday, 15 April.—To-day I went to the House. After dinner went to the play with my son.

Thursday, 16.—Went to Mr. le Grand, cousin Southwell, and Mr. Aspinwall, touching Mr. Wogan's affair; afterwards to the House. Brother Parker dined with me; went in the evening to a Council of the Royal Society.

Friday, 17.—Did not stir out. Mrs. Middleton and brother and sister Percival dined with me. In the evening my concert as usual. There were at it Earl of Grantham, Lord Palmerston, Sir Richard Mead, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Le Grand, Mr. Man, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Doddington, Duchess of Kent, Lady Palmerston, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. Le Grand, Lady Hanmer, sister Percival, Mr. J. Temple and his daughter. Mr. Taylor, my daughter, Miss Middleton, and Mr. Gaillard sung.

Mr. Doddington told me aside it was resolved, and is actually done, but will not be declared these two days yet, viz.: that the Duke of Dorset is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord Trevor removed from Privy Seal to President of the Council, and which

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is more important news, Lord Wilmington made Privy Seal, so that here is the head of the party which opposes Sir Robert Walpole taken into place. He added, that it is impossible public affairs can go on at the rate they do, and that the true interest of the nation is to be well with the Emperor, and not in such a close conjunction with France. I answered, I hoped he did not mean to unravel all that we have been doing; he said "Yes." I replied, "Not up to the fountain head!" He said, "Not to fall out with France, but to be cooler with them, and well with the Emperor." I asked him how the Dutch were satisfied with the French preparations to march so great a body of troops towards the Rhine. He said, "They began to be uneasy." As to Lord Townsend, it is certain he continues his resolution to quit his employment and retire for good and all into the country, and all things considered, I believe Sir Robert Walpole will choose to withdraw himself into the House of Lords, and give way to the torrent. For though the King supports him as a very capable man to do his business, and surely I think him the most so, yet it is believed his Majesty has no hearty and personal love for him, and nothing can be more cutting than for him to see Lord Wilmington in any post.

My wife was in the morning at the Queen's Court, who has still the gout, and likes to see a great levée on this occasion: accordingly there was a vast crowd. She told my wife she had been in a good deal of pain; she also told her I had been so kind as to promise to bring Dr. Couraye to see her this week, for whom she had a great opinion, but that the gout prevented it, but she hoped to see him the next week.

Saturday, 18.—Visited the Earl of Grantham. Among other things he told me the Queen did not love the Prince should take on him to recommend persons for employments; which explained to me what Sir Robert Walpole meant when he told me the other day that there had been some misapplication in favour of my brother Dering. I told it my Lord Grantham, and he said that was it. He said the Queen was inconceivably generous and charitable, and it would amaze me to know how much she gave away, and those large sums that nobody knew of. I replied, ostentation was not commendable in any one, but for example sake a Queen's charity should be like a lighted candle, not set under a bushel. He of his own accord said he should not forget to speak for my brother Dering, upon the settling the Prince's family when he marries. He commended my daughter's singing and playing and added he wished my children were well married. I answered, I left that to Providence, who knew better what was fit for them and would do better than I could; that I had done my duty in their education, and should never force them to marry where they did not like, as I had often promised them, and they had in return promised to marry nobody I should not approve of. He said it was what he had told his daughters. He said both King and Queen had a very good opinion of me.

I afterwards called at Sir Windham Knatchbull's and Lord Wilmington's, who were not at home; then went to the House, and returned to dinner. My wife went in the morning to Charlton.

Sunday, 19.—Went in the morning to St. James's Chapel. Afterwards called on Mr. Clerk, and then went to Court, where

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the Prince again asked after my brother Dering, and the King spoke first to me of all the circle, then to the Earl of Seaforth and Lord Fitzwalter, after which he went in. Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening my brother Parker came in to bid us adieu, going to Bath; also old Catalogus Frazer called on me. He is eighty-four years old, and has his health and memory, sight, and parts as brisk as when young. There scarce has been published a book he has not read, or does not know, for which reason the world have fixed on him the name Catalogus. He is a great searcher into anecdotes, and a relator of not a few. He is a Presbyterian, but not rigid.

Monday, 20.—Mr. Aspinwall called on me to let me know Mr. Jones had agreed to sign an absolute security to Mr. Wogan for payment of fifteen hundred pounds, and Mr. Jones let me know the same at the House afterwards. Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Taylor called on me. Went to the House, where the Gaol Committee were met and examined witnesses touching my Lord Chief Justice Eyre's visiting Bambridge in Newgate when lodged there by order of Parliament in order for his trial. The Committee very justly thought it strange that the Judge who was to try Bambridge should previously repair to prison to hold private conversation with him, and resolved to report it to the House. I said, however, that as we were a Committee appointed to examine the state of the gaols, I did not see which way we could take cognizance of this affair, unless by bringing it in as an argument why Bambridge and Acton last year met with so much favourable usage and escaped upon their trials.

At four o'clock seventeen of the Committee dined together at the Globe. I left them at six, and went with my wife and daughter to our Monday's concert.

Tuesday, 21 April.—To-day I called on Dr. Couraye, he being ill, and on Mr. Aspinwall touching my brother Dering's intention of buying one thousand pounds Irish subscription Stock, which is at five per cent. premium.

Afterwards I visited cousin Southwell, and then went to the Gaol Committee, where it was agreed to order some witnesses to attend to-morrow to enquire into Mr. Bambridge's not making out a list of his prisoners (when removed from being Warden of the Fleet Prison), according as required by Act of Parliament on pain of felony. We also enquired into my Lord Chief Justice Eyre's visiting Bambridge while under prosecution for felony in Newgate, which a lawyer of our House told me was a high crime and misdemeanour, especially in a judge who afterwards tried that very prisoner.

Then I went to the House, where Mr. Norris made a motion to address the King to lay before the House the secret and separate articles of the Treaty of Seville, with the ratification thereof. It was a surprise on the House, and none of the Ministry to speak against the motion present, but they were sent for in a hurry, and the debate maintained by Sir William Strickland and Sir George Oxendon till Mr. Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole, and Pelham, Secretary of War, came in. We divided after four hours' debate in which about twenty spoke on both sides, and, on the division, one hundred and ninety-seven were against the motion, and seventy-eight for it. It was justly argued that the motion tended

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only to destroy our present measures and animate the Emperor to continue his resolution of going to war.

I returned home to dinner, and found Mr. Taylor there. In the evening, cousin Thomas Wherwood and his wife came to see us.

At night I writ my brother Dering word that I had ordered Mr. Aspinwall to write to his correspondent in Ireland to buy my brother one thousand Irish subscription Stock, and that in the mean time I had lodged the purchase money in Mr. Hore's hands till drawn for.

Wednesday, 22 April.—This morning the clerk of St. James's Parish brought me a notification that I am elected a Trustee of King's Street Chapel and school. My wife went to Charlton this morning, there to lie a night and settle the children till our return from Bath.

I went this morning to Mr. Hore's, the banker, and left with him 930*l.* of my brother Dering's money, and took a note for his use of the other 70*l.* drawn by Mr. Hore on Harrison, of the Bath. I also caused the 20*l.* paid by Hore to a woman in Bath last year on my brother Dering's account to be entered in my account with Mr. Hore and my brother Dering is to account with me for it.

I called upon Dr. Couraÿe, who was in a shaking fit, the ague, and sent to Dr. Arbuthnot to let him know it.

Yesterday, Mr. Eustace Budgell, a relation to the deceased Mr. Addison, and one who made a figure by speeches in Parliament and by his writings, and who, if I forget not, had an employment, but had a small estate to which he was born, exceedingly mangled and impaired by the South Sea project, came to Court, and in the midst of the circle kneeled down and presented a petition to the King, at which time he said aloud, so that all the room heard him, that he was come to complain to his Majesty of great wrong and injustice done him by Sir Robert Walpole. The King took the petition, and now everybody is curious to know the purport of it.

I dined with my cousin Le Grand. Called on Mr. Southwell, and in the evening went to the House of Commons, which I found sitting upon the Coal Bill, and did not break up till past seven. Passed the rest of the evening at home.

Thursday, 23.—Settled divers affairs relating to my estate with my steward, Mr. Taylor. Went to Court, dined with my brother Percival, and in the evening went with him to the vocal concert. My wife returned at night from Charlton.

Friday, 24.—Visited Colonel Schutz, Mr. August Schutz, Capel Moor, and Sir Thomas Hanmer; none at home but the first. My cousin Le Grand and his wife, and Mr. Sansom, commissary of the Packets at Harwich, dined with me. Mr. Sansom made the greatest professions that can be given of his attachment to my brother Parker's interest there, and to mine; and showed me a list of all the Corporation, which he brought up and remarked their several dispositions and dependencies. He says that Orlibar, one of our hot-headed antagonists, will be brought to reason, because he has a great profit in sending oysters on board the Packets to Holland, which he (the Commissary) can deprive him of when he pleases, and that Charles Rainer must come over with Orlibar, being his cooper. That Newell, the Mayor, he thinks an honest man, and will return, having made apologies that he had been

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guilty of a mistake in siding with Philipson. That Rudland had privately assured one of our friends he will forsake Philipson's party. That he finds Davis one of the most sensible and most devoted of our friends; that young Lucas will be brought over. That Osborn and Peek will now be firm, and that many of Philipson's party acted against us by the compulsion and awe of Philipson. That Captain Stevens he has had no concern with, but young Captain Wimple we may be assured of. He hinted that something is doing for Philipson at Harwich with respect to an employment, but could not tell me, or would not explain himself. That he is sure Harrison of the Post Office is not my enemy, but he could not assure the same of Cartwright; his reason is, that when Mr. Horace Walpole sent him to the Postmasters General to acquaint them that he was to succeed Philipson, he bid him go first to Harrison, and then to Cartwright, and bring him back word what he should say upon it, but that Cartwright said nothing to it.

Afterwards I went to the Haymarket playhouse, and saw a play called "The Author's Farce and the Pleasures of the Town," with an additional piece called "The Tragedy of Tom Thumb." Both these plays are a ridicule on poets, and several of their works, as also of operas, etc., and the last of our modern tragedians and are exceedingly full of humour, with some wit. The author is one of the sixteen children of Mr. Fielding, and in a very low condition of purse.

Saturday, 25 April.—I went to visit Mr. Sansom at the Paper Buildings in the Inner Temple, and saw his wife and child. We talked over Harwich affairs. He repeated again that whatever he could do for our service to the utmost extent of the liberty the law will allow, he will use; and I said we did not desire he should do anything inconsistent with his duty or honour He said Mr. Manly, of Ireland, had so strongly recommended Bickerton to him, that he could not remove him without the greatest difficulty, but he hoped he would act as he ought, without absolutely commanding, for that would be interposing in such a manner as might come to exceed the duty of his place; but if he did not, he would, notwithstanding, dismiss him; that his method was to keep company alternately with both parties, in order to cement the corporation into one interest, which I approved, and on this occasion told him it had industriously been given out by Philipson's friends that my brother and I laboured to render Harwich an independent borough, and exclude the power which the Government naturally ought to have in a seaport town; that this was false, for we only laboured to defend a natural interest my brother had there, which Philipson would strip him of; that insidiously Philipson and his friends pretended to be my friend, and only enemy to my brother, but that he knew if he injured one he hurt both, and I did not accept their compliment, which tended to throw jealousy between my brother and me; that I had obligations to my brother for inviting me to stand there, and had rather miscarry myself than that he should. He told me again that Harrison was no friend to Philipson.

Cousin Le Grand came this morning to me with some writings for me to sign. I am trustee in his marriage settlement, and there being an incumbrance thereon of 1,200*l.*, he had added to that settlement other lands to make up the value of the incumbrance:

which 1,200*l.* being since paid, he desired Mr. Southwell and me, the two trustees, to exempt again out of the settlement the lands of additional security, which we consented to, and I this day signed accordingly.

I visited cousin Whorwood and his wife. Afterwards went to the House to attend Sir William Dudley's Bill. Dined at home, and then went to the Opera.

Sunday, 26 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court, where the King again spoke to me about my journey to Bath. The Prince did the same. Mr. Clerk and Dr. Courayë dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 27.—Set out for Bath.

Saturday, 20 June.—Returned to Charlton by Windsor, where the 19th I went from Maidenhead to pay my court, and dined with the Earl of Grantham.

Monday, 22.—Went to town to see my brother and sister Dering, and dined with them. I returned at night.

Tuesday, 23.—Stayed at home all day.

Friday, 26.—Mr. Oglethorp came from London, and dined with me. His business was to talk over his scheme of settling poor debtors in Carolina.

Sunday, 28.—Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Swarts, and Justice Savery came to see me after dinner, and my brother and sister Percival dined with me. I took Justice Savery's directions for prosecuting my deer stealers in Maidstone gaol.

Monday, 29, and Tuesday, 30.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 1 July.—Went to town to a meeting of the new Society for fulfilling Mr. Dalone's will in the conversion of negroes, and disposing of five thousand pounds, a charity that will be put in our hands by Mr. King's trustees, and which we design to dispose in settling some hundred of families in Carolina, who came necessitous out of gaols by virtue of our late debtors Act. Called on Mrs. Percival and brother Dering.

July 2, 3, 4.—Stayed at home. This day my brother and sister Dering came down with their family to stay till they go to Tunbridge.

Wednesday, 8.—This day came down Fabri and his wife, and Bertholdi: the first and last singers of the Opera.

Thursday, 9; Friday, 10; Saturday, 11.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 12.—Mr. Fabri and his wife went home. Communicated at church. In the evening visited Mr. Blackwood and Captain Bronkard. My wife presented Mrs. Fabri with a ring of six guineas.

Monday, 13, Tuesday, 14.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 15.—Went to town to the meeting of our Society for converting negroes, and returned to dinner. There were present Colonel Carpenter and Mr. Digby, eldest sons of my Lord Carpenter and Lord Digby, Mr. Vernon, clerk of the Council and Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, Mr. Oglethorp, chairman for this year, and myself, and clergymen, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, our Secretaries, Mr. Hales and Mr. Bundy.

Thursday, 16.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 17.—Cousin Percival, with her daughter and son, the parson, came and dined with us.

Saturday, 18.—Colonel Schutz came and dined with us, and Mr. Richard Philips and his wife, of Harwich, came to lie at our

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house. Colonel Schutz gave me out of the Prince's charity money ten guineas for conversion of the blacks and promoting the settlement of a colony in the West Indies

Sunday, 19.—Mrs. Bertholdi, the opera singer, went to London. My wife presented her a silver teapot and salver of six guineas. Mr. Dawney came to see me.

Monday, 20 ; Tuesday, 21.—Stayed at home. Brother Percival and sister came and dined with us.

Wednesday, 22.—Mr. Philips and his wife went to Harwich.

Saturday, 25.—Mr. Oglethorp came to dine with me, and discourse the charter we design to apply for.

Sunday, 26.—Visited Mr. Dawney.

July, Monday, 27; Tuesday, 28; Wednesday, 29.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 30.—Went to town to the Society of Associates for Mr. Dalone's Legacy to convert blacks in America, and settle a colony in America. There were present Mr. Oglethorp, myself, Mr. Anderson, second accountant to the South Sea Company in that article that relates to their trade, Mr. Hucks, junior, Captain Coram, the Reverend Mr. Smith, and the Reverend Mr. Hales. We agreed on a petition to the King and Council for obtaining a grant of lands on the south-west of Carolina for settling poor persons of London, and having ordered it to be engrossed fair, we signed it, all who were present, and the other Associates were to be spoke also to sign it before delivered. A paper drawn up for Captain Coram to carry to Tunbridge in order to collect subscriptions to our scheme, conditional that a grant be made us of lands desired, was showed me, and my leave desired that I might be mentioned in it, because they thought it might facilitate subscriptions, and I readily gave it, but advised that some others might likewise be mentioned in it. I gave them ten guineas, which Colonel Schutz presented the Society out of the Prince's charity money to forward the design. Mr. Hastings sent five pound, and an unknown person by Mr. Oglethorp's hands twenty pound.

I then went to dinner at my brother Percival's. In the evening called on Sir Emanuel Moore, son to a sister of my father's. Then to brother Dering's.

Friday, 31.—Went by appointment with Mr. Oglethorp to see Mr. Carpenter, one of the three Trustees of Mr. King's Charity, from whom we expect five thousand pounds for the settlement of our colony. He was well disposed, but some had been tampering with him to make him believe that disposal of the charity money was not suitable to the deceased's will. We came away and resolved that Councillor Mead's opinion thereupon should be asked to satisfy Mr. Carpenter. One Smith and Gordon are the other trustees of that charity. I dined with brother Dering.

Saturday, 1 August.—Called on Sir Emanuel Moore, who was at home, and then left London to dine at Charlton.

I had from undoubted hands in London, that if the late Dr. Clerk, of St. James's, had survived the present Archbishop of Canterbury, the King would have made him his successor, and when the King was told that could not be because he would not accept it, the King replied, "I'll make him."

Monday, 3; Tuesday, 4.—Stayed at home.

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Wednesday, 5.—The Bishop of Gloucester, his chaplain, and Dr. Barecroft came to dinner: the latter lay here.

The Bishop (Dr. Wilcox) is my acquaintance from the time I was at Magdalen College, where he was Fellow. He afterwards was chaplain to old Sir Harry Ashurst at thirty pounds a year, and by his interest went chaplain to Portugal. After some years, he returned, and, growing into Court favour, attended the late King George to Hanover as English Minister, and was made Bishop of Gloucester. He is promised the Bishopric of Rochester and Deanery of Westminster when old Dr. Bradford dies, which is not far off. He is a very good-natured man, and has made a resolution never to lay up a farthing he gets by the Church, which he need not, having but one son to provide for and a good temporal estate to leave him. He resides as much as any Bishop in his diocese, at least four months in the year, and keeps a very generous and hospitable table; which makes amends for the learning he is deficient in. However, though no great scholar, nor a deep man, he is a very frequent preacher, and this, with his zeal for the Government, good humour, and regular life, makes him very well liked by the Government and all that know him. He is very facetious and loves innocent jests, and told me he thought a man had nothing to do but be as merry as he can with innocence. He told me some merry arguments used by the priests in Portugal in their disputes with him about religion. One asked him if the Protestants ever doubted whether they were in the right way. The Bishop answered, "No." "Ah!" said the priest, "that is a certain sign they are in the hands of the devil; for my part," continued he, "I'm sure I'm of the true faith, because I often doubt I'me wrong, for these doubts are suggestions of Satan, who would tempt me to change the true religion for a bad one, and then he would be sure to have me, but you Protestants he lets alone, because he is sure of you already." Another priest asked him why we should trouble ourselves that the true Church believed purgatory. "For," said he gravely, "it is no concern of yours. All who go to purgatory are to be saved, but you who are all to be damned have no business with it, and therefore should say nothing about it."

This day my son's picture in miniature done by himself came home, set in gold, and is admired for its neatness and likeness.

Thursday, 6; Friday, 7; Saturday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated. In the evening Justice Savory and Mons. de Guillon came from Greenwich to see me.

Monday, 10.—Mrs. Schutz came hither to dinner.

A short time ago Sir Charles Hotham, who was sent to Berlin to endeavour a reconciliation with that Court, returned, and was well received by the King. He was ordered to insist with that King that Reichenberg, his Resident here, a saucy fellow, and who has long promoted a difference between the two Courts, should be recalled, but that King constantly refused it, saying what we laid to his charge was all lies. At length Sir Charles pulled out of his pocket a letter of Reichenberg's intercepted, and told his Majesty that since nothing else would satisfy him of it, he hoped that letter would, wherein was several false informations of our Court, and particularly concerning the Princess Amelia, whose disorders he writ were fits of madness, than which nothing is more false. The King took the letter, and instead of reading it threw

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it at Sir Charles's head, commanding him not to speak any more about recalling his Minister, whereupon Sir Charles retired to his lodging. The King, reflecting on his brutality, sent to him to desire he would not write what had passed to Court, but Sir Charles said he could not avoid it, that it was an indignity to his master, whom he represented, and would not only send an account of it by express, but follow the courier as fast as he could himself. And accordingly he came away without taking leave, though the King several times desired he would stay and make up the matter.

Tuesday, 11; Wednesday, 12.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 13.—This day my brother and sister Dering set out for London to consult Dr. Boreham on his illness, and my son went with them.

Sunday, 16.—This day Mr. Percival and his wife, of Eltham, came in the afternoon to see us. He is a relation of mine, descended from a branch in Somersetshire, and is now Secretary to the Navy Office.

Tuesday, 18.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 29.—I had an account that my cousin Southwell had been taken ill of a kind of apoplexy at Windsor upon drinking when he was hot three glasses of spa water. I found him this day in London in a recovering way, and my brother Percival in a fit of the gout.

Thursday, 20 August, 1730.—I went this afternoon to a Council of the Royal Society, to serve Dr. Wiggan, a physician of very good character and interest, who desired I would be there to give my vote to admit him a Fellow of the Royal Society. We passed him with only one negative, and I doubt not the Fellows will approve him at their next meeting.

Dr. Mead came to see me to tell me the Queen desired I would instantly bring Dr. Courayé to her, she intending to prevail on him to undertake a translation of *Thuanus* into French. I answered, he was at Mr. Duncomb's in Wiltshire, but I would write to him this post to make haste up, and as I should not see him, because I was to go next Tuesday to Bath, I desired the Doctor to carry him to Windsor, which he said he would. In the evening I returned to Charlton.

Friday, 21–Monday, 24.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 25.—Set out for Windsor, and dined in our way at Richmond, where we saw the Queen's garden, which is much improved by several new walks made through the Park and gardens. One of them is a mile long, reaching from Richmond town to Sir Charles Ayre's house on Kew Green, which the Queen bought at his death. At night we lay at Eaton. Our number was my wife and I, her maid, my gentleman, two footmen, a helper, coachman, and postillion, six coach horses and three saddle ones.

Wednesday, 26.—Went to Windsor; called on Mr. Clerke, where I met the Earl of Grantham. I thanked him for his kindness to my young cousin Scot, who he got to be page to the Prince without my knowledge or that of any of his relations; but Mr. Clerk recommended him to him. I then went to the King's Levée, who asked me several questions, and was very obliging, but he gave me a gentle rub for not coming oftener to Court, for when I told him I was going to Bath, he answered: Windsor lay in

the way thither from Charlton. Afterwards I waited on the Queen, who kept her usual affable behaviour to me, and discoursed much about Dr. Courayé, who she desired to employ in publishing a French translation of Thuanus's Latin history of his own time. She said she knew he was the properest man in the world for it, only she hoped when he came to translate the castrated pieces of that famous author, he would not be outrageously severe on the Jesuits, whom she knew he did not love. She said she had been twelve years looking out for those castrated sheets, which she had lately the good fortune to purchase, together with the manuscript translation carrying on in France, and which Cardinal Fleury would not suffer to go on; that she has papers six foot high from the ground. I replied, her Majesty showed herself a great patron of learning, and a good judge in the choice of an able man to fulfil her design; that Dr. Courayé was certainly extremely capable of it, and would rejoice that he could be in a way of serving her Majesty. That being only a translator, he could not but follow the original, that otherwise he would be unfaithful, which was not his character, being in all things an honest and sincere man. That I received her Majesty's commands in London Thursday last, by the mouth of Dr. Mead, to bring him immediately to wait on her, which I could not do, he being in Wiltshire with Mr. Duncomb, but that I writ to him that very day to come up as soon as he could and call on Dr. Mead who would bring him as soon as he arrived to Windsor. She asked with some impatience when would he be in London. I answered possibly Tuesday or Wednesday, but that would depend on the time he might receive my letter; that in the country the post often lies some miles distant from gentlemen's seats, and therefore he might not receive my letter so soon as I could wish, but I was sure he would lose no time. She then asked me my opinion how the Latin proper names of families, towns, and persons should be translated, whether into one single language, or into several, according to the pronunciation of them in their respective countries She thought it best they should all be rendered as the French pronounce them, because that is the language most generally known, and the translation would be in that tongue. I answered if her Majesty thought so, there ought to be marginal explications of those names according to their appellations in their several countries, but I rather humbly thought it best that the text itself expressed those names according to their respective countries' manner of pronouncing them. She then called the King up, and told him what she had discoursed me upon, and what I thought of this last particular, asking him what he judged. He immediately replied that certainly I was in the right, they should be turned into the pronunciation of their respective countries, for else nobody would know them. The Queen said thereupon she thought so too. I said, however their Majesties determined, the Latin terminations, as in the text, ought not to be preserved, for no nation at all can make anything of them as they now stand there. The Princesses asked very kindly after my brother Dering; but I could not see the Prince, for he went this morning early to fish some miles off, and did not return till night. My Lord Grantham said he would tell him that I was at his apartment in hopes to pay my duty to him. After Court was over, which was near four o'clock, we went to dinner

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with Augustus Schultz, and at night took coach and proceeded to Maidenhead Bridge, where we lay.

Thursday, 27.—Dined at Theal and lay at Spinham Land.

Friday, 28.—Dined near Marlborough, and lay at Sandy Lane.

Saturday, 29.—Dined at Bath, and lay at the Greyhound Inn, in the Market-place. We took very good lodgings at Mrs. Philips at four pounds a week, and went into them next morning.

Sunday, 30.—Parson Vesey, who married Ba, the apothecary, the present Mayor's daughter, came to see me; he is brother to the late Sir Thomas Vesey, Bishop of Ossory, who died a month ago, and son to Vesey, A[rch]b[ishop] of Tuam.

Monday, 31.—Mr. Cartwright, of Ayno, and General Stewart, as they call him, nephew to the late General Stewart, came to see me This last was cut out by the deceased General from inheriting any part of his estate, by reason he made a stolen marriage with Mrs. Villiers, daughter to the Lady Grandison, the General's first wife. After her death, he married a second time, and bequeathed his estate to her; thereupon Mrs. Villiers, the new married lady, went to law with her for her fortune as daughter to the Lord Grandison, and the mother-in-law in return pretends to be repaid all the expenses which the General deceased, her husband, was at in keeping her in house and lodgings. The suit is now depending. But the General had another reason to be displeased with his nephew. He trusted him with the management of all his affairs, even to keeping the key of his scriptore, out of which the Brigadier one day stole a bond which he had given his uncle for one thousand pounds lent him. The General coming to the knowledge of it, expelled him his house, and upon this stolen wedding expelled him his will. Therefore *cave* acquaintance with him more than outward civility.

Wednesday, 2 September.—Came my brother and sister Percival.

Friday, 4.—Visited Lord Abercorn, who is almost dead on one side with the palsy; returned also the visits of Archdeacon of Cork, Dr. Russel and Mr. St. Johns.

Saturday, 5.—Writ to Lord Grantham to acquaint the Queen that my letter to bring Dr. Courayé up miscarried, but that I have sent this day express to send him to Windsor to wait on her.

Monday, 14.—Visited my Lord Carteret. I begun at Dr. Desaguiliere's lecture of experimental philosophy.

Wednesday, 16.—Fabri, the opera man, came down.

I was informed of the true reason why the Prince of Prussia fled from his father, namely, he would oblige him to turn Papist to marry the Archduchess; the Prince refusing, the King collared him, whereupon the other thought best to fly for it, but was overtaken at Wesel, and is now confined in a castle situated very unwholesomely for air; 'tis well if the brute his father dont make him away, but he may do it as effectually, though not so suddenly, by leaving him in that confinement. He allows him sixpence a day for his maintenance. Two Colonels assisted him in his escape, one of whom had the good fortune to save himself in England, where he keeps incognito. The other was taken, and is now in chains, carrying a wheelbarrow in the King's works. The King, jealous that the Princess of Prussia knew of her brother's escape, beat her eyes almost out of her head. The poor Queen is

inconsolable, and our Court shed tears when this account came. I have all this from good and undoubted hands.

Saturday, 19.—Visited Mr. Edward Ash.

Sunday, 20.—Brother and sister Percival, Fabri and Nash dined with me.

Monday, 21.—Visited my Lord Hertford and Mr. Britton, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Thursday, 24.—This day my son's letter from Leyden brought me the sorrowful account that my brother Dering died on Sunday, the 13th instant, in whom I have lost the wisest, most experienced, faithful, generous, honest, sober and affectionate friend and relation I had. Dr. Boreham, it seems, in part mistook his distemper, for being opened a great stone of the diameter of a crown piece and irregular was found in one of his kidneys. My brother Parker, who was there, gave orders to embalm him, and to send him to England to be buried at Arwarton at his own expense; and my poor sister, whom he has left in extreme bad circumstances by the loss of the income of his places and pension, set out the 19th with my son and brother Parker for Calais.

Friday, 25.—This morning at three o'clock I sent my gentleman Hossock to London, ordering him to call at Windsor and deliver a letter to the Earl of Grantham, wherein I begged of him to apply to the Queen to intercede with the King that the pension my brother had of one hundred pounds in Ireland may be made two hundred pounds for thirty-two years. I also writ to Mr. Schutz to desire the Prince to back it with the Queen. The Prince has lost in him the most affectionate and most prudent servant he had about him.

Sunday, 27.—Communicated.

Tuesday, 29.—Dined with the Speaker.

Wednesday, 30.—Visited Mr. Bagnal. This morning Baron Bothmar told me that the private letters of his uncle, Count Bothmar, bring an account that that monster, the King of Prussia, had ordered a court-martial of officers to sit upon his son and try him as a deserter, he having the command of a regiment; that the officers refusing to sit on this occasion, the King had divested them of their orders and honours, and sent them in chains to work at the fortifications. That the Prince had been urged to confess who were privy to his flight, but he refuses to tell, because that would be certain death to them. His answer is the King is master of his person, and may do with him as he pleases; but tell he will not, anything to prejudice others. A new Council of War is summoned, at which the Prince of Anhalt is to be President: a man of violent and brutish character. In the meantime it is said the Prince is ill.

I had a letter this week from Windsor from Augustus Schutz, that the Prince entered into our affliction for D. Dering's loss, and was contriving how to be kind to my sister; this was writ before mine to Schutz; it shows the excellent heart of the Prince.

Thursday, 1 October.—I received also a letter from Mr. Clark, at Windsor, that Lord Grantham had shown my letter, which he writ him, to the Queen, who kept it (which I suppose was to show the King), that my Lord would always be ready to serve my recommendation, that he was sorry to hear of my brother's death, and that he believed my request would be granted. I also received a

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letter from Aunt Long, who most kindly offered to give up two hundred pounds a year of her jointure to my sister Dering, providing my brother Parker would settle the same on my sister for her life, and pay herself the other four hundred pounds; and on this condition she will immediately make over to him all that she has in the world. I had also consoling letters from divers others.

Saturday, 3 October.—I had an account from cousin Le Grand that cousin Southwell, contrary to expectation, was in a mending way. More letters of condolence. I answered Aunt Long's kind letter, as also Mr. Clerk's. I received a letter from my son from Antwerp, dated October 4th, new style, which is the 23rd September, old style, wherein he tells me he knew not how long he should stay there; my sister, from illness and fatigue, not being able to continue her journey immediately, or take long journeys. That she came from Rotterdam by sea to Lille, near Antwerp, which is thirty leagues, and from thence in a berlin to Antwerp. That Sir Philip Parker came a day or two after the same way, but was in great danger and all the company quite spent, and his eldest daughter ill; that he talked of leaving my sister to hasten before her into England, which much concerned my son. I writ him word this night that I had taken care of money matters, that he should be furnished at Calais by Mr. Morella, and my banker in London would accept the bill, and I directed my letter to Calais. At night I went to a public concert for the benefit of Mrs. Young, whose voice I think exceeds Corsone's or any Italian I ever heard in clearness, loudness, and high compass.

Tuesday, 6.—Talking of several matters and persons with the Speaker, Gyles Earl, of our House, etc.; the latter gave an instance of Mr. Addison's excessive jealousy of his reputation. He said that after his fine play of Cato appeared in print, Tom Burnet (the same who died Governor of New York) took it into his head to burlesque a celebrated passage in it, not with design to ridicule the poet, by exposing that idle pastime to the world, but only to satisfy an instant thought of his own, and to try his skill that way; he therefore showed this piece to very few. But Mr. Addison (however it came) got knowledge of it, and gave no rest to Mr. Earl till he obtained a promise from Burnet to give no copy of those verses, but to burn them. The generality of our company determined Addison to be no poet; but Dean Gilbert excepted the poem called "The Campaign." He was so shy, that if one stranger chanced to be in company, he never opened his mouth, though the glass went cheerfully round, nor did he show himself even to his friends till past midnight, and rather towards morning, and then being warmed with his liquor and freedom of select friends, he was the most entertaining man in the world. Latterly he took to drinking drams, which exhausted his vital spirits. Lord Sunderland made him Secretary of State to keep others out who would not be his tool, and when that end was served, he was discarded again, for he knew nothing of business; but this was no reflection on him, his fine parts and genius lying another way, viz., to polite studies. In this he was greatly to be commended, that he always appeared on the side of virtue and revealed religion. Talking of the Earl of Halifax (Mountague), the Speaker said he was one of the greatest genius's of this time, a fine scholar, a bright invention, an eloquent speaker, and intrepid, and equal to any in the management of

public business. He was a very remote relation of the great families that bore his name, and, in low circumstances when coming to London, he attached himself to the Earl of Portland, by whose favours he purchased the place of Clerk of the Council, which laid the foundation of his future greatness. Dean Gilbert said he had seen in Mr. Mountague, his nephew's hands, memorials of his writing that show him to be a very judicious man, especially his letters on public business when abroad upon service. He had a nice taste in antiquities and painting, and was a curious collector of them. He had too much sense of his own merit, and was haughty.

Wednesday, 7.—Sir George Cook, one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, came to see me. I know not why, unless that he married his daughter to Mr. East, whose sister married my brother-in-law, Sir Philip Parker.

Thursday, 8.—I received a letter from my son at Bruges, dated 2nd instant, that in a few days he hoped with my sister Dering and Sir Philip Parker's family to be in England. My daughter also writ me from Charlton that she had a letter from him at Newport, desiring my coach and horses might go down to Dover to bring them up.

In conversation with my Lord Carteret this evening, I find him a man of more universal reading than I imagined, which, joined with a happy memory, a great skill in Greek and Latin, and fine elocution, makes him shine beyond any nobleman or gentleman perhaps now living; what pity 'tis he is not sincere. Among other things, I find he is far from Tory notions in Church matters, though his education when young lay that way. He said the confinement of the power of administering absolution to a priest only, is a jest, for if it be only declaring God's reconciliation to us, and pardon of our sins, a layman may do it as well. That 'tis no less a jest to affirm Bishops to be *jure divino*, or tithes to be so. That this is only to make us conceive mighty things of the clergy, and Popery at the bottom, as is likewise the punishing men for their opinions. He liked the constitution of the Church as settled in England by law, and believed it better than under another form, but he would have the ecclesiastics acknowledge they hold what they have under Acts of Parliament, which if it should be thought requisite, might as well appoint priests to do the offices of Bishops as leave the distinction that now is between those two orders. I know not any Independent can talk more against the Church.

I answered, there was one thing the Bishop could, but the priest could not do, namely, ordain; which all antiquity showed, and is confessed by St. Jerome himself, who depressed as much as he was able the Bishop's order. That Bishops might be *jure divino*, without making it an order so necessary to a Christian Church that without them such Church as allowed them not became no Church, which would be to un-Church the Protestant Churches abroad. The Apostles (I said) might have appointed Bishops as the best manner of governing the Christian Church in general, which appointment by men inspired was justly termed to be *jure divino*, and yet we need not think that appointment of theirs to be so absolutely necessary to the constitution of every particular Church, as that such Churches as can not have them are of course no Churches. Necessity has no law. That this was Archbishop Usher's opinion, and that of the first Reformers, who yet thought

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Bishops of Apostolic constitution and necessary to all Christian Churches where they might be had. As to tithes, I agreed with his Lordship, and many of our great divines, Archbishop Hutton, Mr. Ellys, etc.; that the precise tenth is not *jure divino*, being established not by the moral, but the judicial or ceremonial law of the Jews, which Christ has abolished; but that the clergy should have a proper maintenance, is certainly of divine right, and I believed, if tithes were taken away, and a suitable maintenance given the clergy some other ways, they would get by it. I might have told him that, as to absolution, though it be only declarative, yet it follows not that any man, layman or other, may give absolution, but only those appointed for that purpose, as every man may not deliver his Prince's mind to a neighbouring State, but only the Ambassador sent by him, nor every lawyer deliver the King's conscience, but his Chancellor only, whom he has commissioned to it. But company drew near, and other subjects arose.

Friday, 9 October.—Count Bothmar is very old, and declining fast. He is a gentleman absolute and tyrannical in his nature over his inferiors, as his nephew Baron Bothmar has often told me, but being perfectly well bred, and fully experienced in the world, bridles his temper to others. He was long first minister to the late King, as Elector of Hanover, till the death of the Duke of Zell, who had a Minister, Mons. Berenstorf, of equal ambition and parts, that made himself so necessary to the King when that Duchy fell to him, that he till his death shared his favour, and rivalled the Count. Yet the Count's experience was greater than the others, having served as public Minister in many Courts, and lastly in England, where his prudence contributed much to defeat the practices of Queen Anne's Ministers to defeat the Hanover succession, and introduce the Pretender. He told me several entertaining things this day, and run great encomiums on the late Princess Sophia, who, he said, was a lady of great learning and wit, and writ on certain occasions equal to Seneca. He said Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, grandfather to the present King of Prussia, was a courageous Prince, and understood war, but was extremely passionate and haughty; so that the most gross flattery was acceptable to him.

His son, the late King of Prussia, was equally vain, but good-natured. He loved women, but was not capable of so much villainy as his brutish son, the present King, suspected him, namely, of designing to corrupt his wife the present Queen.

He told me the present King had lately ordered a young woman, daughter to a clergyman, to be stripped to her shift, whipped, and afterwards banished, only for having played on the harpsichord to the Prince his son in a concert.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at the chapel.

Tuesday, 13.—Went to Miss Young's second concert. There was much company at a crown a ticket, and all came away pleased. They agreed that her voice is better than any of the Italian women's, but that she wants their perfect manner, which is not to be attained but by residing some years in Italy. She has a clear shake above E-la-mi, which the others have not. She is under the disadvantage of singing compositions adapted to the voices of others, and composed purposely for them. She is besides, as yet, only a scholar,

and does not propose till some years hence to sing in the opera. Geminiani, the famous violin, and a good composer, is her master.

Wednesday, 14.—My brother and sister Percival set out for London.

Thursday, 15.—The Speaker, Judge Probyn, Gyles Earl, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Temple, and I sat some hours at the Coffee House. The subjects we talked on were the clergy, and Parliaments. Mr. Earl said it was miserable to see the ignorance of the common people, and added in his odd, violent way of expressing himself, he did not believe one in a hundred thousand made religion his rule, or refrained from any sin for fear of God, which was owing to the scandalous lives and behaviour of the clergy. The Speaker joined with him, that it was singly owing thereto. I said they should add also the ill example of the nobility and gentry. Judge Probyn said he heard a Minister read prayers in London so carelessly, that one of the congregation reproached him with it. To which he replied, "I read well enough for my pay; I had but a shilling, give me half a crown, and I'll read as well again."

We then fell upon the business of tithes. I said they were not *jure divino*, and several good and learned Churchmen own: Archbishop Hutton, etc.; and it were well both for clergy and laity they were abolished, and a maintenance given them some other way; that while tithes subsist, the clergy can never have the esteem of the laity, because obliged to wrangle continually with their parishioners for their dues, besides that their studies and labours are necessarily interrupted. That tithes were established by the ceremonial or by the judicial law of Moses, both which were abolished by Christ; but there was still so much of the moral law in them that the clergy have a Divine right to a proper maintenance, which since it might be given them a more convenient way, made tithes not necessary.

Earl said he would have glebe let out to them, and why should they not be farmers and till the ground, as well as others? I answered, then they could not vacate to their labours of preaching, visiting the sick, etc., nor pursue their studies.

Judge Probyn said the great objection against taking away tithes is that no other allowance can secure to them a subsistence in all times proportionable to the rise and fall of money and the necessaries of life, but what might now be judged a reasonable salary might in future times become impossible to live on. The Speaker replied their income might be settled by the pound rate, which would always bear a proportion to the rise of lands, the value of money, and price of commodities; and this is so plain, that if the clergy should make any objection to this expedient, it would only show they had another reason for insisting on tithes, which they would not speak out, namely, that they dont care to be subordinate to the laity. We then talked of the Statute of Mortmain, which the Speaker said was not sufficiently adhered to; that licenses were given to every one that asked them, and that if a man petitioned for leave as far as two hundred pounds, they will bid you put in a thousand pound.

Then we talked of Queen Anne's Act for augmentation of livings, which most of the company said would prove of dangerous consequence in the end, as also of the Universities buying up advowsons and presentations to livings, which they have made a point of policy

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of, and must prove of great detriment to themselves, as well as it is to learning. That these livings being bought up and annexed to the respective Colleges, are bestowed to the Fellows in turn, according to their seniority, to the great discouragement of study, for a learned man shall not have the preference over a blockhead, because it is not his turn. Besides, as many livings as are thus sold by lay proprietors, so far is diminished the laity's power over the clergy.

The Speaker said a very learned and great Churchman owned to him he foresaw great inconveniences would attend this practice, and that it would put the laity one time or other upon reassuming all, and leaving the clergy naked.

This led us to talk of the Reformation, and the dissolution of abbeys, and vesting the laity in their lands, which preserved the Reformation at Queen Elizabeth's accession, for had Queen Mary, her predecessor, been able to procure their restitution, Popery had been bound down upon us. This wise advice is owing to Thomas Cromwell. On occasion of auricular confession, Mr. Glanville quoted an expression of Mr. Hales, of Eaton, who writes in some of his works that Pliny affirms the poison of an adder is cured by whispering in an ass's ear. Now, says Hales, though I own sin is as bad as the poison of an adder, yet I cannot believe that whispering in an ass's ear will heal it.

Talking of the antiquity of Parliaments, the Speaker said that the great Lord Chief Justice Hales has proved in a manuscript that is to see the light soon, that William the First, wrongfully called the Conqueror, did not arbitrarily introduce his Norman tenures into England of holding by services, but that he summoned a number of principal persons out of every county in the nature of a Parliament, and they by a formal Act received them. He added that in that manuscript there is one piece of strong doctrine, namely, that the King has a Council judicial, distinct from the Lords, or Courts of Justice.

Judge Probyn confirmed it, and said he was sorry to see it there, and it were to be wished he had not mentioned it. One gentleman put the question whether anciently the Commons and Lords did not make one House. The Speaker replied it was a question so doubtful that it could not be decided; that anciently the title of the Speaker was Speaker of the Parliament in the House of Commons, not as now, Speaker of the Commons House; likewise formerly the Commons used to petition the Lords to preserve their rights, which looks as if the whole made one body; besides we all know that the separate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is only tacitly allowed by the Commons, on condition of these last having the sole right of raising money, which whenever disputed by the Lords, then the Commons will dispute their jurisdiction. We likewise see that till the Union dissolved Parliaments in Scotland, the Lords and Commons there sat together. On the other hand, if, as is said, the Parliament of England were the same in form as the States in France, then there's no doubt but the Lords and Commons are separate Houses. Our records give us light in this matter no further than the beginning of Richard the Second's reign, when notice is taken of a Speaker of the House of Commons, though a historian mentions one in a Parliament held at the close of the preceding reign.

Mr. Earl said in reading the history of Empson and Dudley, those bloodsuckers under Henry the Seventh, who suffered upon Henry the Eighth's succession to the Crown, he never could find by what justice they were put to death. The Speaker said it was a question had puzzled many, for that the historians represent them as dying to satisfy the rage of the multitude, but in Anderson's Cases may be seen the indictment against them, wherein is mentioned their taking arms and making an insurrection; the truth of which was, that to defend themselves from the popular insults, their friends resorted to them with arms, which was gladly laid hold of by Henry the Eighth, who made his judges interpret this rebellion, that there might appear some colour to destroy them, otherwise there was no law to execute them.

Friday, 16 October.—The same company meeting again, and discoursing of tithes, the Speaker said that Sir Gilbert Heathcote had shown him the draft of a Bill which next Sessions he intends to offer to the House for settling the uncertainty of payment of tithes demanded from lands that formerly belonged to abbeys or are supposed to have belonged to them, and consequently are exempted. The Church could not pay tithe to itself, and therefore Church land being free at the dissolution of abbeys by Henry the Eighth, tithe cannot be demanded of the laity who hold such lands under the grants of them made by that King. But as there is great uncertainty whether particular lands, whose occupants refuse to pay tithes, were abbey lands or not, the Speaker thought this Bill very necessary to prevent vexatious suits by quieting the subject in his possession.

Judge Probyn said thereupon, that it would be a good Bill, because when a clergyman demands tithes and the possessor refuses to pay, alleging his estate is abbey land, the proof that it is so lies on the possessor, which by length of time, losing his original grant, is hard for him to do. That there was two resumptions of abbey lands; the first, which some years preceded the other, though it vested King Henry in them, yet the tithes were not granted him, and they are tithable; but the second resumption gave him likewise the tithe, and when he granted the lands of these last away to his lay subjects, he made over to them to all his entire right to them; so that the subjects who hold lands of this second sort are excusable from tithe.

Talking further of tithe, the company agreed that the clergy have as much right to them as the layman has to his estate, and that it were unjust to deny them, because no man purchases an estate in land but with a valuable deduction in the price for the tithes paid out of it, otherwise he would pay two years' purchase more if excused of tithes; wherefore the Quakers are to blame to refuse paying, for in the estates they hold they have a consideration made them for the tithes they pay out of them, and have no right to the benefit of not paying, for thereby they would hold what was not their own.

Judge Probyn said the clergy have a right to the tithe of everything, and even of the labour of handicraft trades, as if a blacksmith earn twenty pounds a year, he ought to pay two pounds to his minister. I asked him how pasture land paid which fed variety of beasts, as growing cattle, which do not give the tenth beast; he said this is by a sort of agreement not disputed, of paying two

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shillings an acre. Touching the laity's enjoyment of Church lands, the Speaker said he had an argument with the present learned Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, who maintained that the resumption of abbey lands and giving them to the laity was a real injury to the clergy in that more than a due proportion was thus reassumed. The Speaker's answer was, that his Lordship was under a mistake through not recollecting the obligations the clergy were under, before that resumption, and the burthen the laity thereby have eased them of; for in old time the charge of maintaining the poor and of repairing churches lay upon the clergy alone, which made it fit and necessary that their income should be larger than now, and since the laity have taken these charges upon them, it is fit they should have the proportion of Church lands they are in possession of to do it with, by which nevertheless they are no gainers, it being certain that the expense of these two articles rise to two-thirds of the ancient revenue of the Church; and if the clergy now enjoy to their peculiar use one-third of the income they formerly had, it is as much as by the ancient rule they were to receive out of the revenue of the Church. For it was the rule to divide the whole into three parts, one of which went to the maintenance of the clergy, the other of the poor, the third to the support of the churches and other buildings. He said the Bishop had no answer to give, but that he believed the expense of poor and churches did not mount to two-thirds of the revenue of Church lands.

October 20.—After evening prayers, the Speaker and others of us met again at the Coffee House, and our discourse was of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and her putting Mary, Queen of Scots, to death. The Speaker observed that that example cost King Charles the First his head, for the people of England would not have suffered it, only that they found so fresh an instance in their own country that crowned heads might be questioned and capitally sentenced. He said Queen Elizabeth acted a mean part to pretend that Queen's death was against her orders; and that she was a good politician, but nothing else. He said that King Charles the First acted entirely on tyrannical maxims of his father, and that if he had got the better in that struggle there had been an end of our liberties. The three main actions that undid him were, his coming into the House of Commons to seize the five members, his breaking the treaty of Uxbridge and marching to surprise London, and his letter to his Queen, which Oliver Cromwell discovered.

The first it is thought he was put upon to make him perish in the disorder that must have happened if the five members had not withdrawn in time, for there was not a member but would have drawn his sword to protect them, and blood would have ensued. The second showed he was not sincere in that treaty, but only entered into it to lull the Parliament asleep. It was his misfortune that the night before, he received an express from the Marquis of Montrose in Scotland, that he had defeated the rebels there and was coming to join him, so the King thought his affairs in too good a condition to be under any necessity of treating with his subjects. The third, namely the letter, showed there was no depending on his word.

October 22.—The same company met again; our discourse was on Dr. Clerk's writings. The Speaker said his discourse on the

attributes of God is the finest metaphysical divinity that ever appeared, and that no man ever before demonstrated the impossibility of more Gods than one, and that in effect if there could be more Gods than one, then there may be no God at all. He added that it was this enquiry that led him to his Arian notions. Dean Gilbert said the Doctor left a multitude of sermons in manuscript, but not all fitted for the Press ; Dr. Carleton, the physician, said he heard nine hundred.

The Speaker replied, three hundred are corrected by him, and will be printed according to his design before he died. That they are properly not sermons but discourses, and ought to be read carefully, being too deep for use on bare hearing them from the pulpit. That he wished the young clergy would collect from them the critical explanations he has given of a multitude of difficult texts, which would be the best comment on the Bible that ever was. He said this is the excellence and delight of my Lord Chancellor King's studies, who employs his leisure hours this way, and is very learned in divinity.

The copy of Dr. Clerk's sermons are sold by the widow for twelve hundred pounds, but would have come to much more had they been proposed to be printed by subscription as was advised.

Talking of Sir Isaac Newton, the Speaker said we are to expect his theological works, and that he was a great respecter of the prophecies, the completion of which he thought the surest proof of the Christian religion ; and that he judged the Revelations to contain all the great events which are to be completed in the world before the second coming of Christ.

Talking of Sir Gilbert Heathcote (" the Father of the City," as he is called), the Speaker told a story of his boldness in the late Queen's reign. When the Treaty of Commerce with France was in agitation, the Earl of Oxford summoned a great number of citizens to expose to them the advantages of it. Sir Gilbert, who stood behind in the crowd, having attended to the reading them, cried out, " Ah, Robin, God help thy head." Immediately they who were near him expressed their surprise at his rude words, to which he replied : " He stood so fair, I could not help it ; and thereupon I will tell you a story. A man stooping into a cellar to take up an apple, a passenger who saw his breech offer itself, up with his foot and gave him a push that canted him to the bottom ; the mob flocking about, asked him why he did so ? His answer was, he stood so fair he could not help it. Now, mine was the same case."

Talking of Dr. Pemberton's explanation of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principles of Natural Philosophy*, Dean Gilbert observed that it does not answer what is promised, namely, to render it easy to persons not skilled in that science, for none can understand it that did not before understand Sir Isaac's book. Upon this, Dr. Carleton applied very luckily the following story : A person observing a short-sighted man fitting himself with spectacles at a shop, went in, and when the other who, upon trial, said he had found a pair that helped him well to read, was gone, fell to trying several glasses, none of which satisfied him. The shopkeeper, growing at last impatient, said to him, " 'Tis strange you can find none that fit you ; why, sure you can't read ?" " True," said the other, " if I could, I had no occasion to come to you."

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The Speaker said Sir Isaac Newton thought Antichrist came in with the modern doctrine of the Trinity, and that Dr. Clerk was of the same opinion.

I dined with the Mayor, at his feast given by him on being chosen. Mr. Sands, of the House of Commons, Colonel Codrington, Mr. Gay, the apothecary, member for Bath, and Dean Gilbert were the principal persons there.

I received a most pious and sensible letter from Mr. Schroeder, at Hanover, upon my brother Dering's death.

October 23.—The same company met at the usual time, and discoursed about two hours and a half of several parts of literature and characters of men. He said a lady asked the famous Lord Shaftesbury what religion he was of. He answered the religion of wise men. She asked, what was that? He answered, wise men never tell. The Speaker said Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Clerk's opinion was that the great Antichrist is not a person, but the modern doctrine of the Trinity, *i.e.*, the vulgar manner of explaining that mystery.

24.—The Speaker, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Sands and Mr. Worsley, the Counsellor, dined with me.

I did not know before that the famous Sir Thomas Clarges, brother-in-law to Monk, and who had so great a hand in bringing in King Charles the Second, was originally an apothecary. The Speaker said he made a good figure in the House of Commons, and latterly became one of the heads of the country party against King Charles's measures.

He said also, talking of the Peerage Act, that though my Lord Sunderland had the blame of it, he was much against it, but my Lord Stanhope pressed it, and had unaccountably prevailed with the late King to approve it, though it was the greatest abridgment of the Royal prerogative that ever could have been attempted. He also said that Pingelly, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, that upright man, was violent for the Bill, on a principle of liberty, because had it passed it would have preserved property in the Commons. On the same principle, the Whigs of the House of Commons were almost all for it, and Sir Robert Walpole's party fell out with him because he persisted to be against it. They triumphed over him that they should carry it, but he told them one argument alone would defeat their expectation, for, said he, "I'll but mention to the House that by this Bill none present, nor their posterity, could hope to be made Lords, and you will find I shall have the majority." He proved himself a prophet, and the Bill was thrown out.

October 30.—This day we had a public dinner at Lindsey's in honour of the King's anniversary. Above eighty gentlemen met, and our club came to nineteen and sixpence apiece

October 31.—My sister Dering and my children came safe from Charlton. It was a pleasure to hear by my son that my brother Dering died so calmly as not to fetch a groan nor move a limb. My sister was in the room, and thinking him asleep went up to her own room to take some rest. Upon opening him, it was found he died of the stone, which had entirely wasted one of his kidneys. In the place was a stone that weighed two ounces; in the other kidney were three as big as large nuts. He lay for the most part of a week in a lethargy, but in his intervals showed great resignation, relying on the merits of Christ.

Tuesday, 3 November.—This day I dined with the Speaker, in company with the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Gilbert, Mr. John Temple, my son, Dr. Carlton, the physician, Dr. Soley, a clergyman, and Psalmanassor, the Formosa Indian, who has been in England above these twenty years, and now lives companion with Dr. Soley. Psalmanassor told us that he had reconciled himself to dressed meats, but still prefers raw meat, as lying best on his stomach.

Thursday, 5.—I went to the Mayor's invitation to drink the King's health at the Town Hall, this being a great day in Bath, the anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

Mr. Wesloisky, who for twelve years was a servant of the Czar Peter Alexowitz, and is a Moscovite born, told me this day the true cause of the differences between his master and the late King George, an anecdote I knew not distinctly before, and which shows what misfortune may happen to a nation by the means of an interested Minister.

At the time when this Mr. Westlow (*sic*) was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Czar Peter had for King George the First, then Elector of Hanover, only a personal value and friendship over and [above] the political considerations that moved him to a harmony with him ; and he had as ill an opinion of Queen Anne, and her last Ministry, for basely deserting their allies, and concluding with France an ignominious peace, to which for some imaginary gain to England she sacrificed the interest of her best friends, contrary to an express article of Treaty, whereby none of the Allies were to transact privately a peace with the common enemy, but on the contrary, to communicate fairly to the rest the offers that should be made and to conclude nothing but by general consent. The Czar (Mr. Weslo said), though he had no courage nor honour himself, valued it extremely in others, and especially in the late King, whom he thought the bravest and honestest man prince in Europe. At the same time, the Czar had a great hatred for the Emperor, though he kept fair with him for political reasons. He was then at war with Sweden, and the fewer enemies he made the better. As to the Pretender, he then despised his pretensions to the Crown of England, and never so far altered his mind as seriously to intend to help him, though when he fell out with King George, he made as if he did, purely to vex our King. This was the situation of the Czar's mind at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, and when she died, he expressed great joy at King George's peaceable accession to the Crown, declaring that he would even assist to maintain him on the throne, if he met with disturbance.

It happened that the Czar, in prosecution of his war with Sweden, found himself obliged to send an army of twenty thousand men into Mecklenburg, where after the manner of soldiers ill-paid, they took the best care they could of themselves at the expense of the natives, whom they used very ill, plundering and consuming their effects, and in a word so wasted the land, that the estated men of the country, seeing themselves reduced to the greatest straits and no end of their suffering, offered to sell their possessions to the first who would buy them, that themselves might retire and enjoy what they could save in some other region, but they found few purchasers, which reduced the price very low, and he

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that would venture, was sure, whenever that Duchy should recover itself, to buy very advantageous bargains.

At that time, Baron Berenstorf was first Minister to King George at Hanover, and had also almost the same power of an English Minister when he attended the Elector into England, upon Queen Anne's death. This gentleman was himself of Mecklenberg, and had an estate there, and being possessed of a great sum of ready money (as first Ministers know how to get), reflected with himself that here was a fine opportunity to lay out some of his silver to great advantage. He judged that the vexations of an army quartered in Mecklenberg would not always last, and that being chief Minister to a powerful Prince, in strict amity with the Czar, he might find means to ease his own estate, and what he should further purchase in addition to it, even of the present quartering soldiers, however the rest of the Duchy suffered. He therefore bought great districts of land there, to the purchase of two hundred thousand rix dollars, which lands were in reality worth three times that sum, and having so done, solicited as powerfully as he could Prince Menricof, the Czar's first Minister, that saufguards might be granted for exempting his estates from contribution.

The Prince thereupon replied that it was impossible, without absolutely ruining the Duchy; that he had before done this favour to the Baron's original patrimony, but that the lands he now solicited should be eased were of such an extent that it was an unreasonable desire; that the army now there must be subsisted, and that would be impossible, if more should be demanded of the other inhabitants to make up the exemption of the Baron's subjects.

This was but reasonable; however, Berenstorf resented it, and would not let it pass so. He obtained of the late King to command his Minister at Vienna to solicit the Emperor for an order of the Aulic Council to appoint curators over the Duchy of Mecklenberg as being a fief of the Empire, who should have commission to see that the Duchy were evacuated of a foreign army. Mr. Wesloisky, who was then resident agent for his master at Vienna, and had made intimacy with some clerks in office by means of money which the Czar was very generous in giving to get information, obtained secretly a true copy of King George's letter, and sent it express to the Czar, who was then (I think) in Holland. The Czar, amazed at this underhand dealing, from a Prince with whom he was in strictest amity, would not believe it, and sent back the express to Mr. Weslow, requiring him to repeat to him whether that copy was genuine. In the meantime such dispatch was used at Vienna, that the Aulic Council fulfilled their part, and Westlo sent his master word thereof, informing him further that the Emperor had writ his Czarship a letter to desire him to withdraw his army. The Czar astonished, writ immediately to his General in Mecklenberg not to stir; he also sent the Emperor word that he could not withdraw his troops yet awhile; that he was extraordinarily surprised at so hasty a proceeding, but he would maintain his army in that Duchy by force against all who should endeavour to hinder him, and that to let his Imperial Majesty see he was earnest, he had ordered twenty thousand men to march to the frontiers of Silesia. These men did accordingly advance thither, which put the Emperor into a great disorder. Silesia was the

Emperor's country, and there was at that time a jealousy that the Turks would renew the war. Moreover, the troops sent by the Czar were Cossacks and Tartars, who committed terrible waste.

The Emperor now repented his precipitancy, and so it was not long after that King George did so too. The Czar expostulated with the latter, and sent Mr. Westlo for that purpose to England. But King George had a great heart, and though he could not but know he had acted an unkind part in acting in the dark with a good ally, yet the oppressions the Mecklenbergs suffered from the Moscovites touched him, and he knew his ends to relieve that poor people were honest and justifiable. He therefore boldly maintained the share he had in that transaction, and the Czar's interest requiring him to dissemble, brought him to make a virtue of necessity; he by degrees cooled and offered to renew the broken friendship between them on condition King George would guarantee to him the possession of Riga and Revil, which towns he had conquered from the Swedes. This King George refused. He then desired to have a personal interview with him when he made his journey to Hanover, and, depending on it, set forward, but King George passed and declined seeing him. Undoubtedly by Berenstorf's counsel, who must have been the sacrifice of their reconciliation, for King George did not then know of the estates he had bought in Mecklenburgh. Upon all this usage, he grew desperately enraged, swore he would be revenged, and everybody knows that he made an open show of helping the Pretender's cause. England suffered deeply in the fray, for the Czar raised the customs and duties on trade three per cent., making them eight, whereas they were before but five. He forbid the entry of English cloth into his country, of which he before took off eighty thousand suits for his soldiers, choosing to have the same from Prussia and Silesia, which though not so good as English manufacture was twice as cheap, a loss not yet recovered. He put us to the charge of annual fleets to keep up his own squadrons, heartless, dangerous, and discontenting expeditions, and lastly, he flung himself into the hands of the Emperor, a person he abhorred before, and we still feel the inconveniencies of that alliance.

All these misfortunes are owing to the interestedness of a Minister, and the late King's facility of giving credit to him, and this was the true reason of that great breach.

This Mr. Weslowisky is nephew to Baron Scaphirof, once H. Chancellor of Moscovy, under whom he served for a time as underclerk, and afterwards was preferred to be Secretary at War under Prince Menzicof, about the [time] of whose disgrace he was sent Resident to Vienna, and was afterwards appointed Minister *sans titre* at that Court: from thence he was sent to Hesse Cassel, and soon after was recalled home, but, refusing to go, retired secretly to England, where he got himself naturalised.

Sunday, 8 November.—Mr. Brockhurst, who is troubled with the gout, said that for some months past he has been free of it, by wearing alum in his pockets, and that he was advised to it by a gentleman who had by that means escaped the gout seven years. A gentleman in company mentioned a friend of his who escaped also for many years the same way. But I told them my Lady Butler in our lodgings had tried it without effect.

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Monday, 16.—There came news this day from London of a current report there, that the King of Prussia had caused his son to be beheaded, and obliged his Queen and daughter to see the execution. I suspend my belief till I hear further, though what cannot such a brute be guilty of? Brigadier Dormer told me that when this King served the campaign in Flanders (he was then only Prince), General Grumeau, now his first Minister, commanded a regiment of Prussians. That its coming to the Prussians' turn to mount the trenches, there were several regiments of them; the Duke of Marlborough complimented the Prince with desiring him to name which regiment of his nation should go. The Prince answered Grumeau's. The Duke replied that Grumeau was then sick in bed of a fever, and it would grieve him not to be on duty with his regiment, wherefore he entreated him to name some other, and the rather that it was not Grumeau's turn. But the Prince had the hardness, not only to persist, but to go to that General's tent to acquaint him that he must rise and enter the trenches that day. Grumeau, ill as he was, got up, and soon after the Brigadier saw him at his post, as pale as his cravat, and in a high fever. The news is more certain, that by the King's command an officer has been beheaded under the Prince's prison window, who, looking out to bid the young gentleman a last adieu, the officer said to him: "Sir, I die with pleasure if it contributes to your safety."

Tuesday, 17.—This day a letter was sent to a tradesman of this city ordering him to put a sum of money under the door of St. Michael's Church before Thursday night on pain of having his house burnt and himself murdered. Hereupon the Mayor ordered fifteen constables to search and take up all vagrants and persons who would give no account of themselves, and accordingly forty were seized, and stand confined, the gates of the city were ordered to be guarded, all night-walkers examined, the fire engines drawn ready out, and all the hedge ale-houses within a mile searched for suspicious persons. A noted gaming house was also suppressed, where our footmen lose their time, money and honesty; one footman I am told lost a hundred pounds. This wicked practice of writing letters with desperate and damnable threats is now spread through many parts of the kingdom.

Wednesday, 18.—Notwithstanding so many persons taken up, we don't find there is proof against any that they are incendiaries.

Thursday, 19.—I spend every day two hours in the evening at the Coffee House, with pleasure and improvement, especially in such public places as the Bath and Tunbridge, because of the great resort of gentlemen thither for their health or amusement, out of whom a few who are of the same turn of conversation (after the ceremonies at making acquaintance are over) naturally select one another out and form a sort of society; when the season is over, if we think it worth the while, we preserve the acquaintance; if not, there is no harm done, no offence is taken. The ease with which gentlemen converse, and the variety of their respective knowledge and experience is equally pleasing and instructive. The set I met constantly with since this last arrival at Bath were the Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, Dr. Carleton, a physician, Mr. Glanvil, member of the House of Commons, and Mr. John Temple. The three former are gone, and their room is supplied by Mr. Joy, son to a late director of the

South Sea, but one who reads much and had University education; Mr. Peregrine Bartue, a gentleman of estate in Suffolk or Sussex, Mr. La Mot, chaplain to the Duke of Mountague, who was my schoolfellow at Mr. Demeur's, and is now beneficed in Northamptonshire, and Sir Justinian Isham, knight of the shire for that county.

December 3.—Some days ago Mr. Joy went away, and the company I most frequently meet in the evening is Lord Carteret, Mr. Bartue, Sir Harry Ashurst, Dr. La Mot, Mr. Temple, and sometimes Lord Limington, the Earl of Thomond, Mr. Clerk, nephew to my merchant in the City, and Mr. Byng, third son to my Lord Torrington.

Sir Harry Ashurst said that Sir John Hubbard was obliged at fifty years old to use spectacles; that one night some Portugal snuff getting into his eyes, he after getting rid of it went to bed, and the next morning having occasion to read a paper found he could do it without spectacles; whereupon, taking the hint, he afterwards would at times rub his eyelashes with that snuff, and for thirty years till he died read without any help. Dr. La Mot confirmed the virtue of that snuff by another of his own knowledge.

Mr. Jacom told me the liberty granted by the King to list seven hundred and fifty Irishmen to recruit that corps in France, was recalled. He said that more than a year ago the French Court had desired it upon our insisting that the works of Dunkirk newly repaired contrary to Treaty should be demolished. That the King replied it was not just to make the demolition a bargain, since they were obliged to do it, but when he should see that punctually executed, he would consider their request; that now those works are effectually spoiled, they renew their desire, and he accordingly gave license for the number above-mentioned, but upon finding the general dissatisfaction it gave his subjects, had recalled his leave, and that Count Broglio, the French Ambassador, was satisfied, owning the King had never passed his word for obliging his Court in that matter.

As to the demolition, he told me that Colonel Lascelles, our engineer appointed to see it done, had writ word that all was performed to his full content, that the imposition and cheat put upon us before was that they took the level for throwing down the jetties at high water mark, to which only they lowered them, it being promised in the treaty to demolish them to the level of the water, but not expressed whether high water or low, so that at low water the banks remained so high that the sand drove by the tides which flow from east to west, found still a stop, and left the canal unchoked; but now these jetties are reduced to the level of low water mark, so that every tide contributes sand to choke the canal, or to render it more tedious and expensive for them to repair the jetties, if ever they should propose to do it; the stones of the jetties are taken away and cast into the sea.

He said my Lord Torrington and Sir Charles Wager are entirely satisfied with what is done. Mr. Jacom is a member of Parliament, and was clerk to Mr. Gibson, who recommended him to Sir Robert Walpole as a man well skilled in funds and Government's accounts, and so Sir Robert finds him, depending on him more than on any other in matters of this nature. The Prince of Prussia is restored to his father's favour upon an oath taken by him never to disoblige

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him; he may chance soon to be King, for my Lord Chesterfield writ our King word last post from Holland that the King of Prussia was so ill it was thought he could not recover. How happy for Europe if he should die! How happy for England, for then the double marriage would succeed! How happy for the subjects of Prussia on every account!

December 4.—This day my cousin Edward Southwell died, aged about 63 years, of a kindly apoplectic fit, after having suffered long by the hurt he received from the overturn of his coach, for which he was frequently cut and slashed in the wounded part, the leg. But he had some apoplectic fits before as well as after that accident. No man had lead a more pleasant life, nor died an easier death. He was beloved by all his acquaintance for his cheerful obliging temper, and esteemed for his experience in business. He was at the Revolution, with my uncle, Sir Robert Southwell, his father, in Ireland, the years King William fought there. He afterwards served a Parliament or two in England, succeeded Sir Robert in the office of Secretary of State and Privy Seal of Ireland, and was for a time Commissioner of the Privy Seal in England. He also was first clerk of the Council; he also was Secretary in Ireland to the Duke of Ormond; he was chosen in all the Parliaments of Ireland from his youth till his death.

My uncle left him, though an only son, a moderate estate of about two thousand a year, but by frugality and his two marriages, so augmented it that he has left six thousand a year. His first wife was my Lady Betty Cromwell, who was an heiress of lands both in Ireland and England; but the estate being encumbered, he sold off part and redeemed the rest, after which there remained clear thirty-five thousand pounds. His second wife was a daughter of Secretary Blathwayt, who brought him ten thousand pounds. She also died before him. By each of these ladies he left one son, and both are living.

The eldest married a daughter of my Lord Sands, with ten thousand pounds. He is about twenty-four years old, and a very sober, virtuous man. She also is of a fine temper and a comely young lady.

He left in his will that in case his eldest son should die without children, I should be one of the trustees for William, his second son, for his Irish estate, and, if I accepted it, that thirty pounds should be paid me.

December 5.—I had several letters from Harwich that Alderman Baker was elected Mayor without any opposition, which shows the Philipson's party declines. Also Fennings and Richard Philips want me to get them the packet boat which Captain Stevens, it is believed, will quit or else be turned out of. The Mayor also writ in favour of Cockeril, his brother-in-law. I writ immediately to Mr. Horace Walpole to recommend Richard Philips to the Post Office for it, and excused myself to the other gentlemen as being engaged to him first.

December 7.—I had a letter from Mr. Hales, the minister, that the trustees of D'Alone's legacy for converting negroes to Christianity had agreed to change the trusteeship and make it over to other hands, in favour of my desire to be quit of it, a form of resignation being sent me at the same time; I, not liking it, sent it to Councillor Annesley for his advice.

December 14.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Annesley that the form was absurd, and not safe for me nor for the Trust. I also received a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe that the project goes cheerfully on for settling a colony in Carolina.

December 17.—I received divers letters from London touching a report that my son was going to marry my Lady Londonderry, widow of the late Lord Londonderry, who has a jointure of nineteen hundred a year, but who is near nine years older than my son, and of whom the town thinks very disadvantageously.

December 19.—I writ an answer that there was not a thought of either in the lady, or my son, or us, but that the town wronged much my lady's character, being a virtuous, religious and sensible woman.

About the same time, I had a letter from Robert Craige that the Duke of Argyle had offered him a sub-clerk's place in the Store Keeper's Office of Minorca, value two shillings per diem, desiring my advice if he should accept it; to which I replied, if I was in his case I would accept it. Some days after he writ me that he had accepted it. This will be good news to Richard Philips, who recommended him to me, and whose relation he is.

December 23.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Horace Walpole that he had given my letter to Sir Robert his brother, who promised to go with it to Harrison, and recommend Philips for Stevens' packet boat.

I had also a letter from Dr. Couraye that the Queen had doubled his pension, and made it two hundred a year. This is a great satisfaction to me, who invited him over, and justifies the countenance I have ever since given him. It also does honour to her Majesty to consider in this manner a learned Papist who writ in defence of our English Ordinations.

I have within this twelvemonths received several obligations from the Court.

1. His Majesty's many gracious and kind expressions of me to others, and his and the Queen's particular notice of me whenever I come to Court.

2. His Majesty's readiness to reprieve a highwayman condemned, which I was pressed to desire, and which had succeeded but for my Lord Townsend.

3. The favours to Dr. Courayë, greatly on my account.

4. The disposition of serving my recommendation of Richard Philips to be captain of a packet boat; the changing Dumaresque's station as I would have it; the allowing Captain John Philips to leave his station to vote for my interest in Harwich, and the turning out of Philipson from being Commissary of the Packets there, because he withstood my interest, which was entirely his Majesty's own doing, and that with expedition.

5. The granting of a pension to my sister Dering of two hundred a year, which I desired, and am assured will be speedily granted: better than I expected for her. What I desired was two hundred a year for thirty-two years to her and her daughter.

I have not heard in my whole life such blasphemy as the Earl of Thomond uttered unthinkingly this day. We were talking of the King of Prussia's treading on the toe of a gentleman, upon which my Lord said hastily, that if God Almighty trod on his

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toe, he would never forgive him. My son, when I told it him, said, he was sure he was both a proud man and a coward

December 24.—Mrs. Fry died this day at Bath, and finding herself expiring, sent for a Quaker, whom she obliged solemnly to promise that as soon as she should die he would repair to my Lord Chancellor, and tell him from her that he was the cause of her death.

This gentlewoman was mother to a young woman to whom my Lord Chancellor was guardian, and my Lord married her at twelve years old to his eldest son, because she was a great fortune; but she being so young, the children were only put between the bedclothes, since which, though grown up, they never consummated; but Sir Peter caused them to separate, though he detains her fortune. The young man lately writ his wife that he was willing to live with her, but her parents would not suffer him.

My Lady King is charged by the world with influencing her husband to act in this scandalous manner. She says to everybody that her daughter-in-law is ugly, and a fool, to which the young woman replies that they knew she was ugly before they made the marriage, and as much a fool as she is, she never showed it more than marrying Mr. King.

December 26.—This day Mr. Horatio Walpole writ me that Sir Robert had spoke to Mr. Harrison of the Post Office that Richard Philips might succeed Captain Stevens in the Packets, and that he doubted it not.

December 28.—This day I finished my "Treatise of the Duty of Obedience to Government in general, and to the present Government of England in particular," in three sections.

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January 3, Sunday.—This day I writ a small discourse entitled, "Some Thoughts concerning Religion, and the Reformation from Popery."

4, Monday.—This day Mr. Clerke writ me word that the King had ordered my sister Dering a pension in England of two hundred pounds a year. I desired he would return our thanks to Lord Grantham, and that Lord Grantham would give our thanks to the Royal Family.

5, Tuesday.—Sir Henry Ashurst, Mr. Alderman Perry, Mr. Jacom, Mr. Done, Mr. Hanbury, and myself at Leak's shop. Mr. Done said the great Tory patriot, Sir John Packington, has a pension on the Irish Establishment in Queen Anne's reign of one thousand a year. Discoursing of the petitions preparing by the woollen manufacturers in several parts of the kingdom, to be presented to the Parliament, for further measures to prevent the running wool to France, and for reviving this manufacture, Mr. Jacom said he could not tell what could be done, only to make labour cheap, and that could only be by bringing in Irish cattle; but he thought the House would not agree to it, because of the number of breeding counties in England. Mr. Perry said the drawback on the export of corn should be taken off, for by that encouragement to sell our corn abroad, the price of what remained at home was raised the higher, and consequently made labour dear.

Mr. Done said if the drawback was taken off, the farmers would suffer so much that rents would fall, and that under five shillings a bushel the farmer cannot live. I said I questioned whether, if they did repeal the prohibition upon Irish cattle, they would see any cattle sent, because the Irish had now fallen into the slaughtering and manufacturing it themselves to send abroad. But the only way to ruin the French manufacture of cloth, was to suffer Ireland to make cloth again for exportation, for labour is cheap in Ireland, and the wool their own. That England cannot make cloth so cheap as Ireland; and therefore, take what methods you please, France must still flourish in that trade, and keep us under, unless we suffer Ireland to export their manufacture, which will come out as cheap as that made in France.

That it were better our fellow subjects should have the trade than France, though England were not the better, and yet in truth England would be the better because, before the year is out, all the profit Ireland makes would come to England. Mr. Jacom would not agree to this, but said all the discouragements upon bringing wool and worsted yarn from Ireland ought to be removed, for otherwise it was unreasonable to expect that Ireland should not run their wool to France, rather than have it lie waste and perish on their hands.

Talking of the Duke of Ormond, Mr. Hanbury said that when that Duke was dismissed the late King's service, at his Majesty's landing at Greenwich, my Lord Townsend told him his Majesty's orders to him was to acquaint his Grace that the Duke of Marlborough having been unjustly displaced from the post of Captain General, his Majesty thought it reasonable to restore him to it, and therefore his Grace must not take it ill that he was removed from it; but anything else in his power to give was

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at his Grace's service, his Majesty desiring to make use of his services; that my Lord desired the King would give him leave to put his commands in writing, which was readily consented to, and done; that he met his Grace on the stairs, and there read to him his Majesty's pleasure, whereupon the Duke turned short, and went immediately back to London without waiting on the King. My Lord also told Mr. Hanbury that when my Lord Bolingbroke had leave to return, the Duke had intimation that his Majesty would also suffer him to come back, but that he must not expect to have the blue garter restored to him, for that was given to another; but the Duke, upon that foolish punctilio, refused his Majesty's favour and chose to remain in Spain.

19 January.—My poor sister Dering, after a lingering illness, was this day taken ill so much for the worse, that she believed she should not recover, and desired to make her will before her senses should be disordered; accordingly I next day sent for Mr. Walters, the attorney, by her order, and by instructions taken from her mouth and set down in writing, which I read to her first; Mr. Walters drew the will, which he read to her before it was signed in presence of the witnesses, and she said she approved it all: the substance is, that she ratifies as much as in her lay her marriage settlement and her daughter's interest therein; that after her funeral expenses and just debts paid she bequeathed to Hannah Eady, her chambermaid, in consideration of her good service, 250*l.*; to her sister-in-law, my Lady Parker, 50*l.*; to her sister, my wife, 50*l.*; to Susan, her housemaid, 10*l.* That the residue of what she has be given her daughter, who if she should die before the age of 21, or day of marriage, then all to go to my wife. Mrs. Philips, the gentlewoman where we lodge, Mary Blowers, my daughter's maid, and Mr. Walters, who drew the will, were witnesses, and by the will my wife and I are made sole trustees and guardians of her child.

21 January.—She began to be light-headed a little, but generally sensible, lay pretty quiet, and said little, having a difficulty to speak or to be heard. She talked to me of her dying, and said she hoped she should be saved, for her intention was always right and to please God; that she had her frailties like all others, but God was merciful. She added, that she desired to know what I thought of her breaking a resolution she had made when very young, never to say her prayers but on her knees; that she could not tell if she had swore to do so or not, but that she never had failed in it till her arrival at Bath, when, the first night, she was so fatigued and ill that she had not power to pray on her knees, but did it as she lay in bed, which now in recollecting past matters was a scruple to her. I answered that as to human frailties all mankind had them, and that God who for Christ's sake pardons the greatest sinners upon repentance, does undoubtedly overlook lesser matters, many of which are involuntary or inadvertent; that He looks at the heart and constant habit of endeavouring to please Him, and that He is too good to take advantage of single faults to make us miserable. That she had made a good wife, a good mother, a good mistress, a good sister, a good friend, and had ever been scrupulous not to offend God, and had no reason to doubt her salvation thro' Christ, and that as to the particular scruple she mentioned, she was not to be troubled at it, for God does not expect impossibilities

or unreasonable performances, where the body is weak and unable to do what the mind desires. She remained satisfied.

22 January.—The last night she seemed not to sleep, and in the morning was light-headed. She sent for me early and talked disorderly, but frequently recovered herself; she still declined, and her voice grew weaker, took now and then a small cup of broth and cordials, but to no purpose. Her pulse gradually diminished. The doctors declared there was no hopes. I gave her a poached egg. She was a little restless with her blisters, the piles, and a short cough, but still almost insensible of pain.

23 January.—The last night she seemed to sleep, but when she sent for me about five a clock in the morning said she had not slept at all. She talked disorderly, but recovering herself took a cup of broth. Her voice was now scarce to be understood, and her weakness grew on. About 12 she desired to see my wife, who came, and they kist each other. After dinner she sent for me again to tell me she was now in her senses, but should be so but a quarter of an hour, for she found herself dying. I had invited Mr. Chapman to dinner to give her the sacrament; which she had once mentioned, but I found her in a condition not to receive, and told Mr. Chapman so; whereon he said that her intention to receive was the same in God's eyes as the actually doing it, seeing she was not able. I took an opportunity to tell her that it was a glorious thing to die in God's favour, and to think that Christ had suffered the most painful death to atone for all our sins, and that we are able to apply his merits to ourselves by faith in Him, which she could do, having lived so good a life; she cast up her eyes and said she hoped she should go to Heaven. She then desired I would do generously by the servants of the house, who had been troubled and fatigued on her account. She had great difficulty to speak, and it was so low I could not hear her but by putting my ear to her mouth. About 8 she desired me to send for the mistress of the house, who came, and she told her that I would take care of everything, meaning to pay her. After this she said she would sleep and lay quiet, but it appeared she did not sleep.

24 January.—About three a clock this morning she shewed herself in perfect senses, and from that time till half an hour after four, when she expired, prayed continually to herself, clasping her hands often together, and sometimes joining them together over her head, speaking continually till her voice sunk, but so low that what she said could not be heard. She died away more gradually than a lamp going out, or a lamb falling to sleep, and they who were in the room, for I could not bear to be there, said they never in their lives saw nor heard of so composed and gentle and sweet an end.

"Mark the death of the righteous, their end is peace."

She was but 39 years, and was possest of all the great virtues men esteem in others. The greatest piety, even to scruple, without affectation; the greatest compassion and generosity in her temper, the greatest principles of honesty and justice, all added to extraordinary good sense. Her courage was as great as any general's, but she could not stand the shock of my brother Dering's death: from that moment she fell desperately ill, and continued declining to this day. The thought of death alarmed her nothing, the parting

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with her sister and me, and with her little child, whom she was so fond of, was with such resignation to God's will, that in this last five days' illness she did not desire to see the latter once, her sister but twice, and me only to talk of her soul, and to deliver her directions. Surely, if any of this age have gone to Heaven, a place is secured for her.

25 January, Monday.—This day I agreed with an undertaker to carry her corpse to Arwaston to be buried by her husband, and hired a mourning coach to attend the hearse, and have ordered that her maid Hannah Eady and her other maid servant, together with Hossack, my valet de chambre, to go to Arwaston in it, and my sister's coachman to drive the hearse.

I writ also to my cousin Cornwallis, parson of Arwaston, to preach a sermon, and to Fisher, my brother's steward, to be chief mourner; and to Richard Philips to speak to Mr. Sanson, Commissary of the Packets at Harwich, to the Mayor Baker, to Clements, Coleman and Dumaresque, to bear up the pall, with him.

28.—The corpse set out, and ourselves the same to London, where I arrived the 31.

February 1.—I went to Charlton and returned at night, leaving orders that my sister's two scriptores wherein were papers should be sent me to London.

In the evening, brother Percival, Mr. Clerk, and Lord Grantham called on me.

The same day Mr. Sands brought in the Pension Bill, which was voted to be read; for it, 144; against it, 140.

The estimate of the land forces was likewise voted; for it, 240; against it, 130.

2.—Came to see me, Mr. Dieupar, Blackwood, Colonel Selwin, brother Percival, Sir Edmond Bacon, John Temple, Lord Palmerston his brother, Horace Walpole, Mr. Southwell, and Mr. Augustus Schutz. The last came twice (as I found by Sir Robert Walpole's sending) to try me about the Pension Bill, but I flatly refused to be against it, telling him that my honour and conscience obliged me to be for it. He said the King was much set against the Bill; I replied I was sure his Majesty would like me the better for showing I had a principle, for he must conclude by my not serving his inclinations in this affair, that the zeal I have professed and shown on other occasions proceeds from a principle.

Horace Walpole desired me to be next day at the House, because the affair of the Hessian troops came on, which I promised; he at the same time gave me a pamphlet (which he and Mr. Pointz together writ), entitled, "Considerations on the Present state of affairs in Great Britain." I told him I would read it for pleasure, but not for conviction.

At night brother Parker and cousin Le Grand came to see me.

3.—This day, Colonel Flower, Colonel Midleton, Mr. Burr, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Tripland, came to see me, and I returned the visit of Mr. Clerk; after which I went to the House, it being a great day, for the maintaining the Hessian troops was to be debated and resolved to be opposed.

The Speakers for the Court, and against, were as follows: Sir William Strickland, Secretary at War, made the motion for referring the consideration of it to a Committee, but the other

side entered directly on the matter, and were not so much as for considering it at all.

The anti-courtiers who spoke were—Mr Heathcote, Mr. Noel, Mr. Geer, Mr. Sands, Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Plummer, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Mr. Windham, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Digby, Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Thomas Aston, Lord Morpeth, Captain Vernon, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Mr. Oglethorp (*sic*).

The courtiers were—Sir William Strickland, Sir William Young, Mr. Cornwallis, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Fortescue, General Sutton, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Lewis, Colonel Bladen, Lord Malpas, Mr. Winnington, Sir Archer Crofts, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Verney.

At nine at night we carried the question for referring it to a Committee, 249; against, 164. The great objection was that these troops are not necessary, or, if any, that Englishmen should be employed, which, however, they differed in among themselves, and that these troops were only kept to defend Hanover. But the necessity of them was shown; we ought to make peace sword in hand; if we should disband these troops (which none of the Allies have done by theirs), the alliance would be dissolved, and the Emperor would not comply, which otherwise he will be obliged to do soon, for want of money to pay his armies. That Hanover has indeed a collateral benefit by being defended by the help of these troops, but the main advantage is to the common cause in covering Holland; and were the advantage alone to Hanover we ought at least to look on the Electorate as a Protestant ally, and it should not fare the worse for being under our own King.

Sir Thomas Aston wished the King would part with Hanover to his second son, and Mr. Barnard declared if any would make the motion he would second him.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney and Sir Joseph Jekyl endeavoured to show that it was a crime in the Ministry to ask for money to maintain the Hessians, because not particularly mentioned in the King's Speech; and they also urged that the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse did not now subsist, nor was signed by a British Minister; but all this was very well answered.

February 4.—Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Ferguson came to see me, and I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who thanked me for my service yesterday. I told him I only did my duty, but had many thanks to return him, especially for his last favour in forwarding and so soon dispatching the pension granted to the poor widow for whom he saw me wear these cuffs. He said he did it with a great deal of pleasure; I replied it put me under obligations to his Majesty that in all things consistent with my honour and principle, and conscience, I should show myself zealous for his Majesty's service. He answered, I spoke like an honest man, but the King desired nothing but what was right. I said I believed so, but both his Majesty and himself perceived there was a great spirit of opposition to his measures, also to his own person, and what I said was to assure him that what I meant was not only in support of the King, but personally with respect to himself. He took the compliment with great pleasure, and said I might depend on any services he could do me, then told me my Lord Grantham had spoken to him for a pension for my niece Dering, and asked me if one hundred pounds a year would do.

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I replied, it was very kind to offer it before desired, that it would help to maintain the child, and I should be much obliged to him for it. He answered he would do what he could in it with pleasure, and so I took my leave, and visited Lord Grantham and brother Percival.

Lord Grantham told me he had made my compliments to the King and Queen for the pension my sister had granted her, and that the King said he had a great value for me, and should always take opportunities of showing it. My Lord told me also that he had spoke to Sir Robert about a pension for my niece, and then asked me if I would be for the Pension Bill. I answered I could not in honour and conscience, and I wished his Majesty would forbear opposing it, because I verily believed it would be carried, and it would only disgust his people, which though he was too strong to apprehend, yet his goodness would rather have their love; than their hate or fear. He said Sir Robert told him I would not be for it, nor Sir Philip Parker either, which shows how the Ministry have been telling noses.

In the evening I called on the Spring Garden families and Lady Londonderry.

5.—To-day Colonel Negus, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Clark, Mr. Oglethorp, and Sir John Bland came to see me. I called on Horace Walpole, Sir Edmond Bacon, and Lord Palmerston. I went to the House, where we put off the second reading the Pension Bill to Thursday. At night brother Parker came.

6.—To-day I visited Colonel Selwyn, Mr. John Temple, Lord Wilmington, and afterwards went to Court, the King seeing company for the first time since his late feverish cold and inflammation of the throat. He stayed out but a very little time, and spoke but to three persons. I was the first. He said, I had been ill at Bath, he heard, and when did I come to town? I answered, I had been in no danger, only a little pain; that I came to town on Sunday. He said pain was bad enough. As little and few as these questions appear, yet at our Court they are a great many, for it seems to me as if his Majesty, knowing his dignity, is careful of what he should not say, rather than what he should. His question to the Duke of Newcastle was whether the wind was fair for packets. To which he answered he could not tell, which I thought an odd reply from a Secretary of State. The third he spoke to was the Duke of Argyle about a cure for a cold.

My brother Percival came home to dinner with me, and in the evening Mr. Oglethorp came again to talk over the Carolina settlement, which is in a good way. The Board of Trade have reported in favour of it, and we the undertakers or managers have the government of the people we send thither for twenty-one years, with a large track of land granted, that lies between two rivers.

After he went away, cousin Southwell came and sat an hour.

Sunday, 7.—Went in the evening to the King's Chapel; afterwards visited Lady Londonderry, Horace Walpole and lady, brother Parker and lady, cousin Southwell and lady. Lady Londonderry only at home.

Monday, 8 February.—This day I returned visits to Colonel Negus, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Flower, Mr. Augustus Schutz, Colonel Schutz, and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Afterwards I went to Court to wait on the Queen, who was very civil to me. After dinner, I went to

the House, where a debate arising whether the estimate for the Wolfembottel troops in our pay should be referred to a Committee (which was a surprise upon the members), it was carried in the Committee to refer, 194; against, 112.

Tuesday, 9.—I went to the Committee appointed to consider of the Bristol petition, complaining of the decay of the woollen manufacturer, and desiring further care may be taken to prohibit the exportation of Irish and English wool, and that Irish yarn may come in duty free. Mr. Scroop was in the chair, and eleven petitions were read to the same purpose, six whereof prayed that Irish yarn might come in duty free. After which the Committee examined several witnesses to the truth of the allegations of the petitions, and then resolved that the petitioners had made good their petitions. It appeared that both English and Irish wool is carried daily in great quantities to Rotterdam and other parts of Holland, to Liège, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dunkirk, and other parts of Flanders, as Bruges, Menin, Lisle, etc.; to Bordeaux in France, and manufactured at Abbeville, Tancarville, Charleval, Elbeuf in Languedoc, etc.

That the Flemish wool is coarse and hairy, and cannot make vendible cloth or stuff without a mixture of English or Irish wool; that neither can the French wool, and that the mixture is one pound of English wool to two pounds of foreign.

That since the Parliament of Ireland took of the duty laid in Ireland upon wool exported to England, the French King apprehending the Irish raw wool would not be run to France so freely as usual, had half a year ago repealed the ancient edicts that prohibited the importation of foreign wool and bay yarn into France, choosing rather to pay for our yarn than to be wholly deprived of our wool, which showed the necessity they are under to make use of foreign wool.

That French cloth has been sold in England and Ireland; that as much wool is run from England as from Ireland to France, and that nothing is easier than to run wool down the river from London, which one of the informers of the Committee himself did, and owned to us telling us the manner.

That 'twas the general opinion of all the persons examined, that if the Parliament will take off the duty on Irish yarn, as the Irish Parliament has done that on raw wool exported to England, England will have all the wool and yarn Ireland can spare, and France have none of it, and they added that the people of Ireland desired nothing more than that England should have it.

Notice was taken of one article of complaint in the petition from Exeter, namely, that Ireland manufactures stuffs and camlets which they run to Lisbon. This was verified by one evidence, who says his master, Sir Peter Delmee, had a letter from his correspondents at Lisbon telling him that the Irish stuffs quite beat out the English there, because they sold thirty per cent. cheaper, and were better liked, and therefore that correspondents sent Sir Peter a pattern of Irish stuff, desiring him to get as good made as cheap in England, if it could be. This was yet a stronger argument for taking off the duty on Irish yarn. In conclusion, all the Committee appeared well satisfied to take off the duty on Irish yarn.

After dinner I went to the Bedford Arms Tavern in the little peaches Covent Garden, and met Mr. Oglethorp, Colonel

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Carpenter, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towrs, junior, Mr. Heathcote, Captain Heathcote, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Digby, to consider of a scruple arisen in some gentlemen's heads, whether the acceptance of the government of the colony we are sending to Carolina, doth not vacate our seats in Parliament, and what we should do to remedy it, supposing it so. Some gentlemen proposed to take the sense of the House upon it, but others said that was not conclusive, nor of certain security, for we are by our charter to be incorporated for twenty-one years, and another Parliament may be of another mind. Mr. Oglethorp proposed to have a short Act of Parliament to qualify us for holding our seats, as is provided for in the South Sea Act in favour of several members at that time of the House constituted directors of that Company. We all agreed to it, only I proposed Sir Robert Walpole should be first acquainted with it, or otherwise it would look as if we slighted the King's Charter and prerogative, besides that 'tis but a fitting compliment to the Ministry, who if they pleased might from the beginning have stifled our design. So Mr. Oglethorp and I are to acquaint Sir Robert on Thursday next with it, when we meet him in the House.

Cousin Fortrey dined with me to-day, and acknowledged his debt to my brother Dering of 100*l*., which he said he would pay in May next.

Wednesday, 10.—I stirred not out, being employed in my niece Dering's affairs. Dr. Couraye and brother Percival dined with me. Colonel Schulz called on me, Dr. Hollins and brother Parker likewise.

One Dunworth, in Ireland, sent me a proposal of 10 shill. an acre for the first seven years, 10*s*. 6*d*. the next seven years, and 11 shill. the remainder, of a lease of lives or 41 years of the farm of Ballinegurroh, which fell into my hands by the death of Phil. Crofts, Esq., on the 29 of Jany. last. I also had a letter from Mr. Taylor that Jo. Purcell had offered 25*l*. a year for Gusteenard for a new lease.

It now is certain that the King of Spain has declared by a manifesto to our Court that he will be bound no longer by the Seville Treaty and that he has concluded a new treaty with the Emperor. We had just concluded an alliance with the Emperor in which Holland and Prussia were joined, but upon the Ministry of Hanover insisting that something should be done in particular for Hanover, the Emperor had renounced his treaty, a matter that I much deplore, and which will exceedingly endanger the Ministry.

Thursday, 11 February.—This day I called on cousin Le Grand, went afterwards to the House, where the Pension Bill was committed for Tuesday next without opposition.

Friday, 12.—Stayed at home the morning, and dined with Mr. Dodington, where the company were Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Lord Harvey, Sir George Saville, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Hedges, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Carey, Mr. Camell, Mr. Nicols.

Saturday, 13.—Visited Mr. Cornwall, and Sir John Guise. Afterwards went to Court to get my son introduced to the King and Queen for the first time. He kissed their hands, and the Queen had the goodness to tell me she had heard a great many good

things of him. I replied I had taken care to breed him a loyal subject. She said in return whatever came out of my hands must be good.

Sunday, 14.—Went to morning chapel, prayers at 8. Afterwards went to the Prince's levée to get my son introduced, which was done. The Prince said as the Queen had done, that he had heard a very good character of my son, a great many good things said of him. I answered his Royal Highness was very good to receive favourable impressions of him. He asked me several questions about him, as also of my niece Dering and my wife.

Mr. Clerk dined with me, and in the evening cousin Le Gendre came, and acquainted me that Monsr. De Berville and Monsr. Colande in France were well, and always asked after me.

Monday, 15.—This morning Baron Botmar visited me, and afterwards I went to the Committee appointed to sit on the Bristol petition against Irish and English wool run to foreign parts, where a certificate was given in evidence of five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pieces of camlet wrought in Ireland and sold in Lisbon, anno. 1729; and of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six pieces of the same sold there anno. 1730, each piece containing one hundred and ten yards at two hundred and twenty *rees* per yard, which I computed at about seventeen pence three farthings. The certificate was to satisfy that the account of pieces of camlet above mentioned was taken out of the King of Portugal's Custom House books, and Mr. Compton, our Consul, signed it, with several eminent Portugal merchants. It appeared to us in evidence that these pieces were sold thirty per cent. cheaper, and yet were better than the English camlets sent thither, and that while they lasted, the English goods lay on hand. That they were run from Cork, rolled up and put into sacks or canvas. That other Irish stuffs were likewise run to Lisbon as friezes, ratines, shaloons, calamancas, etc. Another evidence, one Thomas Allen, a Turkey merchant, informed us that he was seven years ago at Marseilles, where he was shown silk and mohair yarn of Sherba (a place in Turkey) made up for to be sent to Dublin; that Marseilles sends annually thither to the quantity of sixty or eighty bales, each bale worth about one hundred and thirty pounds sterling.

A third evidence said that our English cloth sent from Leghorn had a duty in Turkey lately laid on it of twenty per cent., which amounts almost to a prohibition, which he attributed to the Turkey Company, who laboured to discourage private traders to that Empire, and thereby greatly hurt the export of our manufactures; but Sir John Williams, a member of our House and the greatest exporter of cloth in England of any private man, denied there is any such duty, and so did other merchants who attended to inform the Committee. But one Higham, a factor, insisted it was true, and said himself had a letter of it with orders to put the French mark on our goods, that they might pass under that disguise.

Many of the Committee thought this enquiry into the procedure of the Turkey Company did not relate to the business of the Committee, which was by order of the House only to consider of the petitions delivered against the running of wool, and to report whether the allegations therein contained were true. But other gentlemen said we were to consider of the low state of our manu-

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facture, which took in the means that have brought it to this pass, and how to redress things; and therefore they thought it proper we should inform ourselves of a great variety of things. Sir William Young therefore mentioned the great inconveniencies arising from an Act passed seven years ago, prohibiting raw silk coming from Leghorn, which he hoped the House would repeal, and Mr. Sands thought it might be proper to pass a law to prohibit Ireland's trading with France in that commodity. Sir William Young replied he could not go so far as that, for we might as well pretend to hinder Ireland from trading at all with that kingdom; that it was hard to tie Ireland up so strictly, but he believed the French are already hindered from sending their raw silk to us. There were none present could tell truly how that matter stands. In conclusion, Sir John Williams and one or two more said that taking off the duty upon Irish yarn, and watching well the coast, would retrieve our manufacture, and so we broke up without coming to any resolution, only to meet again on Thursday.

The Barbadoes merchants, distrusting their success at the Council Board, and unwilling to wait the petition expected from New England, which will oppose their desires, intend, as I am informed, to petition the House very speedily. A member of our House, who is much concerned for Barbadoes, told me they intend to drop their complaint against Ireland, and would persuade me that Ireland will be a gainer by depriving us of trading with the French plantations, if we are suffered to bring sugars and rum directly from Barbadoes; I answered, we should lose the beef trade in a great measure when we lost one of our markets, and that Barbadoes would afterwards give us their own price; besides, that the sugars we took from Barbadoes is but a very small quantity, but if England would take off the hardships we lie under as to the enumerated goods, it would be well for England and all of us. He agreed to it, and said he levelled only against New England, which in a little time will without some extraordinary care ruin Barbadoes by her traffic with the French plantations.

There is a meeting of the Barbadoes merchants and some Irish gentlemen this night, to which I was invited, but could not go. I shall know what will be resolved on, and will give you an account. In the meantime the Ministry are, I think, for putting off the affair; and I know Mr. Hambleton is pretty sanguine; so I hope things will end well for us.

I dined at home, and brother Parker came in the evening.

Tuesday, 16 February.—I went to a private Committee appointed to bring in a Bill for qualifying my cousin Ned Southwell for his employment of Secretary of State in Ireland, by suffering him to take the oaths in England instead of Ireland. Afterwards I attended the Committee appointed to consider of the petitions sent up from Yorkshire for altering the law, by making presentments in English instead of Latin, and I left them, being of opinion they will be able to do little upon it.

I then went down to the House, where several more petitions were presented relating to the bad state of our manufacture, and desiring the duty on Irish yarn may be taken off; some estimates and accounts were given in, and then Sir Abraham Elton presented a petition from the merchants of Bristol complaining of the

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Spaniards continuing to take our ships in America, and desiring redress.

Sir William Windham thereupon said this was a proper opportunity to enquire what our commissioners sent last year to Spain have done towards settling our demands of restitution for the injuries done us by the Spaniards, and moved to address the King for an account thereof, which was seconded.

Sir Charles Wager said there were vigorous orders sent to the West Indies to our ships to protect our trade a good while since, and believes those orders are by this time arrived, that more ships are speedily to be sent for that purpose, and therefore does not see any occasion the Bristol merchants have to petition, since all is already done that can be done.

Colonel Bladen said the Treaty of Seville leaves the report of the transactions between our commissioners and the Spanish commissioners to be made to the Kings of England and Spain, and requires no report from them till the disputes are finally adjusted, but as the final adjustment is not made, the King is not ripe to inform the House, wherefore it would be to no purpose to address. That the truth of the thing is, the King has been as backward to go into a war for the sake of Don Carlos, as the King of Spain has been forward he should, and therefore the King of Spain has been dilatory in settling this dispute about their capture of our ships.

Will. Pulteney observed a contradiction between Sir Charles Wager and Colonel Bladen; that one said vigorous orders were given, which he understood was to take the Spanish ships, which was in effect to make war on the Spaniards, but the other said the King's purpose was not to make war; he hoped we should do justice to our merchants, and address the King as had been moved; and he hoped, too, when the House sat upon the petition, that we should enter into a consideration of Gibraltar, and the works carrying on there. He further desired to know if the King of Spain has not declared the Treaty of Seville no longer binding.

Bladen answered him, that there was no contradiction between him and Sir Charles Wager, for the protection of our trade in ever so vigorous a manner could not be understood a falling out with Spain.

Pelham said he was against the address, because no knowledge could yet be obtained; that as to the Treaty of Seville's being broke by the King of Spain it is not true, it still subsists, only there have been delays in the execution, but 'tis now under consideration how to execute it. At last the Bristol petition was ordered to be considered this day fortnight in a Committee of the whole House, and it was likewise agreed to address the King to lay before us what proceedings have been made by our commismissioners towards settling our disputes relating to the captures. The House then called for the order of the day, and called over the names of defaulters, who all but two appeared in their places.

Then the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Pension Bill, and Sir Edward Stanley was called to the chair. The blanks were filled up, and no sort of opposition given, till the day for receiving the report was moved for. Mr. Sands moved for to-morrow, Sir Robert Walpole for Thursday; numbers of members called out to report it immediately.

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Upon this Pelham got up, and said he was indifferent for Thursday or to-morrow, but if gentlemen would press it so fast as to have it now, he would be against it, and even against the Bill itself. Sands said he was for making dispatch with the Bill, because our readiness therein would clear the reputation of the House from reflections the country cast on us as if we were a pensioned Parliament.

Mr. Pelham said he hoped that had never been suggested and made a ground for bringing in this Bill; he was sorry now to discover it, and it would oblige him to be against the Bill; however he would acquiesce in receiving the report to-morrow. Mr. Danvers said he was just come out of the country, and that all expectations were raised that this Bill should pass, and that it was certainly true, the country does believe we are a pensioned Parliament.

Sir Joseph Jekyl made a long speech in a historical way to show how former Parliaments have been pensioned, and the difficulties cast in the Parliament's way by the Court to prevent a former Pension Bill. That though he would not say the present Parliament is pensioned, he would venture to apply to us what was said of a former Parliament by one who had been Speaker, namely, that if it was not pensioned he was sure it was very well officered. Mr. Sands, seeing the spirit of the House, retracted his motion for Wednesday, and desired the report might be now received.

Sir Robert Walpole said a division against receiving the report now or Wednesday would be no honour nor advantage to the Bill, and therefore he wondered that gentlemen who were for the Bill would press the receiving it now, since they run the risk of a division, because of the unparliamentariness of huddling a matter of such consequence so fast, and the ill consequence of it in future times; what would those gentlemen have said if other matters which have been carried by majorities against them, had been pressed in like manner? That the weakest member in the House could not have spoke so weakly on this affair as Sir Joseph Jekyl had done; that he should not oppose receiving the report now, since he saw the House inclined for it, but he could wish we deferred till to-morrow for order sake, and because he disliked every part of the Bill and intended to speak against it. Sir William Windham said jokingly he was glad to see the time come that Sir Robert complained of a majority; that for his own part he had long complained of it, nevertheless, if the majority were at this time irregular in desiring to receive the report now, he should be against them. That since Sir Robert was against the Bill, he should have opposed the committal of it, or if he was against the filling up the blanks, he should have spoke at the time. He knew nobody desired a division, it had not yet appeared that any did, because no opposition has yet been made to the Bill. After this, Sir Edward Stanley made his report, the question for doing it now, being put by the Speaker, and only three or four gentlemen crying No.

Dined at home, and in the evening visited Sir John Evelyn, who told me Mr. Walker and he would meet Sir Philip Parker at my house and talk over the means for recalling Captain John Philips to Harwich.

Afterwards I visited the Bishop of Lichfield, my old tutor, Dr. Smalbrook, who complained much of the infidelity of the times, and that we have a Republican party in the House of Commons, such as Sands, etc. At night Sir Philip Parker came to see me.

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Wednesday, 17 February 173$\frac{9}{0}$.—This morning I went to the Duke of Dorset's levée, and, being alone with him, we talked over the affairs of Ireland. Afterwards I went with my wife, and proved the will of my sister. Then I went to the House, where the Pension [Bill] had a third reading, and occasioned a debate until near six o'clock, when the question being put for passing it, it went without a division, only the Ministry and Placemen who were against it thought fit to declare their sentiments. The persons who spoke in the debate were in order as follows :—

For the Bill—1, Mr. Sands ; 3, Mr. Oglethorp ; 5, Mr. Windham ; 7, Mr. Bramston ; 8, Mr. Bootle ; 9, Mr. Papilion ; 10, Mr. Bootle again ; 13, Will. Pulteney ; 15, Will. Pulteney again ; 16, Bootle again ; 17, Mr. Heathcote ; 18, Mr. Danvers ; 19, Papilion again ; 21, Old Bromley ; 22, Will. Pulteney again ; 24, Oglethorp again ; 25, Sir John St. Aubin.

Against the Bill—2, Sir Archer Crofts ; 4, Sir William Young ; 6, Sir William Strickland ; 9, Sir William Young again ; 11, Mr. Winnington ; 12, Sir William Young again ; 14, Mr. Winnington again ; 20, Sir Robert Walpole ; 23, Pelham ; 26, Sir Charles Wager.

After Mr. Sands had put the House in mind of the order of the day, namely, the giving the Pension Bill a third reading.

Sir Archer Crofts rose up, and declared his dislike of the Bill, because it restrained freedom of debate. At this there was a loud laugh, and gentlemen asked if a pensioner were free. He proceeded to show the necessity there is, that the Crown should have an influence over the House, to carry on the nation's interest and service, and instanced King William's reign, which prince was continually thwarted, and his wise measures spoiled by a wicked and desperate faction, for want of a proper influence over the House of Commons ; so that he must needs say a wicked and desperate opposition to Court measures in Parliament has done more hurt to the nation than a base submission to them. Here the House laughed again as loud as before. To apply this wicked and desperate opposition to the present times, he observed the universal joy expressed at his Majesty's accession to the Crown, yet how soon did a wicked and desperate opposition to his measures arise when gentlemen attempted to take from him his revenue, and but the other day declared their wishes that they could force from his Majesty his Hanover dominions. He therefore declared it necessary the Crown should have an influence over the House, which influences this Bill destroyed. Another objection he said he had to the Bill, namely, that it imposes an oath, and an oath of such a nature that we are sure will be broken. That the multiplying of oaths is a wicked thing, and only on some, and those great occasions allowable, but the present case he thought did not require it.

Mr. Oglethorp said he was unwilling to interrupt that gentleman while speaking, but now he must call him to order, and desire him to explain himself what he meant by the words "wicked and desperate opposition." That he hoped he meant none within the House, for none who speak for liberty can do it wickedly and desperately. Upon this, Sir Archer explained himself that he only meant an opposition without doors, and the opposition made in former Parliaments, which excuse, though a lame one, was indulgently accepted.

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Then Sir William Young gave his reasons for not approving the Bill, and said there can be but two reasons offered for passing it, 1st, The preventing evil consequences from the Courts corrupting the members by secret pensions, or places given in trust to others for their benefit. But this is no reason to press a Bill of this nature now, when every gentleman who had yesterday and before spoken in favour of the Bill acquitted the House from even the suspicion of corruption. 2nd, That good times are the only opportunities for passing Bills of this nature, but had this reason been really a substantial one in the opinion of those gentlemen who brought the Bill in, they would certainly have mentioned it by way of preamble, whereas the Bill has no preamble at all, so that no foundation appears why such a Bill should pass. That he was against the Bill for many reasons. First, It carries an imputation on the House as if it is corrupt and wants to be purged, whereas no one person has been shown to have a pension, or to hold a place in trust. Secondly, It has been said that the country is possessed of an opinion the House is corrupt, but the passing a Bill of this nature will confirm them in that opinion, for they will believe we think so ourselves. Thirdly, This Bill will weaken the support of the Royal Family, as it will give occasion to scribblers and disaffected persons to spread their venom. Fourthly, Supposing the Bill ever so good in itself, it is not seasonable at this time, for it will represent the King to foreign Courts as if he had no interest with his Parliament, but by bribing and corrupting the members. Fifthly, No instance has been given that the laws in being are not sufficient to prevent corruption.

Mr. Windham spoke next, and observed the uncommon approbation given this Bill from the rise of it to this day, having been acquiesced in by all parties, and even the blanks filled up yesterday in the Committee without a division; that now to speak against it after such universal concurrence appears strange to him. That he must insist, that good times only, a good reign, and an uncorrupt House of Commons is the only opportunity for passing such a law, and will always be an opportunity. That if the casting an imputation on the House be a reason for opposing the Bill now, it will always be a reason in future times, and we must give up the hopes of ever preventing corruption. That we are not only to consider the present honour and freedom of Parliaments, but to secure this freedom to our posterity. That the balance of power in the legislature, the poverty and luxury that reigns and disposes the subject of corruption and baseness, and the welfare of the Royal Family, who can never be easy and safe but in a confidence the subject entertains that it is not in the power of the Crown to bribe the legislature, all conspire to make this Bill necessary.

Sir William Strickland then gave his reasons against the Bill, and said the question was, whether it is now proper such a Bill should pass. He argued that it will be understood as a libel against the Government, especially after the pains which has been taken in print to vilify everything this Parliament has done. That the *Craftsman* and other libellers first endeavoured to misrepresent the Ministry in order to remove a great man from the King's councils; when disappointed therein, they attacked the honour and proceedings of the Parliament; last of all, they levelled

against Majesty itself. He saw no good could come from the Bill, but many inconveniences, and looked on it as an indirect way to compass very evil ends.

Mr. Bramston spoke next for the Bill. He said the best and clearest proof the House could give that it is uncorrupt, is to pass the Bill. Gentlemen seem to mistake it, those who wish the Crown should have an influence over the House, will still have their wish, for the power of rewarding merit by gratuities and pensions is not taken away, only the members so rewarded are to be made known, whch may prove to the honour of those gentlemen if deserving, and to the honour of the Crown too, in letting the world see how merit is considered by our Princes. That to infer from the incorruptness of the House that this is an improper time for such a Bill, is absurd, for only an incorrupt House can pass it, and he wondered any gentleman should say it weakened his Majesty's support. What, is it by corruption that the King supports himself? The argument against the Bill, drawn from the unfitness of multiplying oaths, was of no weight, for this oath will not make men wickeder than they were before, for it is a very small addition of crime, if any, in a man who takes a secret bribe to betray his country and his trust in a legislative capacity if he should forswear himself. If a highwayman should rob a traveller, and being taken up on suspicion should swear to the constable he was innocent, no man would think him more a rogue for his swearing. To conclude, whatever fate the Bill should meet with, this benefit would arise: if passed it would be a security for future Parliaments, if rejected a warning to our electors.

Mr. Bootle spoke next, and said the Court had no need of an additional influence by secret pensions, for a way had of late years been found to split offices, as the Treasury, Admiralty, etc., and so to fill the House with members, who held their places by no other tenure but the mischief they did their country in this House.

These words were immediately taken down by Mr. Winnington, and Sir William Young rose up, warmly insisting the gentleman should explain his words, for he took himself to be touched by them, and thought they carried such a reflection, he could not sit a moment longer if Mr. Bootle did not explain his meaning.

Mr. Bootle replied he spoke of former times, and even of former reigns, and wondered how he could be understood to mean the present Parliament, with which Sir William Young declared himself satisfied.

Mr. Pulteney then got up, and said he would justify what Bootle had advanced, and apply it to present times. The gentleman was observing that a great number of officers were members, by the invention of splitting employments; that by their means the Crown has a great influence over the House, because they have their employments on account of their seats in Parliament. He affirmed there were now two hundred and ten members in known employments. That surely this was a sufficient influence over a branch of the legislature which properly should be under no influence whatsoever, but especially not under the influence of another branch of the legislature.

Mr. Winnington (disposed to jest) said that Mr. Pulteney had explained Bootle's meaning better than he had done himself; however, he had done his friend an injury, he made him speak nonsense,

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for the Bill relates only to pensions, but Mr. Bootle spoke against places, which are not concerned in the debate, and he never knew before that places were pensions.

Mr. Pulteney instantly replied: He hated to be thought to speak nonsense; his meaning was that if a person enjoys an office he knows nothing of, he looked on that office to be no more than a pension, which threw the jest back upon Winnington, lately made a Lord of the Admiralty, and caused a prodigious laugh.

Mr. Bootle then went on. 'Tis urged (said he) that there is no evidence that the laws in being with respect to corruption are infringed; I will not speak of this Parliament, but of former ones. There was a Parliament notoriously known to be pensioned; that very Parliament impeached the chief Minister (Lord Danby), whose money they took, being forced thereto by the clamours of the country, and laid to his charge that he had issued great sums for unnecessary pensions and secret services. Thus we see it would be no new thing if Parliaments should take shame to themselves; what has been, may be, and the country thinks we now have pensions among us. He desired all Ministers would consider that to seek to protect themselves by corrupting members, is depending on a broken reed, for such persons would be the first to abandon them in times of danger. As to the objection that this Bill adds no security to the present Government, he hoped the Government wanted it not, but he was sure it would shut the door to corruption.

Mr. Heathcote observed that the opposing this Bill will not clear the character of members suspected.

Mr. Danvers observed that this Bill will secure the constitution, for if the Commons without doors should conceive a jealousy that we have pensioners as well as officers among us, they will believe the money we raise upon them is by influence of the Crown, and in such case fall out of love to Parliaments, and like as well that the Crown should directly tax them. They the nation calls aloud for this Bill, and cries that if corruption is within doors, the King cannot know their condition nor the state of the kingdom.

Sir Robert Walpole said he would divide, only he thought it incumbent on him to give his reasons against the Bill, because he promised it. First, there is no discovery of the least symptom of corruption in the House, and therefore no occasion for such a Bill; and, secondly, if there be corruption, this is not a proper way to redress it. He thanked Bootle for his advice, which was the only thing he should regard in his speech. That there never was less occasion for this Bill, the present House of Commons being the fullest of great estated men and the most independent of any that ever was known; that the present disposition for passing this Bill is a proof of it, but he desired it might be observed withal that the same independent House has by a great majority approved all the measures of the Administration, from their first sitting till this day, which cannot but reflect honour upon those measures, when so many gentlemen who now out of a zeal for liberty are gone over to vote for this Bill, did on other occasions adhere to the Administration; this he mentioned in defence of his own character, which had so maliciously and industriously been vilified over the kingdom. He must say that gentlemen are unnecessarily afraid of being represented corrupt if they should

oppose the Bill, for the good things they have done for their country is a sufficient proof of the strict execution of their trust. On the other hand, he must say the Bill is in itself unjust, because it takes place next June, and therefore must carry a reflection on this present House of Commons, a reflection most unjust in that no instance has been given of corruption, or one pensioner named. The Bill is unjust also on other accounts; it makes men swear they will not hold a pension during pleasure or an office in trust, which yet by the law of the land they are allowed to do; besides, is it impossible a member should do his duty to his country if he has a place in trust or a gratuity from the Crown? But it is said a member may still hold either of them, provided he fairly owns it to the House. But are we come to this pass that a House of Commons shall make themselves judges who deserves the King's favours? This is altering the Constitution, 'tis taking from the Crown the free power of rewarding, and he who deserves most at the King's hands may have the worst fate in the House.

Again, the oath is a snare, for men are to swear they are not, nor will be during the sitting of Parliament, under any illegal or indirect influence of the Crown; but who can tell how far that extends; who can tell his own heart; who can nicely and like a casuist distinguish thereupon, and who can tell how far the service of his Majesty in public employments may be interpreted an indirect influence upon their behaviour in the House? Another argument: we have abjured the Pretender by an oath; now comes an oath to abjure any influence of his present Majesty over us, though such influence can't but tend to preserving his Majesty on the throne, but what man well affected to his Majesty can put these two matters on an equal foot, and say, "I will be as secure against the least indirect influence his Majesty may desire to have over me, though for his own preservation, and not intended to be abused, as I will be secure against the Pretender?" On all former occasions, where oaths were enacted, there is a serious preamble to the Acts enjoining them, setting forth the reason for such oaths; read all the Acts of Queen Elizabeth and the succeeding reigns, and you will find it so; but to this Bill there is no preamble at all; and why is there none? Because there is nothing to be said for it, there is no ground, no complaint; and gentlemen may be defied to show the least attempt either in the King, or Ministry, or any one single Minister, to alter the Constitution. Whereas, Sir Joseph Jekyl said yesterday, that we may have a corrupt Parliament, because formerly there were such; he would remember him that those Parliaments were not to be supposed corrupt until formal proceedings on information against particular members made it appear they were so, and this ought to be shown now, for a just foundation to the Bill. He could wish, since the members are obliged to purge themselves of being under the influence of the Crown, that they were also obliged to purge themselves of any foreign influence, and that there were also a test of such as had offered their services to great men and were refused. This was the substance of his speech, to which old Mr. Bromly replied: that the Bill comes in at a proper time, and is in itself good and necessary; that corruption of Parliaments has been a long complaint; that our electors require the Bill; it is not levelled against the Crown, but against evil Ministers, and is thought a

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good remedy, the more because so much opposed by Ministers in all reigns.

Mr. Pulteney said Sir Robert Walpole kept not to his two propositions first laid down, viz. that there is no ground for this Bill, or if there were, that the remedy is improper. That as to the latter, he had given not one reason or colour of reason why improper, but he had given strong reason why the Bill should pass, since he who on most occasions could so excellently prove the points he engaged in, had on this said nothing that was not exceedingly weak and beside the purpose. He must attribute this to the poverty of his argument, not of his parts. Yet that he should endeavour to say something in this affair is no wonder, since he is the very man who gives gratuities; but though 'tis no wonder, 'tis very odd; odd things are no wonder of late. Sir Robert now acts like a physician, who seeing his patient hold a remedy in his hand that was sure to cure him of a distemper, desires him to refrain from it, because when cured he should be deprived of his practice. He commended the Parliament as being full of great estated men, and men of integrity too, and he believed, however, they had gone on with measures which himself approved not, they did it with honest intentions, but excepting the present, he thought all former Parliaments have been corrupt, and that without this Bill, future ones will be so too; nay, he would take the liberty when the Parliament is up to say the same of this. He asked if suffering the Crown to have too great an influence in either House of Parliament can be justified, and yet time has showed that it has too great an influence. For instance, in the House of Lords, the Crown makes what Lords it pleases, and for particular purposes, as appeared in a former reign. It commands the votes of twenty-six reverend Bishops, who owe their being and their seats to the King. It has the naming of sixteen Scotsh Peers, whose gratitude always shows itself; all the great offices are in its disposal, and not one of the majority in that House is without a place or pension; he speaks it without reflection, but he can prove it. As to the Crown's influence in our House, it has the naming of the Sheriffs who make returns, it has the disposal of a great number of boroughs, who seem to be under the command, nay, the property of Offices. The taxes, which require a vast number of officers, is another great advantage the Crown enjoys over a people reduced to poverty, to incline them to the Sovereign's pleasure in elections. He desired only a stop might be put to the Court's illegal and undue influence over the House. He showed instances where Parliaments had obliged themselves strictly to purge themselves of corruption. He hoped the Lords for their honour (for their interest as pensioners is not now concerned) will pass the Bill; if not, the House may do as they did in 1680, resolve that none of their members should accept of a pension, and that those who did should be expelled.

As to putting our security against pensions on a level with the security of our Prince against the Pretender, he affirmed we ought to give security to our country as great as to our King, nay, more to the laws of the land than to any King in Christendom; but when he says this, he would lay down his life for the King, and is no Jacobite; is happy that no man can fix that imputation on him, but grieved that one man in England, and there is but one, should be made to think it. It may be a little inconvenient to

particular persons to make the House acquainted with the gratuities they receive, but the advantages arising from this Bill to the nation are much greater. In conclusion, he hoped there would be no division, for the honour of the Administration, that it might appear we were governed by reason and not by pensions, and for the sake of a great many members, who he believed would be glad to conceal their opinions.

Mr. Pelham said he still thought this Bill brought an imputation on the House that it deserved not. He believed some gentlemen were for it for fear of their future elections, but if their general behaviour had been such as their electors approved, they would not suffer for voting against this Bill; on the other hand, if their electors, or those who recommended them to be chose, should perceive they had left their friends, and were gone over to new friendships, such members would have reason to fear they should not be recommended, or chosen again.

Mr. Oglethorp took up that suggestion (which in truth was a threat against such persons as the Government had brought into the House), and said men who discharge their consciences faithfully will be little solicitous of being again in Parliament, and this was but an ill compliment to those who were recommended by the Court, to threaten them in their next elections. He had great hopes the Lords would pass the Bill, and if it be doubted, there is an effectual way to induce them to it, namely by postponing the supplies.

Sir John St. Aubin made a set speech for the Bill, but I was at such distance that I could not hear him.

Sir Charles Wager spoke last, and said he was against all disqualifying Bills, that the Act which obliged every member to have an estate at least of three hundred pounds a year in land had disqualified ninety-nine persons of a hundred in the kingdom, and that in a little time he expected to hear of some Bill enacting, not who shall not be qualified to be elected, but who shall be chose. That yesterday he heard it said this House is well officered; he did not know why gentlemen who had served their country well should be discouraged from sitting in the House; in all other countries they met with regard, but here as soon as the benefit was reaped from their services, they were looked on as the vilest of men.

He would have gone on, but the House was tired with the debate, and so called for the question, which went, as has been said, in favour of the Bill without any division.

Thursday, 18 February.—I went to the Woollen Committee, where several Yorkshire and Leicestershire members attended to oppose the taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and therefore we who were for it got a resolution of the Committee to leave it to Mr. Scroop, the Chairman, to consider what laws were necessary to be amended, he being of our opinion.

Afterwards the House had a division upon a motion made by my Lord Tyrconnel, that a special direction should be given to Mr. Sands, who brought in the Pension Bill, to acquaint the House of Lords that our House had a particular concern for its passing: this was the substance of the motion. But the Court party opposed it, not being willing the Bill should have so much countenance. They pretended the Lords might take it ill to have

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the Bill crammed down their throats, and if they did so, and we should still insist upon their passing it (as this motion, if carried, would for our honour oblige us to), it might occasion a breach between the two Houses, and the dissolving the Parliament.

The other side said the experience of last year's disappointment made it necessary to press the Bill upon the Lords in the manner proposed by the motion; that it is a Bill of such consequence and had passed so universally the House, it could not be believed the Lords would not pass it, especially as it only regarded the Commons House. That since the motion was made, to reject it would cast cold water on the Bill. At last the question was put for adjourning, and carried by the Court 146 to 131. I was with the minority, because I would act consistently with my former opinion, which was for the Bill's passing.

After this, I dined with the Speaker, and from thence went to see my Lady Parker.

Friday, 19 February, 173$\frac{0}{1}$.—This morning I visited Sir John Bland, Dr. Tirrwit, Captain Cornwall, Major Naisin, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Bagnal, and General Price.

Dined at home, and stayed the rest of the evening.

Saturday, 20.—Returned the visits of Lord Leusham, Colonel Lannoy, Capel Moore, Colonel Flower, and Mr. Ferguson. Dined at home, and stayed the evening.

Sunday, 21.—Prayers at home, then went to Court and carried the sword. Cousin Scot, the Prince's equerry, cousin Fortrey, and Dr. Couraÿe dined with me. In the evening, visited Lady Londonderry and Mr. Temple.

Monday, 22.—This day I visited Mr. Clerk, Lord Blundel, Colonel Middleton, and Sir Emanuel Moore. I agreed with Sir Emanuel, by word of mouth, to sell him Downdeady in the west of the county of Cork, at 180*l.* a year, at 20 years' purchase. The farm is now let for 120*l.* a year, but 1733 the lease expires, and I was offered 170*l.* a year, or, rather than fail, 180*l.* 'Tis now let for 188*l.* to a hundred poor people, and abused.

Mr. Schutzes and their ladies dined with me, and I found the Court is displeased that I voted for Mr. Sands having a particular instruction from the House to recommend the Pension Bill to the Lords, but I told them it was acting uniformly with my sentiments and former appearance for the Bill.

In the evening I went to the weekly music meeting at the Crown.

Tuesday, 23 February.—To-day I went to the Woollen Committee, and afterwards into the House, where what passed may be seen in my letter to Dr. Coghill, copy of which is among my papers. We broke up at six, and cousin Fortrey came home to dinner with me.

My Lord Limerick opened the debate by moving to address the King, to lay before the House the Marquis Castlelar's declaration to the Court of France, that the King of Spain, his master, looked upon himself to be no longer bound by the Treaty of Seville.

His Lordship took notice of the uncertainty our affairs are in, and the works carrying on by the Spaniards at Gibraltar.

Mr. Pelham said he had talked with Brigadier Clayton lately come from Gibraltar, and was assured by him that the works carrying on can no ways contribute to taking that town if again

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besieged, for their batteries are three cannon shot point blank from the place. That in twenty-four hours the Spaniards can raise works of equal hurt to us. That the Treaty of Utrecht allows the Spaniards a liberty to make those works, which was a fault in those who made that Treaty. That this is a wrong time to address the King for Castelar's memorial, and therefore, if the question be insisted on, will move for the previous question.

Daniel Pulteney said that the Governor's letters say these works can annoy the whole Bay of Gibraltar, and drive our fleet out. That it was a fault that our Ministry did not when they made the Treaty of Seville insist upon clearing up the difficulties about a territorial jurisdiction to belong to Gibraltar. In the meantime 'tis plain that neither the Spanish nor English Ministers understand that a territorial jurisdiction is excluded by the Utrecht Treaty; Spain has no regard for us, and therefore we should have none for her. That the King gave us hopes in his speech of a general pacification, but we see nothing of it, and should therefore look to ourselves.

Sir Charles Wager said when he commanded the fleet in Gibraltar Bay, the Spaniards, after the cessation, had no notion that any territorial jurisdiction belonged to Gibraltar, but would ride up to the very walls of the town till frightened away by our musket balls. That afterwards they drew a ditch to prevent the garrison's communication with the country, which ditch is further off and behind the batteries they raised when they besieged the town. If they build a fort at the head of this ditch or line, it will indeed annoy the Bay, but still two-thirds of the Bay will be open, and our ships safe when lying near the new mole, as was experienced during the siege, when their batteries were nearer. As to the new complaint that the Spaniards continue to take our merchant ships in America, those Spaniards are not commissioned by the Court of Spain, but actual pirates, against whom our men-of-war are ordered to act so vigorously that we shall soon hear no more of that story.

Mr. Gibbons said he was for the address, because moved for. The House had on many occasions addressed even to break treaties, and therefore might surely expect a paper from the Crown. That we are in the dark how we stand at this time with Spain, and ought to know our condition, that we may not give money without knowing why, and barely because the Ministry ask it. That the town has numberless copies of Castelar's declaration, and 'twould be strange the House of Commons alone should not have it, but without addressing for a copy of it, the House cannot formally be possessed of it, and therefore he must insist on the question to address his Majesty.

Sir Thomas Aston said the Marquis's declaration had alarmed the nation. Spain seems at liberty, and we are yet bound till we, as Spain has done, do likewise declare we will no longer be bound by the Seville Treaty. He observes that nobody denied but that the works carrying on at Gibraltar are a great inconvenience to the Bay. As to our ships being taken by pirates, Liverpool, for which he serves, says otherwise. It is a weakness, not to say worse, to stand by a treaty which our ally has declared he will not be bound by.

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Sir William Young said it does not appear to the House that copies of Castelar's declaration are so common as has been said. The case is we have been unwilling to go into a war, and our dilatoriness occasioned Castelar to make that declaration in hopes to quicken us to fulfil our engagements, but he did not mean if we resolved to answer them, that his master would withdraw himself. That Castelar had explained his meaning on that head, and therefore it would be very undecent to insist to see that declaration, or reason at all about it, but very wrong to address the King to dissolve the Seville Treaty, which he saw was the gentlemen's intention if they obtained the paper they desired. But after all, how does it appear to the House that there was ever such declaration made? He therefore proposed the motion should be altered, and not run assertorily, but that the King might be addressed to acquaint the House whether negotiations in concert with Spain are still subsisting. Though when that question shall be put he will be against it, because any address on this subject is at present improper and can arise only from curiosity to know things we ought not to know, for it is the King's sole prerogative to make peace and war, and one part of the legislature ought not to interfere with another part. Besides, this may tend to interrupt and suspend the supplies. He concluded with a motion to address the King to know whether the negotiations and conferences depending between the contracting Powers of the Treaty of Seville for executing the said treaty be determined, or still subsisting and under consideration.

Mr. Bowes said there was more than curiosity in the first motion, it was made that the House might know whether the people shall be loaded with taxes upon an uncertainty.

Sir Thomas Sanderson said we are where we were five years ago. It may be doubted whether France and Spain do not conspire to prevent us from entering into such measures as are salutary, whether those powers do not aim to drive us into a war in Flanders, where France especially will be a gainer, but can be no gainer by an Italian war.

Dr. Sayer allowed there is more than curiosity in gentlemen who are for seeing the declaration, but he will not say what he thinks of their intentions. 'Tis imprudent to address, and all that is fit for us to know is whether negotiations are still carried on. Can any man think to disclose the secrets between Ministers will ease our taxes? On the contrary, it may naturally create jealousies, spoil the scheme of affairs and throw us into a war, and then taxes must be increased.

Sir Edmond Bacon: Strange to move for Castelar's declaration, if we already know the purport of it. He saw no good come from it, our taxes no reason for seeing the declaration would not help us in that. As to the question, where was the inconveniency of asking for it, he desired to know where was the conveniency.

Captain Vernon replied, the conveniency was manifest, it would possibly bring us to get rid of a Treaty which dishonours us by tying down our hands that we cannot exert ourselves in a hostile manner to protect our merchants. It would open our eyes no longer to be dictated by France, nor to approve of measures which by approving we in effect betray the King.

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General Ross said he must oppose an address grounded only on bare report. That this affair should be left to the King, whose desire for his subjects' welfare is conspicuous, and whose punctilio of honour is so great that if he doubted the sincerity of the King of Spain to the alliance, he would have applied to the House. He would have nothing interrupt the good conclusion of our affairs abroad.

Sir William Windham said the amendment proposed by Sir William Young was trifling, for we all know negotiations are still carrying on, and no need therefore to ask the King that question, but he objected against the Treaty of Seville itself, and therefore he was for the question, as it first was proposed, that the House might enter into a debate of the goodness of the Treaty. It was no indecency to apply to the Crown for any paper whatever, but our duty.

Mr. Walpole said that if treaties are suspected to be against the interest of the nation, the House has often interfered, but when the House did not conceive such suspicion they never interfered. The House has hitherto approved the Treaty, so that the question is now whether the Treaty we have already judged right, be right, a question of a very odd nature, and at this rate 'tis impossible for the Crown to carry on any affairs. As to the particular question, he will suppose Castelar did give the declaration that has been mentioned. What then? He was only Minister at the Court of France, not to the Allies in general, and therefore the King of England cannot in a regular and proper manner know of it. We have a Minister in Spain to whom the like declaration was never made by that Court. We should not alarm ourselves with or lay any stress on that declaration, for notwithstanding the making of it, France has proceeded to negotiate, and the King of Spain has since the Duke of Parma's death desired us to consider what may be done towards effecting the Treaty of Seville. All which shows that the Court of Spain either knew nothing of their Minister's making that declaration, or that he is not avowed in it. The present motion for addressing his Majesty would be of ill influence if carried; it would have an ill influence on affairs abroad, and the Court of Vienna would believe we were all in confusion here, and ready to declare ourselves disengaged from the Seville Treaty. They therefore who have hitherto approved the public measures will be against addressing. It appears the Dutch had no alarm at the declaration, nor think the King of Spain intends to decline the alliance, since they are now busy in raising money to support the ten thousand additional forces raised last year.

As to our merchants' complaint of captures, the Treaty of Seville was signed in November, 1729, from which time our trade in general has improved. If the merchants had applied in a proper manner to the Government, they would have had letters of reprisal granted, but to come first to Parliament was new and strange. The guard de costa ships, which have taken ours, are not avowed in Spain. They have no commission from the Government of Spain, but are fitted out by the petty governors in the West Indies for their own lucre, so that they are really no more than pirates, and orders are sent to treat them as such. As to Gibraltar, when the Treaty of Utrecht was made, Louis the Fourteenth absolutely

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refused the town should be allowed any territorial jurisdiction, and in lieu thereof gave Minorca. So that 'tis the fault of the Ministry who made that Treaty that they did not insist on a territorial jurisdiction, not of the present Ministry, who could only confirm the Treaty of Utrecht.

Mr. Sands said gentlemen might have taken things on trust and so have approved measures for five years past, and yet at last grow tired and disapprove them now. The addressing for the declaration cannot interrupt the negotiations, if any still subsist. He is afraid the peace is not so near as Spain is near concluding a separate treaty with the Emperor. We have been kept out of a war that would have been beneficial to us, and under a fallacious peace feel the bad effects of a severe war. He thought the declaration made by Castelar amounted to a breach of the Treaty. The merchants had applied for letters of reprisal, and were refused.

Sir Philip York, Attorney General: That the argument is reduced to a narrow compass, viz., whether to call for a particular paper. Agrees the House has a right, but 'tis not proper now to do it, and we should regulate our right by the benefit or hurt that may arise from using it. They who think negotiations are carrying on, will vote for neither question. The Duke of Parma's death is a strong reason why we should believe that Spain cannot desire the alliance should be dissolved, besides Castelar having treated since his declaration, has thereby disavowed himself.

Mr. Windham: The declaration cannot be recalled but by Castelar's making as strong a declaration that the Treaty of Seville is not dissolved. He believes no gentleman intends to make an ill use of the paper called for.

Colonel Bladen observed the strong desires of gentlemen to save the nation's money, and yet to have a war with Spain, which would be infinitely more expensive than the peaceable way we are in, especially as it might draw on a general war. They who desire this paper may as well ask for all the papers that are, which surely nobody would think advisable or proper. Things are at a crisis. The Administration are surely judges if negotiations are at a stand, but they tell us they go on. If it be true that as strong a power must break up an alliance as made it, then this declaration of Castelar cannot be interpreted as a breach of the alliance, because the contracting powers have not accepted it as such nor does it appear the King of Spain intended it so.

The question as amended being called for, Mr. Will. Pulteney said he wondered it should be called for when none were now for it. He thought it improper, because we have given millions on supposition that negotiations are actually carrying on. As to calling for this paper, everybody acknowledges the House has a right to do it; the question is only whether it is proper at this particular time. He has heard reasons why it is proper, but we have anticipated the debate by drawing inferences from that declaration before the House is possessed of the copy of it; whether the Treaty of Seville is dissolved by that declaration is a subsequent consideration. Both Windham and Bladen were mistaken, for certainly if Spain declares the Treaty dissolved the other contracting powers may do as they think fit. All men without doors know the declaration was made, and 'tis a shame the House of Commons

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only should be kept ignorant of it. He thought that Castelar, being a Minister invested with full powers, when he made that declaration to the Court of France, must be supposed to make it to all the Allies at the same time. As to the punctilio or ceremony of putting the French King's name before our King's, and taking advantage from thence to say that our King could not receive that declaration on that account, he thought we ought not to lose the advantage of breaking with Spain and putting an end to a destructive scheme for a matter of ceremony, but he looked on this as a mean excuse for continuing the alliance, notwithstanding one of the contracting Powers declared they would no longer be bound by it, and it put him in mind of a man to whom the lie was given. His friends, seeing him backward to resent affronts, reproached him with want of courage, to which he replied, "The lie indeed was given me, but I would not take it." Whereas it was said that no notice had been given of this declaration to our Minister, he thought it had been improper to give it. As to Castelar's denying he intended by that declaration to dissolve the alliance, it was like a juggler's tricks: "here it is, hie, pass, it is gone, and here you have it again." What the gentlemen desire is only to know a fact, not all papers, such as secret articles for effectuating the Treaty of Seville, for that might be improper. It may, hereafter, be necessary to enquire how Castelar came to make that declaration, what private negotiations are carrying on at this time unknown to our Court. He concluded it unparliamentary to leave words out of a question first proposed and to add others only to make it worse, and fling it out. He was for the question as it first was proposed.

Sir Robert Walpole said he had frequently seen amendments made to questions in order afterwards to get rid of them. He would not deny Castelar had made the declaration spoken of, but it was a mistake to say it was made to all the Allies, it was only to the Court of France, and as the French King's name was first mentioned, our Minister could not possibly receive it, and consequently our Court knows nothing of it in a regular way; this is the constant rule among Princes. Besides, Castelar could not intend that declaration as made to us, because we were then negotiating to his master's satisfaction. He desired notice might be taken of the time of delivering that declaration, for though his master had given him orders two months before he left Spain to make it, yet he kept it back at his arrival in France, and it was made but a few days before the meeting of Parliament, purposely to sow divisions, nor had he made it but upon assurances sent him out of England that our Court had made a separate peace with that of Vienna, than which nothing was falser, for there was nothing negotiated with the Emperor but with a comprehension of Spain's interest and to effectuate the admission of Don Carlos into Italy, according to the plan of the Seville Treaty. When our Minister at Paris asked Castelar about that declaration, and why he made it, Castelar declared to him he only made it for the honour of his master, being informed of our separate treaty with Vienna, but when our Minister replied there was no separate treaty with Vienna, the Marquis replied, if so, my master will not break the Treaty, and to prove it, has from that time continued negotiating in concert with us. We shall soon see the Court of Spain will not authenticate that declaration of their hasty Minister.

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When the Duke of Parma died, the King of Spain desired the Allies to consult upon that incident what was further proper to be done to secure Don Carlos's expedition into Italy, which is a further proof that the Court of Spain meant nothing by Castelar's declaration, nor indeed knew anything of his then making it, because by comparing dates, the declaration was made so near the time that the King of Spain desired the Allies to consult upon the Duke of Parma's death, that Castelar's information that he had made such declaration could not arrive time enough to the Court of Spain to make them acquainted with it before the King of Spain expressed his desires as above mentioned. He thinks the question only tends to confusion, and believes that nobody can imagine Spain has made a separate treaty with Vienna. As to the Treaty of Seville, they who advised it did it like Englishmen, it was intended thereby to renew amity with that country whose trade is most beneficial to us, but let treaties be ever so wisely consulted and made, unavoidable accidents of time, persons, and the like may arise to retard the execution. A little time will show what we are to expect, but he verily believes we shall have all we desire, and then the money we have raised will be well bestowed, having saved us infinitely more [than] if we had run ourselves into a war. He concluded to amend the first question, but should be against both.

Daniel Pulteney said he had seen a copy of the declaration, wherein neither the Kings of France nor of England are mentioned, and that Castelar says he had direct express orders to make that declaration, whereas Sir Robert Walpole had mentioned those orders being given two months before his setting out from Spain.

Sir Robert Walpole warmly replied, and averred Castelar had those orders before he left Spain, and therefore Mr. Pulteney argued from a false copy.

Daniel Pulteney replied if his copy was false, he desired a true one.

Then the question as amended was called for.

Gilfrid Lawson, an old member, then got up and opposed the amended question, as wholly unparliamentary to alter any question with intention declared to spoil it and throw it out. He said questions were to be amended to make them better, and to pass them, but to alter them only to spoil them was a Parliamentary artifice of late date to serve the turn of parties. He remembered when the House would not suffer such things, even when the design of altering a question to throw it out was concealed; when he had said this, he declared he was also against putting even the first question unamended, because it was also a rule of Parliament not to put a question as first proposed after, on debate, such question had an amendment proposed.

Sir William Young said that as he had moved the amendment, he thought himself obliged to vindicate himself since that gentleman had called it a parliamentary craft. He acknowledged he meant it so, but parties had made it necessary, for craft has been so much used by great craftsmen (alluding to Will. Pulteney, who is allowed to have a hand in that anti-Ministerial paper called *The Craftsman*), that it became necessary to encounter them with their own weapons. Besides, he was willing for the honour of the House to mend the first question, that an unreasonable request

to the King might not appear in the votes, but since his amendment was not agreeable to the House, he was willing to withdraw it, and let the question unamended be put.

Wortly Mountague said he was against the amendment, but for the first question he would not trouble the House with his reasons, so much having been already said, but he wholly disliked turning serious things into ridicule. The Speaker thereupon said that he hoped for the honour of the House that way of debating would be left off, and also for the same reason the amendment might be withdrawn, and then Sir William Young moving that the words "said to be" might be added to the first question between the word declaration and the word made by the Marquis Castelar (which the House consented to), the question so amended was put and rejected by us, Noes, who stayed in, 243; Yeas, who went out, 121.

Wednesday, 24.—Went at nine o'clock to Lord Limerick's house, where met Lord Midleton, Lord Grandison, Ned Southwell, Mr. Flower, Mr. Mackartney, Mr. Hambleton, and Mr. Bindon.

Our business was to read over an excellent paper of Mr. Bindon's writing in favour of Irish yarns being brought over duty free, and after some alterations we agreed that it should be printed as composed by the Blackwell Hall merchants, and by them given about to the members, to be ready against the report of the Manufacture Committee. We also read over Mr. Prior's paper, called *The Causes of the Decay*, etc. which we thought contained many things that might rather disserve than help Ireland, and therefore determined not to publish it. We also agreed not to stir as yet in the Barbados petition.

I then went to the House, where Mr. Sand's proposal to take off the duty on candles, was rejected, and it was agreed to apply a million of the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the paying of South Sea annuities, and paying off Exchequer bills, as may be seen in the votes.

After dinner I went to the Wednesday Music Club.

Thursday, February 25.—This morning Sir Emanuel Moore came and settled with me the purchase of the farm of Downdeady, which we agreed should amount to 3,485*l.*, allowance of 48*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* being made him out of the purchase money for a chief rent of 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which he is to pay to the Earl of Barrimore. We agreed Mr. Annesley should draw the writings.

I then went to the Manufacture Committee, where Mr. Danvers moved that the law for burying in flannel should be enforced, and extended to the Plantations, and it passed.

I then returned home to dinner, and in the evening called on Mr. Masterman to settle the bill of Clark, the Ipswich attorney, employed in the mandamus affair of Harwich, which was extraordinary high charged. He promised to ease me of trouble and to write to me what I ought to give him.

Afterwards I went to Mr. Annesley's chambers, and carried him my marriage settlement to show Downdeady is not comprised therein, and gave him at the same time a memorandum of Sir Emanuel Moore's agreement with me. (Afterwards the purchase went off.) Mr. Annesley took that opportunity to tell me he wished my son married, and wished he had the daughter of Lord Grantham, a lady extraordinary well educated, prudent,

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well allied, and who would have ten thousand pounds down, besides perhaps as much more hereafter. I replied my Lord was a very good man, and my particular friend, and I had dined once with the lady at Lord Grantham's, who I liked very well: that I had thoughts of sending my son to travel, but as his happy settlement was the nearest thing to me, I should not refuse a fit proposal. I said this not to engage myself too far before I had considered it. He bid me think he was my only son.

Friday, 26.—To-day I went to Charlton to bring up papers, and returned in the evening. Afterwards I went to Lady Londonderry, and we signed the two schedules belonging to the articles of my sister Dering's house in Pall Mall.

Saturday, 27.—Counsellor Foster came to see me to talk over the affair of the Barbados petition, and to show that Ireland is not affected by it, but rather will be a gainer if not suffered to take their sugars, rum, and molasses from the French Colonies (as by law Ireland may now freely do duty free), but from Barbados, in which case he was for these commodities being brought directly from Barbados to Ireland, and not that Ireland should be obliged (as now by the Navigation Act she is) to have them by the way of England, whence it comes so dear to the Irish that they cannot afford to buy it. He added that the French sugars are thirty per cent. cheaper than our own, because of the cheapness of labour, and that their land is excellent, good, and fresh broke up, whereas the land of Barbados is quite worn out, and produces nothing without dung, which is a great expense to the planter, and consequently makes it that he cannot afford his sugar so cheap to the merchants as the French planter can. Besides, the Barbados sugars are loaded with a duty of four and a half per cent., and moreover, they must be brought to England before the merchant can transport them to other parts of Europe, which being loss of time and market has occasioned that this last year the French, being under none of these clogs, have sold fifteen thousand hogsheads of sugar at Hamburgh, and ourselves but five thousand, whereas before we used to sell the twenty thousand hogsheads, and France nothing.

I said the French colonies and islands took off a great quantity of Irish beef and tallow, and that by losing that market and being confined to Barbados for our sugars, rum, and molasses, that island would put her own price on our provision, and lower it to what they pleased. He replied, No, for Barbados must take our provision, having none of her own, and as we take no returns from the French plantations but what Barbados can furnish us with, we shall still sell as much as before, and even more, because all the sugars we now take from England and pay money for would be directly sent us from Barbados, and be paid for in beef and tallow. In a word, if England does not approve the request of Barbados, the French colonies, which are daily increasing in numbers of people, strength, and trade, will in a few years command the commerce of America, and be in a condition when they please to conquer our islands, which grow poorer every day, their planters leaving there daily to settle in New England. He read to me their printed case, which he had given to Mr. Walpole and the Speaker, and was now going to give Sir Robert, but he refused to let me have one as yet, though I promised nobody should see it

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but Mr. Hambleton; however, he said I should have one very soon, provided I would return it after I had shown it to that gentleman. I told him I perceived he had altered the petition to the Parliament from the first draft, and not mentioned Ireland, which we liked, only the word *elsewhere* seemed to take it in. He replied, that word was not directed against Ireland, but against the merchants of Bristol. I said I should see Mr. Hambleton to-day, and would tell him what passed between us; but I had not opportunity. His conclusion was, that our union with France made the Ministry sacrifice the interest of our plantations to that Crown, who have taken advantage of the times to grow upon us in America. I afterwards went to the Manufacture Committee, where we came to no resolution but to adjourn till Thursday next, to give time for a petition from Yarmouth, who design to apply for opening their port for the admittance of Irish wool and yarn. Mr. Walpole moved it, which occasioned a long debate whether any more ports should be opened. Sir Abram Elton, of Bristol, Sir John Williams and others were strong against it, though the Commissioners of the Customs told us they saw no inconvenience in doing it. Sir Abram said it was opening a door to run our wool to France, and instanced that Exeter was once made a free port, but on experience of the inconvenience shut up again.

Mr. Walpole said the reason why it was shut up was because we were then at war with France, and it gave occasion to taking many of our ships. We resolved to consider this matter again on Thursday.

The Commissioners being again examined as to the feasibleness of a registry, they said it would cost about twenty-five thousand pounds a year to execute it in England. As to taking off the duty on Irish yarn, though the Committee were come to that resolution already, yet I took opportunity to discourse it with several members, and from Mr. Bindon's information showed them that there is a weight of ten per cent. upon the importation of it here, and even of nineteen per cent., putting the computation in another light, all which is a premium for Ireland's running it to France, but taking the duty off would prove so great a benefit to the exporter, that he would choose to bring the yarn fairly to England rather than run it any more to foreign countries. I made out my argument by the following computation. That a pack of yarn is in value to the maker to be sold at an average of the several sorts of yarn, about 10*l*. That the duty on a pack with the incident charges to that duty is twenty shillings, so that a hundred pound' worth pays ten per cent., which at two hundred and forty pound of yarn to a pack is a penny per poundweight duty. Even under this pressure, some yarn comes over, but if the exporter can make ten per cent. more than at present, we need not fear but Ireland will sell to England all it can spare.

I afterwards went to Court, and then came home to dinner, where I found my brother, who acquainted me that he had been, as I desired him, at Doctors' Commons to talk with Mr. Boycott about my administering to my brother Dering, before which I can neither receive nor make payments as executor to my sister Dering, she not having administered to her husband. Mr. Boycott told him I must deliver an account in the general what the child's effects are, and find two sureties for my faithful execution of the trust;

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and as to the guardianship of the child, if she can write, and is seven years old, she may choose me. I replied, the child cannot write, and is not yet seven, so then that last matter must rest till she come to be seven.

Afterwards I went to the Opera, where, sitting by my Lord Baltimore, who is proprietor of Maryland, and goes over in the autumn, we discoursed of the Barbados petition, and he said if they desired only to take off the duties paid there of four and a half on sugars, it was reasonable; that the islands and plantations on the Continent are in a miserable condition, and in a few years will set up for themselves purely from the hardships put on them. That in New England alone, there is a militia of fifteen thousand foot and three thousand horse, which all the power of England will not in case of defection be able to reduce, and then if we succeeded the planters would all retire, but they would perhaps throw themselves under the protection of the French, and so we should for ever lose our interest and consequently our trade in the West Indies. That the planters of Virginia and Maryland have most of them mortgaged their possessions to the merchants, who cannot get their interest, and have therefore dispossessed many of those poor people, and now try to make something of the land, which not answering for tobaccos, they have turned up the land for corn. That tobacco at this day is sold in London at twopence halfpenny a pound, and the planter has but two pence for it, wherefore the merchant who imports it, considering his charges of duty, freight, etc., cannot live by that trade. That were they suffered to carry it, as likewise the sugar islands their commodities, directly to other parts of Europe, without calling in England first, the colonies and islands would flourish, and not be undersold by the French, and it would be no loss to England; but the returns made therein should be obliged to put into England before they went back to America, where duties would be answered, to the great profit of England; that the objection thereto is that the Navigation Act would be thereby infringed, but he said it would not, and people have gone on in a great mistake.

At Court, the King told me he believed I was glad we had two Holy days, for our House adjourned ourselves till Tuesday next. I replied, I was indeed very glad. He said long days were fatiguing; I replied they were so, but I hoped we should not have many more. "O, yes" said the King, "there will be always some will make it so." I answered, "Then we must attend the closer." The Queen asked me when I heard from my wife (she knew she was in town, but it was a reproof for her not coming to Court since our arrival in town). I answered she was in town. "I thought," said the Queen, "you had left her in Bath?" "No, Madam," I replied, "she came up with me, but has not been able to wait on your Majesty." "I believe," said she, "she was mightily afflicted for Mrs. Dering's death." "Yes," said I, "and besides that she has had a fall downstairs, which obliged her to keep home, and now she is so tender that she cannot dress herself in a manner fitting to wait on your Majesty." She said she was sorry for it, and asked, "How does the little child; is she better?" I answered, "She is within these two days." "She is a girl," said she, "of a great deal of sense." "Yes, Madam," said I, "as

much as ever I saw." And then I told her some passages of her, which surprised her Majesty. She said further, "You are very kind to her." "Yes, indeed," replied I. "I love her as my own child." "You are very good," replied the Queen, "she has no friend but you; but we must take care of her." I afterwards desired my Lord Grantham to take care of my son and daughter, who I designed should dance at Court upon her Majesty's birthday, Monday next.

Sunday 28 February.—Went to morning and evening prayers at the King's Chapel. Visited Mr. Clerke. Dr. Couraye and Sir Emanuel Moore dined with me. Mr. Temple sat with me the evening.

Monday, 1 March.—The Queen's birthday was kept with great solemnity. I went not to Court, but my son and eldest daughter made clothes and danced at night there. I visited Colonel Lannoy, Lord Tullamore, Robin Moore, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Tuffnal, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. Fisher, cousin Le Grand, cousin Southwell. Dr. Couraye dined with me. I stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 2 March.—I visited this morning Mr. Barbut, the Prussian Consul (if I may call him so), Mr. Le Gendre, Mr. Burk, and then went to the House, where, after staying some time, I went up to the House of Lords, and heard some speeches for and against committing the Pension Bill. Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, spoke most strongly and eloquently against it: his speech was premeditate and finely worded.

Afterwards I went home to dinner, where I found Mr. Clerke, to whom my wife had sent to break to him our intention of proposing my son in marriage to the Earl of Grantham's youngest daughter, who is seventeen years old, and has a very good character of sense, sweetness of temper, and has been most carefully educated. Our proposal was to settle my house and furniture in Pall Mall, valued at 400*l.*, which we had formerly been offered, 700*l.* lands in Ireland, and the lady's own fortune, which is 10,000*l.* down (and at four per cent. comes to 400*l.*), upon my son in present: all this comes to 1,500*l.* a year in present; and at my death to make it up 4,000*l.* a year by adding lands to the value of 2,500*l.* a year more.

They agreed it was best I should mention it to Counsellor Annesley, who is my lord's lawyer and mine, and a friend to us both.

In the evening my brother Parker came.

Wednesday, 3 March.—This morning I carried my proposal to Mr. Annesley, who said he was afraid it would not be accepted, not but that 4,000*l.* a year in reversion was sufficient, but that the young couple would not have enough to live on in present. He advised me to settle 1,000*l.* in present in lands, which, added to the lady's fortune, he believed would do. Hereupon I came home, and upon consulting with my wife our circumstances, we agreed to settle 1,000*l.* in lands at present, but that my son should take a lease of my house in town at 200*l.* a year, and we reserve an apartment for ourselves.

I went not to the House, where it seems there was a motion made for appointing a Committee to examine all the members whether they had pensions or places in trust for them, and by whom bestowed. This produced a strong debate, but it was at last carried against the motion; 206, against 147. The

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consequences had the motion been carried would have been fatal; it was levelled to impeach Sir Robert Walpole, and would have occasioned addresses to dissolve the Parliament, and all our affairs abroad had been thrown into confusion, and perhaps the same at home.

Thursday, 4.—To-day I went to the Manufacture Committee, which agreed to the report in part, and adjourned to Tuesday. The House sat till eight at night upon the Bristol Merchants' Petition, and then broke up, and desired leave to sit again to-morrow. I never knew it more disorderly.

Before this came on, Mr. Heathcot made a motion for a Bill to prevent the translation of Bishops. His character is that of a Republican Whig. Sir Edward Courtney, of Devon, as great a Tory, seconded him, and Captain Vernon thirded it, adding he hoped to see the day, nay, to sit long enough in the House, to promote a Bill for taking their votes away out of the House of Lords. That the Scripture says a Bishop should be the husband of one wife, meaning he should stick to one bishopric, and this Bill would oblige them to be chaste, and give his wife due benevolence, that is reside in his diocese, whereas they now are universally guilty of spiritual adultery, looking after other men's wives, that is their bishoprics, and forsaking their lawful beds in not residing.

Mr. Heathcot raised the indignation of the House by prefacing his motion that the Bishops clung all together to advance any proposition that had a Court air, and were united in all measures that were destructive to their country.

Sir William Lowther (which was the first time he spoke) said that he might at another time perhaps come into such a Bill, but not at present, when there was a nobler set of Bishops than had been seen since the Reformation; that to take away the only reward of their merit, in writing against infidelity, and setting a bright example, which is preferring them by translation to a better bishopric, would be destroying all learning.

Mr. Pelham, member for Sussex, said he was astonished at the motion, that he heard it with indignation, as he was sure the House would receive it if insisted on, that we owe the preservation of the Protestant religion to the Bishops in King James' reign, that the reason why they cling together as it is said at this time, is that they are wise men, lovers of the Constitution and faithful subjects to their King, that they are perfectly satisfied of his Majesty's care for securing the liberty and prosperity of his people, and resolve to oppose all measures that tend to make him uneasy, or divide his subjects, and injure the public. That for learning, probity, and exemplary life, there never were a better set of bishops, and of the number he was acquainted with, he knew not one that did not reside in his bishopric.

Sir William Young said to the same purpose, and added that it was a shame to hear such a motion, that it tended to destroy our Constitution; that to rail thus at our spiritual guides, members of another House of Parliament, was unworthy of any son of the Church of England, but especially of any member of the House, and that he saw those who valued themselves so much upon being friends and patrons of the Church came out to be less so than others who had been branded with being its enemies.

Upon this the motion was dropped.

Friday, March 5.—Sir Emanuel Moore brought me back the rough draft of the deed of purchase of Downdeady, and desired he might have a lawyer on his part to consider of the purchase deed, relinquishing Mr. Annesley, who he before said should be the common lawyer between both. I told him I could not object to it, but that Mr. Annesley might take it ill. I desired him to bid his lawyer draw up a list of the papers he would want, and if I had them, I would deliver them; he also desired I would ask Mr. Annesley whether as Downdeady belonged to my manor of Liscarrol, I have not a right to shipwrecks on the coast of Downdeady, which I said I would. He then told me he had been promised money to be lent him on security for payment of the purchase, but that when he came to tell the parties he must mortgage Irish lands to them, they would not take it, which disabled him from paying me the money at the time promised, viz., at the sealing the deeds; but that he had 1,000*l.* in banker's hands in Cork, which he would remit me immediately, and had 2,500*l.* more on bonds in Ireland, which he would give me, being responsible men. I did not like that, but replied the deeds should go on and be engrossed, and that when he was returned to Ireland, and had collected his money and informed me thereof, I would send over a counterpart for him to sign, which he agreed to; but I added that I should expect this affair should be finished in a reasonable time, otherwise I should be bound down to uncertainty for longer than I cared.

After this I went to Mr. Oglethorp, who showed me a draft of the charter we are to obtain of the King of the lands in South Carolina wherein to settle a colony, all which I approved; we appointed to-morrow morning for he and I, Lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Heathcot to wait on Lord Carteret upon this affair, whose consent is necessary to the charter, he being a proprietor in the Province of Carolina. I then went to the Committee sitting on the Barbados petition, who were busy on examining into the constitution of the Plantation Governments, their trade, etc.; there was nothing passed to the disadvantage of Ireland.

I took that opportunity to speak to Mr. Barnard, of the city, and Mr. Daniel Pulteney, touching the unenumerated commodities of the Plantations not being suffered to come freely and directly into Ireland, but obliging them by a wrong construction of the law passed *anno* 7 and 8 William III to be understood the same as enumerated goods, *i.e.*, to call first in England, which was attended with such charge that the unenumerated goods were not bought by Ireland, but sent for to Denmark and Norway, to the great prejudice of Ireland, who send for one hundred thousand pounds' worth of lumber, viz., staves, planks, balk, pitch, tar, etc. to Denmark, for which Ireland pays in specie, whereas if they had these directly from the Plantations, Ireland would pay for them in goods of Ireland and save their specie, the Plantations would sell the commodities we purchase in Denmark, and England would feel the benefit arising from it, both in the King's duty, and in enriching Ireland, without prejudice to England; that all the riches of Ireland is in the end the wealth of England, and that as the goods come from Denmark in Danish ships, if we had no more from Denmark, it would be English ships would bring the same from our Plantations, to the benefit of our navigation.

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Both these gentlemen acknowledged the reasonableness of what I said, and were surprised that such a construction should be made of the above-mentioned Act of King William. I was informed that the Speaker was of my sentiments, and Colonel Bladen, of the Board of Trade, told me it was the opinion of him and his brother Commissioners.

After the Committee broke up, I returned home, having invited Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Hill, all Commissioners of the Customs, and my brother Parker, to dine with me.

This evening I revived my winter concert. The performers were Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Withrington, Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Vernor on the fiddle, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Pain on the bass-viol, Mr. Fabry and Mr. ———— on the harpsichord.

The company were the Earl of Grantham, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, Mr. Walker, brother Parker, Mr. Tripland, Mr. Greenvil, Mr. Le Grand, Mr. Clerk, Countess of Torrington, Lady Frances Nassau, and her sister, Lady Anne ————, sister Percival, cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell, Lady Ranelagh, Lady Humphreys and her daughter, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Minshull.

Saturday, 6 March.—This day I was called on by Mr. Oglethorp to go to Lord Carteret's to discourse over the Carolina Settlement, he being the only proprietor who has not sold his rights to the Province. His Lordship was not at home, and we agreed to go again Monday morning.

I afterwards visited my brother Percival, who had the gout, and returned home, where I stayed the evening.

I made other proposals in my son's behalf, and sent them to Mr. Annesley to communicate to Lord Grantham, if he thought fit; they may be seen in my letter to Mr. Annesley of this day's date.

Sunday, 7.—Went to the King's Chapel. Dr. Couraye dined with me, and in the evening I visited my aunt Long. Mr. Annesley sent me a letter resenting Sir Emanuel Moore's taking the case of drawing the purchase deed of Downdeady out of his hands to put in another's, and so I guessed he would. He also writ that he would forward my proposal the best he could to Lord Grantham.

Monday, 8 March.—I waited on Lord Carteret, with Mr. Oglethorp, Hucks, La Roch, and Heathcot, members of Parliament and trustees of the intended Carolina Colony, to acquaint his Lordship with the progress we have made therein, and to ask his Lordship's concurrence and favour, he being still a proprietor of that Province, and his Lordship said he would do what the King should do, securing his right to a seventh part of the lands and quitrent, which the Attorney General is to take care of.

Afterwards I went to the Committee on the Barbados petition, where a member told me the strongest objection to the intention of taking off the Irish yarn was that such quantities of Irish yarn would in consequence thereof come into England that the English spinners would be injured. He owned, however, that it would be better for the manufacture in general. I told him there is no danger of that, for there are but two provinces in Ireland of the four which can supply England, one being wholly employed in the linen manufacture and breeding no sheep, the other breeding no more than whose wool supplies the manufacture for whom

consumption in Ireland (*sic*). That the linen manufacture is still spreading into the wool countries; that there is besides an Act lately passed in Ireland to oblige all tenants to sow corn, and that a good deal of ground remaining is not fit for sheep; that as to lessening the value of English yarn, that could not be, for that the merchant who imports Irish yarn will take the advantage of the duty repealed and sell his yarn so much dearer, which comes to ten per cent. on the value of yarn in Ireland, otherwise he will not bring it to England, but run it to France; so that while Irish yarn keeps up its price the value of English yarn will not lessen.

I spoke to Sir Robert Walpole likewise on it, who said he was in his private judgment for taking the duty off, but he could not disoblige the country, for I saw everything was laid on him, which I said was true and very hard. I also showed him Mr. Bromly, the late Secretary's, Bill, now in the House for naturalizing all the children of his Majesty's subjects born of British fathers beyond the seas, which I told him was so loosely worded as if designed to naturalize the Pretender's children and those of all the English and Irish rebels.

It struck him, and he said there ought to be a proviso to prevent that mischief. I thereupon showed him a proviso ready drawn by Mr. Hambleton for that purpose, which he read and approved, and desired Mr. Hambleton to go in his name to the Attorney General and apprize him of it.

The Speaker, being this morning taken suddenly ill of colic, the Clerk adjourned the House.

Before dinner, Mr. Annesley came and gave me his opinion that in my proposal for my son's marriage, I gave too much in promising to settle 1,000*l.* a year in land on my son's daughters, in case my son had no heir male arriving at the age of twenty-one.

However, I desired he would offer my proposal to my Lord if that was all his objection, for I was growing old, and had no thoughts of marrying again in case my wife should die; that at worst it was but 1,000*l.* lopped off of my estate.

He said he thought it was not an equal proposal for the lady's 10,000*l.*, seeing eight thousand of it was to be settled on her children. I answered that she had 1,000*l.* year jointure, and all that might afterwards fall to her.

Lastly, he said the obliging my son to stand to a rent of 200*l.* a year for my house and furniture, was too much expense out of the young couple's fortune. I answered I was sure they could no where lodge so cheap, and that the convenience of bearing half the expense of housekeeping when my wife and I should be in town was a vast convenience to them. So he concluded that perhaps my Lord would like it.

Tuesday, 9 March.—This morning Sir Emanuel Moore came and delivered me back Mr. Annesley's draft of my writing for the sale of Downdeady. I told him how Mr. Annesley resented his employing another lawyer after he had first pitched on him, to which he made lame excuses. I afterwards went to the Manufacture Committee, where Jo. Gurney, the Quaker, of Norwich, spoke excellently well in favour of taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and in favour of opening several more ports in England for admitting it. We adjourned to Friday next, the Speaker being so ill as not to be able to come to the House till Thursday.

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Mr. Oglethorp and I, with others, spoke to Sir Robert Walpole that it would be necessary to have an Act of Parliament to enable the Crown to grant us a necessary charter for the charitable colony we design to plant in South Carolina, and we desired the Crown would favour it; he said he was not against it, and that I would give him at his house to-morrow heads of a Bill for that purpose.

After dinner I went to see my brother Percival, laid up with the gout.

Wednesday, 10 March.—This morning I waited on Sir Robert Walpole with the heads of our Bill, to which Sir Robert made so many objections that I found it fruitless to expect we should have leave to bring in a Bill at all, though I urged several good reasons, but I found he was not willing the Colonies should depend on Parliament for their settlement, but merely on the Crown. He objected that the King's prerogative would be subjected thereby to Parliament, that there was no need of a naturalization of those who went thither, that our apprehensions of endangering our seats in Parliament by accepting the trust was an idle fear.

I returned to Mr. Oglethorp with this account. Afterwards I went to Court, and after dinner went to see my brother Percival.

I met Archdeacon Bentson at Court, who told me that he had heard about a month ago from Dean Berkley, that by the Bishop of London's account, he was preparing to come home. That an offer had had been made the Dean that he should have the interest of the twenty thousand pounds promised by the Government for establishing his college, but that it should not be secured to him longer than while the Government pleased to pay it, which was offering nothing, because no associates would go over to Bermudas on so precarious an account.

That Dr. Downs, Bishop of Down, had writ an impertinent letter to the Dean requiring him to come home, and calling his scheme idle and simple. The Archdeacon likewise took notice of the project thought of by the Trustees of the intended settlement in Carolina, that Dean Berkley should plant his college there and give half the twenty thousand pounds to us if we could procure the whole, but he thought there would be difficulty in it, and that it would not answer the Dean's end if obtained: to which I replied, that was indeed doubtful; however, he must himself be here to consult with upon it.

Thursday, 11 March 173$\frac{0}{1}$.—To-day I visited cousin Ned Southwell to get him to speak to my late Lord Thanet's trustees of his charitable legacy, that they would give ten thousand pounds thereof to the Carolina settlement. He told me he had spoke already for a thousand pounds to be given to the Incurables of Bedlam Hospital, and as much to the Westminster Infirmary, and as neither of those requests were yet answered, he could not decently speak for a third; but he advised me to speak to Will. Wogan, who is very great with Mr. Cook, brother to the late Vice-Chamberlain Cook, who is one of the trustees of my Lord's charity, and that I must myself find another to speak to Mr. Lamb, who is the other.

That Lord was a noble instance of a charitable temper: he gave away sixty thousand pounds in his life, and at his death left forty thousand more to these trustees to distribute away in different

charities, not exceeding each one thousand pounds, that his name even might not be known or respected.

I also visited cousin Le Grand, and from thence went to the Barbados Committee. After which the House took into consideration the Mutiny Bill, to which Mr. Sands offered a clause to this purpose, viz., that common soldiers might after certain years demand their discharge. The reasons given for it were, that the present keeping soldiers for their lives in the service is making slaves of them. The reasons against were, that soldiers may when they list make their bargain beforehand to enlist but for a certain time, being all volunteers, and not pressed men, which agreements the officers are very just to keep with them. That such a general liberty might at critical junctures dissolve the army; that especially the garrisons of Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and the Plantations would at once break up; that our army is at present for their number the best in the world, because veteran troops, or may be allowed as such, seeing they have been obliged to keep to their colours. That the army in Ireland, which serves for a smaller pay than that in England, would be sure to quit, in order to take into the English army; that the men would demand their discharge merely for the sake of their clothes; that when they had got their discharge they would only turn pickpockets and robbers on the highway, being disused from labour; that it would put a military spirit into the commonality that would take them from a laborious life and make them factious and capable of ill impressions against the Government.

The speakers against the clause were Sir Thomas Robinson, who spoke well, though it was the first speech he made, Sir William Strickland, General Wade, Captain Sinclair, Brigadier Sutton, and Mr. Henry Pelham.

Those who spoke for the clause were Mr. Sands, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. William Pulteney, and Captain Vernon.

We sat till past six o'clock, and then divided: for the clause, 121; against, 219.*

Friday, 12 March 173$\frac{9}{1}$.—This morning Mr. Curtis came to me about succeeding his father in his living of Dovercourt and Harwich, which his father has resigned to him. I carried him to my Lord Chancellor, who being busy hearing causes, I went to the House of Lords, and spoke to his Lordship there, but had not time to explain my request in Mr. Curtis' favour.

I went to the Manufacture Committee, where the Bristol people endeavoured to show cause why more ports should not be opened, but their reasons did not seem to prevail with the members. We adjourned to Monday, and then went to the House. After dinner Mr. Curtis came to me by appointment, and we went again to my Lord Chancellor, who was at home. I told him the favour we had to ask, the living being in his Lordship's gift as belonging to the Crown, and showed him the petition of the town of Harwich to his Lordship.

He said he very seldom admitted of such kind of resignations, because he had been bit once or twice. I told him there was no bite in this, for the father was a hale, lusty man, and then I showed him the Bishop of London's letter promising to accept the resigna-

* This ends the first volume of the manuscript diary.

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tion, and induct the son into the living, if the Lord Chancellor would confer it on him. My Lord kept the petition, and said he would consider of it.

I then went to see my brother Percival, and after my return, Mr. Horace Walpole came at eight o'clock and stayed till ten, to discourse of taking off the duty on Irish yarn, provided there were a Registry Act all round the coast of Ireland, as there is in England for Kent and Sussex. I told him I should not be against it, provided the Parliament of Ireland did it for that kingdom. He said that could not be, for the redress intended the English manufacture must be by an English Act, and unless there were a registry in Ireland of all their wool, the people there would run their wool to France, notwithstanding the encouragement here given to bring it in by taking off the duty. I replied I thought the encouragement given would be sufficient inducement to bring it fairly hither, or if it did not, it would be run so dear to France that their manufacture would become as dear as our own, and consequently being worse, we should undersell them. Further, that to register the wool in Ireland would require duties to be raised there, which if laid on by an English Parliament would be ill digested there, for it would be taxing of Ireland from England, a thing never yet known, and would be of fatal consequence, for hereafter such an example being given, England would go on to tax them and appropriate their duties too, so that we should be slaves and lose our Parliament and our freedom, a matter that cannot be agreeable to the Crown, whose maxim hitherto has been to keep that kingdom independent of England, as leaving more freedom to the King than when subject to an English House of Commons.

He said he could not see this would be a taxing of Ireland, for the duty to be raised would remain in Ireland, and was for the service of that kingdom; but be that as it will, he found the Parliament here would not take off the duty without it.

I replied, a thought had just risen in my head that possibly might content Ireland and England both, namely, to make this Act take effect so late as that the Parliament of Ireland, which sits in October, may have time to pass a law of their own to the same effect and thereby save the appearance of being subjected by the English Act. I would have chosen that Ireland might be depended on to answer his desires in this matter, and that the Act might be so worded as that the thing should be left to the choice of the Irish Parliament to do or not; but he replied the House of Commons would not come into such words as insinuated their not having a power to bind Ireland by English laws. I told him in truth the binding Ireland by English laws is but of late date, and since the Revolution, but this was a perfect new thing, the binding it in money matters; that it is so offensive a matter to that kingdom, that I would not take upon me to consent to it for the world, but I would talk this matter with some gentlemen of Ireland, and then if he pleased we would wait on him and let him know our opinion.

Afterwards we discoursed much about the hardship the Plantations and Ireland lie under with respect to the unenumerated commodities of the former not being suffered to come into Ireland directly, and without calling first in England, which renders them

so dear that Ireland cannot purchase them, but is obliged to send for them (lumber in particular) to the Baltic, which is no benefit but a loss to England, by reason the Danes possess both the freight and navigation, and Ireland is impoverished by draining their specie away to purchase lumber alone to the value of one hundred thousand pounds. That rum, likewise, has no vent in Ireland on the same account, whereas if it came free, we should pay the Plantations for that and lumber in provision instead of ready money, to the benefit of the Colonies and of Ireland, and no hurt, but great advantage to the Crown, which as things stand receives no duty for them because none is carried to Ireland, whereas a duty in Ireland would raise the revenue considerably, and put a stop to the running of brandy into that country.

He granted what I said, and added that matter might one day fall under consideration.

Saturday, 13 March 173$\frac{9}{1}$.—To-day I went to see Mr. Gosset's representation of the Court of France in wax, as big as the life and clothed in the habits the Court of France wore last year, being given to him for that purpose. Nothing can be finer done, nor more like, though only the Duke of Bourbon's face was taken off in plaister of paris. He was so content that he gave Mr. Gosset a complete suit and eighty louis d'ors.

Dr. Moore and Sir Em. Moore dined with me.

Sunday, 14.—Went to chapel, 8 o'clock prayers, and communicated; afterwards to the Prince's Court, who spoke much to me of his affection to my brother Dering's family, and asked after my niece Dering and my son, who he heard was a youth of extraordinary sense and character. I made suitable replies. Then I went to the King's Court, and carried the sword.

While the sermon was preaching, the Prince talked a great deal to me of Oxford, Westminster School, disaffection, etc., and told me he hoped time would reconcile all to be friends to the Government; that as for the old people it was not to be expected they should be gained, but the youth will, especially now that Westminster School is gained by means of having gained Dr. Friend; that he looked on gaining one school to be worth gaining fifty families, because the impressions we take when young always remain, and that the true maxim of gaining is to be just to all men, but to bestow favour only on those who are well affectioned. He spoke slightingly of Bishop Smalbrook, who preached; I told him he was my tutor at Oxford, and that he was very short-sighted, which made him read so slow; at which he asked my pardon for what he had said. I added he was a very learned man, and zealous in the Government's interest.

Dr. Couraye dined with me, and I remained the evening at home.

Monday, 15 March, 173$\frac{9}{1}$.—This morning Sir Emanuel Moore came to me to tell me he could not go on with the purchase of Downdeady if I insisted on his doing suit and service to my manor of Liscarrol, to which Downdeady belongs, because it lies so distant from the manor that no tenant can oblige himself to come so far to pay that duty, and consequently he should not be able to let the farm after he had bought it. I thought his reason very good, especially since no former tenant had by his lease been obliged to it, and therefore gave him reason to expect I would acquiesce in it.

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Afterwards I went to the Manufacture Committee where, after a debate about extending the Sussex and Kent Registry to Ireland, as also about opening more ports in England, which it was agreed should not be mentioned in the report, but left to the House to judge of, we agreed to close the Committee, and the report will be drawn up Thursday next. I then went to the House, where petitions were presented against the Charitable Corporation and referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

After dinner, at seven o'clock, came by appointment the following Lords and gentlemen of Ireland, to consider what answer to make to Mr. Walpole's proposal of registering the wool of Ireland :—Lord Middleton, Lord Palmerston, Lord Limerick, Mr. Flower, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Parry, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Bindon, Mr. Cary, secretary to my Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Dodington, who came as a friend to Ireland. We talked over the matter seriously three hours, and unanimously agreed to oppose any Bill for ease of the woollen manufacture, though the duty on Irish yarn should be taken off, in case Mr. Walpole's scheme, which I told them at large, for registering the Irish wool should be insisted on ; and I was desired to tell him as much to-morrow, and if he still persisted in it, that I should the next day, if he gave leave, carry to him Lord Limerick, Ned Southwell, Mr. Hambleton, and Mr. Dodington to convince him of the impracticableness of it, and the confusion it would put the King's affairs in at the opening of the Parliament in Ireland.

Tuesday, 16 March.—This morning I reported to Mr. Walpole the gentlemen's sentiments who met at my house last night, and had his direction to wait on him to-morrow at nine a clock, with some others. He said, as he did before to me, that the House would not take off the duty on Irish yarn, unless some effectual means were used by Bill to hinder running to France. I replied we were not against any effectual course that should be proposed with relation to Ireland, only we desired to be left to ourselves to take the course. That there can be no doubt but the Irish Parliament will do what is proper to finish what will so well be begun in taking off the duty, but if the registry of our wool should be put on us by an English law, it would confound the King's affairs in Parliament in Ireland, and not be executed, for the people would knock the officers appointed to collect the duty in the head. I said many other things, to which he replied the House would not trust the Irish Parliament, and that as the manufacture goes on to decline here, some more severe resolutions may be come into against Ireland than what are thought so now. I answered, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, but we could not sell our birthright for a mess of porridge : that if England lay a tax on our wool, the next year they may tax our land, and then good-bye Parliaments in Ireland. That the people of Ireland are now poor and desperate, and it would be ill policy to discontent two millions of subjects. That to depend on a standing army there is to resolve to govern by a military force, and how soon that example might be followed in England time would show. That as to taxing the wool at fourpence a stone, when half thereof was taken out to discharge the Lord Lieutenant's Castle license duty, the other half would amount but to about three thousand three hundred and thirty pounds, which is too small a sum to defray

the salaries of officers appointed to see a registry executed, seeing the registry of Essex and Kent alone costs the Government six thousand. He replied that sum would do. However, he heard the wool of Ireland is two millions of stone, and if so the duty would be five times what I said. That he should be glad to know what we could propose to satisfy the House here. I answered that I had no doubt, but if the House took off the duty here and made the law temporary, Ireland would take effectual means, and such as should be satisfactory ; after this, if on experience it was found that wool was still run from Ireland, the Act might be repealed and the duty again imposed. That whoever informed him that Ireland produces two millions of stones of wool is under a vast mistake, there being no more than four hundred thousand.

After this I spoke to several members about the injustice of taxing Ireland by an English law ; that it is the essential mark of a free people, that no taxes should be laid but by a nation's own representatives ; and that great confusions would arise if it were done. Some agreed with me, and others though they allowed what I said to be very true, yet they added that it must be so when the preservation of England is concerned in it. I answered that were it a question whether England or Ireland should be preserved, I allowed their argument, but this is not the present case, for Ireland will certainly concur in effectual methods to prevent running their wool, so that the case is no more than whether upon a suspicion only that they will not, this extraordinary step should be taken, that will infallibly throw Ireland into confusion, and destroy the King's affairs there.

I afterwards went to the House, where we had a debate till eight at night upon an amendment of the Address reported from the Committee of Merchants' affairs. Mr. Gibbons moved the amendment, which in the conclusion we threw out, 207 against 135.

I acquainted Mr. Annesley that my Lord Grantham had declined my proposal, but in such civil terms as put me under great obligations. That he had sent me word by Mr. Clerke that my proposal was very honourable, and if his daughter had twenty, or thirty thousand pounds fortune, he would accept it, but having only ten thousand pounds down, the young couple would have too little to live on, which was all the objection, otherwise there was no family in England he would sooner choose to be allied to.

Wednesday, 17 March.—This morning, at nine o'clock, Lord Palmerston, Lord Limerick, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Dodington and I waited on Mr. Walpole to discourse over the affair of taking off the duty on Irish yarn as it affects Ireland ; and our purpose was to win him off from admitting of a registry of the wool of that kingdom by an English law. In the end, he came into this, that if the gentlemen of the House should resolve on extending the Registry Act of Sussex and Kent to all the maritime coasts of England, that reasons should be offered why it should not be extended to Ireland, and that if possible, to have no registry for one year to come. In the meantime that the duty on Irish yarn should be taken off, but not to be in force till Lady-day come twelve-months, within which time the Parliament of Ireland should resolve on passing an Act for registering their wool to take place at like time that both Parliaments may go hand in hand ;

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we said we would not undertake for a registry in that kingdom, but believed that Parliament would do it. Hereby we preserved Ireland's being taxed by an English law. Mr. Walpole said he would consult Sir Robert about it, till which time he hoped we would not mention it to the members.

I returned, and Colonel Middleton, cousin Will. Dering, and cousin Tom Whorwood came to see me. I dined with the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; there were Mr. Conolly, Lord Grandison, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Skeffington, Sir Richard Mead, Lord Allen, Mr. Fox.

Thursday, 18 March.—This morning I went to the Barbados Committee, which closed, and ordered the Chairman to acquaint the House that he was ready to make his report.

At breaking up, I took Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, and Mr. Walpole aside, to talk of the unenumerated goods being allowed to come directly from the Plantations to Ireland, and Mr. Pulteney said he thought a Bill particular for that purpose should be brought in lest that for relieving Barbados might meet with opposition and miscarry.

Mr. Walpole said he had no objection to it, but it was best that Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, should send first for the Commissioners of the Customs to have their opinion upon it, and I added that the Board of Trade having likewise made a favourable report on the Dublin merchants' petition last year, that ought also to be demanded. I have great hopes the liberty will be granted, for it will be more than one hundred thousand pounds a year advantage to Ireland. I then went to the House of Lords to know of my Lord Chancellor what was his objection to Mr. Curtis resigning his living of Harwich and Dovercourt to his son. He said he feared the father had some other living in view. I told him I knew of none. He said no more than that the young man might return to Harwich: so I fear my Lord will not allow our request. I then returned to the House, where the Bill for preventing suits for tithes was, to all our surprise, proposed to be put off for a fortnight by Mr. Glanvil, the great stickler before for the Bill. Several members were for giving it the second reading now, as Sir William Lowther, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Plummer, etc.; and others who were for putting it off, yet spoke in its favour; but Harry Pelham, Dr. Sair, and Sir Robert Walpole spoke against it, and in conclusion the House put it off with professing that by it they meant it should be dropped for this Session. Sir Robert took me aside to tell me that the King had readily granted a pension out of the Civil List of a hundred pounds a year to each of my brother Dering's daughters for three years, as all those pensions run, and that he wanted a proper person to be named who should give acquittance for the money, advising me not to name myself or any Parliament man. I replied, I had great obligations to his Majesty and himself for this favour, and it was doubled by intending to do for two daughters, but he had been under a mistake, for that there is but one daughter, and that a hundred pounds was all we asked. I then desired Counsellor Annesley to draw up a declaration that the person named held the pension only in trust for my niece, and at night I sent Sir Robert and him the name of the gentleman, Richard Aspenwall, of Spring Garden, gentleman.

After this I went to see my brother Percival.

I ought not to omit that Mr. Bromly's Bill for a general naturalization of all children born abroad of English fathers gave some surprise to the House, because it naturalized the children of rebels, and even the Pretender's children. Mr. Cary, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made a handsome speech for introducing a proviso that the naturalization might not affect the kingdom of Ireland, and the Attorney General seconded him, showing the necessity of such a proviso. He said the number of persons attainted upon the abdication of King James in that kingdom, placed property in Protestant hands, and might be called a new settlement of that kingdom; that without such proviso, the children of such as went to France upon the Articles of Limerick, and thereby preferred transferring their allegiance from King William to King James, of those also whose fathers were attainted by Act of Parliament, of those whose fathers were not attainted but yet went away and fought against King William, and lastly of those who have since been in actual service of States at variance with England, all these would upon settlement of estates before the Revolution be entitled to sue for their lands, to the great prejudice of the Protestant interest, and of many in particular who had purchased under the security of the Resumption Act, which entitled the Crown to the rebels' estates, and by which many were secured in a legal possession of their purchases. Hereupon, Mr. Bromly said he had no objection to a proviso, and the motion to direct the Committee to receive one was ordered.

Friday, 19 March.—To-day Mr. Oglethorp called on me, that we might speak to Sir Robert Walpole for lottery tickets for the advantage of the Carolina Colony. I promised to meet him at the House. I then visited Mr. Tuffnel, Lord Grantham, and Mr. Clarke.

Afterwards I went to the House, where I spoke to Sir Robert Walpole, who promised to set down the names of subscribers thereto as far as two thousand tickets, but said the lottery was already so much more than full, that there must be a striking off. However, that he would strike us off but in proportion with others. I told him it was a kind promise, that this was meaned by us for a foundation to carry on our intended colony, and if we could get two thousand tickets, it would be one thousand pounds in our pockets for the colony; having engaged citizens who would give us a premium on the tickets of ten shillings each. He then told me he had obeyed my commands, which was to desire he would thank his Majesty for his goodness to my niece in granting her a pension. He told me the King did it with great readiness.

Afterwards I asked Mr. Walpole if he had spoken to Sir Robert about not extending the registry of wool to Ireland; he said he did, and that he was willing it should not. He asked me also if I had spoken to Sir Robert about admitting the unenumerated goods to come from the Plantations directly to Ireland. I answered I had not. He said I should have done it. I asked him, in return, if he had spoken to Scroop about it; he replied, "No." I said time advanced fast, for the Barbados report would come in on Tuesday; he advised that Mr. Hambleton should draw a petition to the Treasury, setting forth the advantages it would be to the Plantations and Ireland, and to desire they would call for the Commissioners of the Customs to make a report upon it, which

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I immediately told Mr. Hambleton, who said he would draw a petition accordingly to-morrow, and desire of the Treasury the report of the Board of Trade made in favour of the Dublin merchants' petition, which they preferred last year for that liberty, and so be armed with everything necessary against Tuesday.

Afterwards I went to Court, dined at home, and had my concert.

This day I received letters of administration to my brother Dering from Ireland, enclosed by Dr. Coghill, which I am to perfect at Doctors' Commons, and to return before the last of October next.

The company at my concert were Mr. Cornwall, and Captain Cornwall, his brother, Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Le Grand, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, Colonel Middleton, Lord Leusham, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Grenvil, Mr. Bagnal, and Sir Richard Mead, Madam Hattolf, Madam Deamer and her daughter, Lady Francis Bland, Mrs. Le Grand, Miss Le Grand, Mrs. Temple, Sister Percival, Miss Middleton, Mrs. Minshull, and my niece Parker.

Saturday, 20 March.—This morning I went with my wife to South Sea House to accept her dividend on five hundred and seventy pounds Stock. I called on Mr. Annesley, and on Mr. Hoare, the Banker, about Dean Berkley's South Sea annuities, and looking into Mr. Hoare's ledger I found so small a sum of dividend thereupon that I thought it not worth my while to make use of Dean Berkley's power to call for it, for it would not buy one hundred pounds' Stock.

I then returned home to dinner, and in the evening went to Mr. Aspinwal, who signed an acknowledgment that he is named in my niece Dering's pension in trust for her only. I called also on Ned Southwell.

Sunday, 21 March.—This morning went to the King's Chapel, afterwards visited my brother Percival, and then to Court. Dr. Courayé, Mr. Barbut and cousin Will. Dering dined with me. In the evening I went again to chapel. Visited Lady Londonderry, and then returned home.

This night, at eight o'clock, a courier brought the Peace signed by the Emperor, Holland, Spain and England, which the Ministry say is such as will content everyone.

Monday, 22 March, 173$\frac{0}{1}$.—This morning I visited Mr. Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole's son, lately returned from France, and also Mr. Clerke; after which I went to the House, where the Barbados report was made by Sir John Rushout, who moved for a Bill to relieve the sugar colonies, which was agreed to. At four o'clock I returned home to dinner, and at six went to Mr Heathcot's in Soho Square, where several gentlemen of the Carolina Colony met, and afterwards waited on the Attorney General in Lincoln's Inn, to give him the Order of Council relating to our affairs, and to acquaint him that Mr. Towers, one of our members, would bring him our thoughts on the charter desired. I then returned home.

In the Committee which sat this day upon the General Naturalization Bill, we received a proviso for securing the Protestants of Ireland against the claims of descendants of rebels, which puts a stop for the future to vexatious suits on that score.

Tuesday, 23.—Mr. Scroop made this day his report from the Manufacture Committee, whereupon there was a debate occasioned

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by Mr. Walpole's explaining his mind touching the methods he would have taken to prevent the Irish wools being run to France. I writ Dr. Coghill an account of it. We ordered the report to lie on the table, that Friday next we may debate it more fully.

At four I left the House, and returned home to dinner. After which I went to the Temple, to deliver Mr. Annesley the name of lands I design to pass in mortgage to my niece Catherine Dering, for security of two thousand six hundred pounds of hers in my hands, for which I give her five per cent interest, English money, being more than I could get from any other had I placed that money other where, besides that I know my title and my pay to be good. I do this for love of my niece, who is very dear to me.

The names of the lands are :—	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Spittle, cont. 2 plowlds. in the Barony of Fermery. Tenant, Christ. Waggit. Rent ..	41	0	0
Velvextown, cont. 2 plowlds. ½ in the same Barony. Tenant, Christ. Crofts. Rent ..	150	4	7½
Balligiblin, with Rathdenin and Lismeulen parcels thereof, cont. 1 plowld. and 9 greeves, in the Barony of Duhallow. Tenant, Nic^{s}. Wrixon. Rent	66	0	0
	257	4	7½

After this I went to see my brother Percival, and then returned home.

Wednesday, 24.—To-day I went with my wife to Charlton, and dined there; returned at night, and went to the Music Club.

Thursday, 25 March, "1725."—This day Sir Emanuel Moore came and desired to see the patent granting John Barry's lands to me in 1667. I said there was no patent, but a certificate, which I could not find; but there was no occasion for it, since 'tis recited in the patent for reduction of quit rent. He insisting on it as necessary to my title, I told him his lawyer was a blockhead, and he should send him to my lawyer, Counsellor Annesley, who would satisfy him in the matter. He seemed loath to do it, pretending the expense. I answered, what was the expense of a guinea in such a purchase? I left him irresolute what he would do; only he proposed not to buy, but be my tenant. I reply'd I could not promise that, because I intended to sell the land.

Mr. Curtis, junior, brought me a letter from his father, and a solemn declaration that he had no other living in view, which I promised to show my Lord Chancellor, and hoped he would consent to the resignation and confer the living of Dovercourt and Harwich upon him.

Colonel Negus came to see me, and let me know the flourishing state of the Chelsea Waterworks, of which he is Governour.

I afterwards visited young Mr. Walpole, and then went to the House, which sat till seven at night on the Charitable Corporation. After dinner I went to the Vocal Music Club.

In the House I met Mr. Annesley, who said that the certificate being mentioned in the patent for reducing the quit rent, it was sufficient.

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Friday, 26 March.—This morning I visited brother Percival, cousin Whorwood, and then went to the House, where I stayed but till three o'clock, and then came home to dinner. But first I went to the House of Lords to renew my request to my Lord Chancellor, that he would suffer old Mr. Curtis to resign Dovercourt and Harwich living to his son, and showed him a declaration under the father's hand, that on the word [of a] clergyman and faith of a Christian, he has no promise, right, claim, title, reversion or purchase of or to any other living or preferment, nor any view, chance, or expectation of any by favour, descent, or otherwise; his only desire being (if he may obtain that favour) to have his son established in the living above mentioned, and to subsist himself on that of Ketterbolston in the diocese of Norwich.

I told his Lordship I believed this would effectually answer his scruple. His Lordship replied, after having read it, that he would comply; that it was, and would always be an uneasiness to refuse me anything, for whom he had a great respect, being very well acquainted with my character. I replied, he was very kind to receive favourable impressions of me, who had not the honour to be so well known to him as I desired, and that it was a great honour to me that he would only consider the fair side of my character, and I thanked him for this favour to Mr. Curtis. He replied, everybody knew my character, and he could not be ignorant of it. I then beckoned to the Bishop of London, who came up and told my Lord that Mr. Curtis was a very deserving man, and he added he would be ready to induct the son into the living when the father by his proxy should deliver him a resignation of his the living. I said I had it in my pocket and showed it him, wherein the son was made his proxy; so he desired me to write to the son to come up. He added some things were necessary to be done relating to form, and that I should tell them of admission, which he said was sometimes required, at other times not. I did not understand him thoroughly, but suppose it is some fees that the Bishop may insist on. I replied I would let Mr. Curtis know it.

Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Simpson dined with me. Afterwards I went with my wife, son and daughter and Fortrey to Lincoln's Inn Fields play house, to hear the Masque of Acis and Galatea performed.

Saturday, 27 March.—This morning I visited cousin Le Grand, and spent the rest of the day at home. I writ to Ned Dering in Ireland about my niece's debt.

Sunday, 28.—Went to morning prayers, then to Court.

Dr. Couraye, Mr. Schulz, the Colonel's wife and daughter dined with me.

One Bartholomew, who had been gardener to my father all his lifetime in Ireland, and who now keeps a garden of nine acres at Chelsea, came with his wife to see me, and brought me a present of ripe cherries and a nosegay of roses. I gave him half a guinea in acknowledgment of his favour, kept him to dinner, and promised to see him at his house. In the evening I went to chapel, and spent the rest of the night at home.

Monday, 29 March, 1731.—This day I visited my brother Percival, and afterwards went to the House, where I gave Sir Robert Walpole the names of twenty persons who we of the Carolina Company desired tickets in the intended lottery for each one hundred tickets.

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He took the paper, and said he would take care of it. I also desired he would patronize a request I made the Treasury to give Rushton the collector's place at Harwich, if he should die, to Griffith Davis, and let Will. Phillips succeed him; he civilly answered, if I gave my request to Mr. Tilson, and bid him to remember him of it when the time came, it should be done. He told me at the same time that Mr. Sansom, Commissary of the Packets, was dying, and that Captain Bacon Morrice had recommended to him one "Sait," or some such person, but that he replied he supposed I should speak to him upon it, and therefore would promise nothing. I thanked him for his regard to me, and said I should indeed be glad to have a friend there, but I had not heard of Mr. Sansom's illness. Afterwards, I gave Mr. Tilson my memorandum, which he said he would take care of.

I then found out Lord Limerick, and Mr. Hambleton, and showed them a letter I received this morning from Dr. Coghill, and a paper enclosed relating to the unenumerated goods, and to the duty on yarn intended to be taken off, wherein the gentlemen of Ireland are made to declare against a registry, and strong reasons given against it, and a proposal that if the duty be taken off and liberty given to the people of Ireland to manufacture friezes and export them free of duty to England, then the Parliament of Ireland will take effectual methods to prevent their wool and yarn from going to France.

My Lord Limerick told me he dined with my Lord Wilmington two days ago, who asked him if Ireland would effectually prevent running in case the duty on yarn were taken off, and Ireland were suffered to manufacture and export their friezes to foreign parts. My Lord replied he believed they would. My Lord then said he could not undertake, but he believed England would oblige Ireland so far. This was a great pleasure to me and Mr. Hambleton to hear, in as much as it was even more than the people in Ireland asked, for they as has been said desired only that their friezes might be suffered to come into England. We three agreed to summon all the members of Parliament of Ireland in town to meet next Wednesday in the morning at the Thatched House, to consult on Irish affairs, and propose to them their using their endeavours that the Parliament there should accept the overture.

Tuesday, 30 March.—To-day my cousin Cœlia Scott visited me, after which I went to the House, which sat again till eight o'clock upon the London petition against the Charitable Corporation.

Wednesday, 31.—To-day I went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, where we balloted for choosing Mr. Scowen of our House, Deputy Governor, and Mr. La Roche a director in his place. These were those I pitched on, others were for other gentlemen as they stood affected. Other matters were transacted.

Afterwards I went to the House, but returned at three to dinner, where I found my cousin Will. Dering and cousin Cœlia Scott, with her son William, the Prince's page. I soon returned to the House, where we sat till eight o'clock upon the Charitable Society.

Thursday, 1 April.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole about recommending Griffith Davis to succeed Rushton in the collectorship of Harwich, in case Rushton, who is very ill, should die, and that Will. Philips should succeed Davis; and Sir Robert told me nothing should be done in the affair before I was made acquainted with it.

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I met Mr. Harrison at Sir Robert's, Postmaster General, and asked him if Sir Robert had not spoken to him that Richard Philips might succeed Captain Stevens in the Packets, if Stevens should resign. Mr. Harrison said he had, but it was usual and more proper, that one who had served in the Packets should be preferred, than to take in a stranger. I replied Mr. Philips knew the coast well. He answered everybody was recommended as sufficient for the employments asked for them. I said Philips had all his life used the fishers, and of late years especially had used it to Holland.

I then went to the meeting of Irish gentlemen at the Thatched House in St. James's Street to consider of the matters before the Parliament relating to Ireland; there met my Lord Grandison, Lord Limerick, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Flower, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Cary, Mr. Hull, Mr. Evans, Mr. Bindon, Mr. Mathews, Lord Inchiqueen. I proposed to consider three things :—

1. The Bill Mr. Hambleton had with Counsellor Annesley's assistance drawn for giving liberty to the unenumerated goods of the Plantations to come directly to Ireland.

2. The scheme of a registry in both kingdoms to prevent the running of wool to France.

3. Whether they thought the gentlemen of Ireland now in town, who are members of Parliament in the Irish Parliament, would upon taking off the duty on Irish yarn here, and granting liberty to the Irish to export their friezes, engage effectually to prevent the running of wool.

As to the first. They much approved the Bill, and desired no time might be lost in engrossing it fair, and previously thereto in getting some English gentleman to move for such a Bill.

To the second. They all absolutely declared against a registry. We then asked them how they would have us of the English Parliament behave, for if we voted against a registry in England, we might disoblige those who are for taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and if we voted for it, our friends who are against it would be likewise angry, besides that a registry in England would draw on a registry in Ireland. They thought it best we should not vote at all on that point.

To the third. They all replied that if friezes were allowed to be exported from Ireland to foreign parts, or even into England duty free, they would heartily come into the most effectual methods for preventing wool being run to France, and doubtless so would all the Parliament, though they could only answer for themselves. They added that to take off the Irish duty is so much more the advantage of the people of England than of Ireland, that they thought we gave ourselves too much trouble in the whole course of this affair. I answered that England threatens us with great severities if the wool goes on to be run, and that our letters from Ireland press that we should appear for its service all we can. I was sorry to see so few there, considering how many we had written to, and that the gentlemen that did meet, had not patience to stay, and appeared negligent in so great concern. I afterwards went to the House, where we ended the prosecution against the Charitable Corporation, by resolving that it was the opinion of the Committee a Bill should be brought in to remedy usurious contracts in general. The motion may be seen in the votes. Mr. Barnard moved first for a resolution that was very scandalous

on the Corporation, and must have dissolved it, and though strongly opposed insisted on it, but on the division the city party had but ninety-one, and those who were for supporting the Corporation were 158.

At six we broke up, and I went to dinner with Mr. Horace Walpole, and returned home at nine.

Friday, 2 April.—This day I had letters from Harwich that Rushton, the collector, died the 1st instant. It may be believed I wanted not for letters on that occasion. Among others Coleman writ me that he desired to succeed the collector.

I went to discourse Mr. Walpole touching the great affair that came on to-day, and showed him an extract of two letters I received from Ireland, to let him see how impracticable it is to have a registry of the wool in Ireland, and the difficulties I was under how to act in the House on this occasion, for if I voted against a registry, it seems I should disoblige him and all his friends, who were so far friends to Ireland as to take off the duty on our yarn; and if I voted for a registry, I should disoblige the gentlemen who are also for taking off the duty, but strongly against a registry; besides that, should a registry pass through but for England, it might be expected that Ireland must enact a registry for that kingdom, and people would think Ireland might do what England had done, whereas the circumstances of the kingdom are very different.

Mr. Walpole said he did expect the gentlemen of Ireland would vote for a registry, for upon the report from the Committee to the House, if the registry was not agreed to, the whole Bill would be ineffectual and would drop, whereby we should lose the advantage we proposed of having the duty on our yarn taken off, and then in a few years, as we shall continue to run our wool to France, England will come to some severe revenge upon us, and particularly take from us again the liberty of exporting our linens to the West Indies. He added that although a registry is proposed here, it is only for England, and for the sea coasts; that Ireland will not be mentioned in the Act, only perhaps in the House it may be flung out, that a like registry will be expected in Ireland from the Parliament there. I told him those who were against registry in England would take it very ill if the gentlemen of Ireland should vote for it, being a matter wherein Ireland is not immediately concerned, and the more so as they have our minds in it. That since he insisted on it we would be out of the way on that particular question. He replied he would have us there.

When I left him, I ruminated on the dilemma we were in, and it occurred to me that if part of us gentlemen of Ireland voted one way, and part the other, neither those who are for a registry nor those who are against it would have reason to take it ill of us, for it would appear that in this particular point we did not act in a national way, but as our several private judgments lead us. I hurried away with this expedient to Mr. Hambleton, Lord Limerick, Lord Montrath, Lord Palmerston, Lord Inchiqueen, and Mr. Cary, who all approved it as the only thing we could do, and so we agreed that Mr. Hambleton, Lord Palmerston and I should vote for a registry, and Lord Montrath, Lord Limerick, and Lord Inchiqueen against it, which would be the less resented by Mr. Walpole's friends, since these last gentlemen vote always contrary to the Ministry.

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Mr. Cary had no occasion to show himself, for he was to be in the chair. Another thing we agreed was not to speak in the debate, since we should be thought to speak partially for Ireland and have no weight.

After the House was set, and had resolved into a Committee of the whole House, of which Mr. Cary was chairman, several gentlemen, as was concerted by Mr. Walpole two days before, gave their thoughts, what might be proper to be heads of a Bill to relieve the woollen manufacture of England. I shall not here set down the particulars nor the debate arising thereon, because I have mentioned them in my letter to Dr. Coghill; 'tis sufficient here that the debate held till eight at night, in which several members were very liberal in declaring what severe methods they will take with Ireland if they do not, when their Parliament meets next October, pass a Bill effectually to prevent the running their wool and manufacture to France and to Lisbon. The questions previous to that of taking off the duty on Irish yarn passed without a division, but this last, which took up almost all the debate, was strongly opposed, and at length we divided upon it; the Ayes, who were for taking off the duty, were 117, the Noes but 61.

I returned home to my concert, where I found Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, cousin Le Grand, Lord Effingham Howard, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Edward Walpole, Dr. Couraye, Lady Bathurst, Miss Evelyns, Mrs. Minshull, Lady Londonderry, sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. ———, and a few others. I acquainted Sir John Evelyn and Mr. Hill with the death of Rushton, the collector, and desired them to take care of Davis and Philips, informing them at the same time that Sir Robert had promised nothing should be done at the Treasury without notice given me.

Saturday, 3 April.—This day Will. Philips and John Smith, of Harwich, came to see me, the former to look after Davis's place which I told him I should endeavour to procure him. Pulham came afterwards, but I told him I was engaged to Philips. Mr. Bindon came afterwards to discourse of yesterday's work in Parliament. He told me he had a proposal to make to the Parliament of Ireland effectually to prevent the running of wool out of that kingdom, and that he expected to be a member there and could be very useful. I said I would mention him favourably to my friends there. I then visited John Temple and went from thence to Court, where the King looked cool, because I did not go often enough to Court, but the Queen enquired kindly after my niece Dering, and commended her, and desired I would bring her one day to Court. I returned home to dinner, and then visited brother Percival.

Sunday, 4 April.—I went this morning to chapel, and then to Court, where the Prince in his usual obliging manner asked after my wife, Sir Philip Parker, and my niece Dering. Dr. Couraye and cousin Fortrey dined with me. In the evening I went again to chapel, and then visited my aunt Whorwood and Lady Londonderry.

Monday, 5 April.—I visited this day Lord Bathurst, Lord Winchelsea, Mr. Flower, Lord Blandford, Sir Harry Ashurst, cousin Scot, and then went to the House, where we sat till eight o'clock upon Gibraltar. Sir Thomas Sanderson made a motion thereto, which may be seen in the votes, but Mr. Conduit moved

the leaving the chair, which was carried at length without a division.

I had letters from Harwich that Rushton, the collector, was not dead, but likely to recover.

Tuesday, 6 April.—I acquainted Sir Robert Walpole this morning at his levée, that Rushton was not yet dead, and therefore desired he would let my request lie dormant for a time. He replied he had a man to recommend that I could have no objection. I replied as I had desired the place for Davis, it would be more serviceable to me if he pleased to let him have it. He answered it should be as I pleased.

I writ immediately to Sir John Evelyn and Mr. Tilson upon it, who said they would take care of it.

I visited my brother Percival, and appointed Friday next to call on him with Mr. Boycot, of Doctors' Commons, and Mr. Le Grand, to have letters of administration granted me to administer to my brother Dering. I called also on Mr. Le Grand for the same purpose, and then went to the House, where we sat till seven o'clock upon the New England petition against the Barbados Bill depending in the House.

Wednesday, 7.—Will. Philips came to me and told me he heard the Treasury had drawn up a warrant for Davis to be collector of Harwich, and himself to succeed to Davis.

Sir Emanuel Moore came and delivered me back my writings relating to Downdeady lands, telling me that Mr. Fazakerly, his counsel, had informed him that I could not make out a title to Lisduff as subdenomination of those lands. I told him Fazakerly was ignorant of our Irish properties and settlements, and that I wondered he would not employ an Irish counsel; but I advised him to send Fazakerly to Counsellor Annesley, who would set him right. He replied he had prest Fazakerly to do it, who replied he was so hurried with business he could not stir out of his chamber. I said I would endeavour to prevail on Mr. Annesley to speak to Fazakerly. Sir Emanuel then said he would be my tenant to that land. I answered I could not promise that, for I intended to sell it, and if I did not, there was time enough to let it. So we parted.

I then went to see Mr. Wogan, to desire he would speak to Mr. Cook, brother to the late Vice-Chamberlain, who with Mr. Lamb, a lawyer, was left disposer of the late Earl of Thanet's charity, amounting to the sum of forty-thousand pounds, to be given as they approved in forty different charities of one thousand pounds each. I desired he would inform Mr. Cook of the King's grant of lands in Carolina to me and others for planting a colony there, and that we hoped he would think a thousand pounds of that charity well disposed in helping to raise a fund for supporting the people sent. He said he would speak.

I then went to my Lord Dorset, our Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being his levée day, who took notice to me of the pernicious pamphlet published yesterday, entitled, "Some Observations on the Present State of Ireland,"* pretended to be reprinted from a copy in Dublin, but really, as Mr. Bindon had discovered, wrote by a person here who brought the very manuscript with him, and

* Note in margin:—"I did not then know, nor does any more than myself now know, that my son wrote that pamphlet."

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pressed the printer to print it with all imaginable haste, which I told his Grace must be with design to prevent the good disposition the Parliament here is in for taking off the duty on our yarn, otherwise the author would not have been so urgent to publish his work between the resolution of the Committee and the report to the House.

I then recommended my cousin Ensign Scot to his protection, who I supposed would be recommended to his Grace by my Lord Carteret, and had been eight years without rising from the post first given him. His Grace was pleased to answer that as a relation of mine, a young man of character, and a Kentish man, he should do what he could for him, as he would for any person I recommended. I thanked him, but do not at all depend on his promise.

After this I went to the House, expecting Mr. Cary would move for a Bill to suffer the unenumerated commodities to come directly from the West Indies into Ireland without touching in England, but when I saw him, he told me Sir Robert Walpole objected to it. I could not believe it, and went directly to Sir Robert who was in the House to speak to him of it. Sir Robert would scarce give me the hearing, but told me he had heard nothing of it before, that it was a matter of great consequence, and now to surprise him with it the very day it was to be moved for was giving him no time. I replied it had been last year before the Council and the English merchants heard upon it, who objected nothing to it. That all the House were for it, that the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Board of Trade, had both been ordered by the Treasury to make reports upon the petition and given their opinion in its favour, that it was a thing that benefited the Plantations and Ireland without hurting England, and Ireland might expect to be favoured where it did not interfere with England. That we had all along consulted Mr. Walpole, his brother, and it was only out of respect that we did not in the multitude of his business trouble him with it, presuming he was sufficiently acquainted with the thing by his brother. That Ireland had set its heart upon it, and to grant the Bill would be a means to induce the Parliament of Ireland to come readily into measures to prevent running their wool to France. That Ireland is at this time in a dreadful low condition, the funds in disorder and the people almost in despair, in a word that, for the sake of the King's affairs, as well as to enable the kingdom to pay their taxes, he should have attention to our request.

He answered, he did not know but if this be granted we may run manufacture to the colonies. I replied we have already a trade there, and if this be an argument of weight it holds good against all our trade whatever to foreign parts. He said that last year rice was suffered to go from the Colonies to foreign parts without touching in England, and now the unenumerated goods are desired to be put on the same foot, that he was always against repealing old laws, made for the benefit of trade, and breaking into the Navigation Act.

I replied, this did not affect the Navigation Act, for these goods were prohibited long after by the 7 of King William. He said there was no time for an Act, the Session would conclude too soon, besides he had not considered it, I made my bow, and went away much discontented to see that Ireland should be used so, for what

favour is she to expect, if she may not be served where England is not prejudiced.

I then spoke to Mr. Walpole of it, who told me he knew nothing of it, but did not offer to speak to Sir Robert upon it, which made me suspect he was at the bottom of this sudden and secret stab, for I called to mind that being alone with him a week before, he told me the very argument used by Sir Robert, that if the unenumerated goods were suffered to come in as we desired, we might possibly run woollen manufacture in return. He added that he would take no notice of it in the House, but others would.

When Lord Limerick, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Bindon, Cary, and I talked this matter over, we were of opinion that one or other of these reasons must have moved Sir Robert to give us this disappointment: either that he resented our not applying to him in form and acquainting him of our design to bring in this Bill; or that he is a secret enemy to Ireland; or that he would oppose a motion made by Daniel Pulteney, for it was he who in the House first mentioned the reasonableness of taking off the prohibition; or that he secretly purposed to "embrangle" affairs in Ireland that the Duke of Dorset might have no success there; or lastly, that he would hold out this matter as a bait to the Irish Parliament to take effectual measures to prohibit the running their wool.

I afterwards spoke to Colonel Bladen, one of the Lords of Trade, and expostulated with him the hardship and unreasonableness of Sir Robert's refusal; he said he was sorry for it, but could not speak to him of it, though he saw the unreasonableness of it as much as I.

Thus we see how the welfare of that poor kingdom lies in the breath of one Minister's nostrils.

After dinner I went with my wife to see my niece Dering, and returned.

Thursday, 8 April, 1731.—Mr. Fisher came this day to see me, after which I went to the House, to attend the Manufacture Committee of the whole House. Mr. Conduit asked me whether he should make his motion for opening more ports at once or twice, namely, for opening ports of England and Ireland together, or the ports of Great Britain first, and afterwards the ports of Ireland. I told him I thought it better to make two separate motions, because many who were for opening the ports of Ireland were not for doing the same by England's. Accordingly, he moved for opening the ports of England, which was strongly opposed, and lasted till five o'clock, when the question being put we lost it by so great a majority that we did not think fit to divide. I then told Mr. Walpole that I hoped we should proceed to move for opening the Irish ports, which would bring back many who had voted against us, but to my great surprise he replied it was fit to suspend that matter till Ireland showed what it would do to prevent the running their wool to France. I say, I was greatly surprised at this, because it manifested to me that in opening the ports, he had only regard to his own port of Yarmouth, and having lost that, he did not care twopence if any ports were opened at all, though his arguments run upon the fitness of opening ports, since the Irish yarn was to come in duty free, because the Irish nation ought to be encouraged to bring in their yarn by opening as many doors for it as possible. I would not leave it so, but beckoned to Mr. Conduit, and asked

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him whether he would not move for the Irish ports to be laid open. He replied he was ready, but Sir Robert Walpole told him he could stay no longer in the House this day, but desired another might be named for it. Sir Robert, overhearing us, told me the same. I then desired to-morrow might be the day; Sir Robert replied it could not be, for the Lottery Bill came on, but wished it might be Monday; but of a sudden Mr. Walpole got up and moved that the Chairman would report the instructions already given, that heads of a Bill might be brought in pursuant thereto. This was giving up any further progress in this affair, and all we were to expect was that the laws in being might be re-inforced and the duty on Irish wool be taken off.

Sir William Strickland even opposed that, and desired the further consideration might be deferred till after the holidays, and ventured to explain his meaning that he would lose the Bill; he said he expected petitions against taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and Mr. Oglethorp, who seconded him, declared the people would rise in rebellion if the Bill passed.

However, the report is to be made Monday next, as moved for, but I despair of the Bill's passing, for there is no time for it, the House breaking up next Wednesday for a week, by reason of Easter holidays, and the Ministry intending to put an end to the Sessions by the end of this month. I told several members the ill consequence of their proceeding in this affair, that the Irish would run more than ever, and the Parliament there meet full of resentment to the obstruction of the King's affairs. It seems to me that the Ministry are resolved to hurt the Duke of Dorset, who will go over with the worst grace that ever Lord Lieutenant did. I met Mr. Tilson in the House, who told me the warrants for appointing Davis and Will. Philips to their appointments, were filled up in the Treasury, but not signed, because Sir Robert Walpole had not been there this day.

I returned home to dinner, and found there my cousin Fortrey, Mr. Fabry and his wife.

I writ Mr. Coghill an account of affairs.

Friday, 9 April.—I met Dr. Kynaston and Mr. Boycot at my brother Percival's, he being too lame to go up to Doctors Commons, and he and my cousin Le Grand were my sureties in six thousand five hundred pounds, that I would justly execute my trust to my niece Dering, whereupon I was sworn administrator to my brother Dering, both to his Irish and English effects, and guardian to my niece.

After this I went to Mr. Hoare, the banker, and took of him the balance of the account between us, being 113*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and begun a new account by leaving with him Irish bills to be received to the value of 400*l.*

After this, I called on Counsellor Annesley and left with his clerk an account made up by me of receipts and disbursements between me and my brother and sister Dering to the day of her death, 24th January, 173$\frac{0}{1}$, in order to make him sensible that the 2,600*l.* which is owing to my niece, and which I intend to secure to her by mortgage on my lands in Ireland, at five per cent., was never part of my brother Dering's 3,000*l.*, which he obliged himself to secure for his wife and child, but which I never had in my hands a penny of, but only money lent me on my personal

account, and the balance of an account current between us two. Mr. Annesley told me he should be glad to see it, in order to draw the mortgage in such a manner as not to make me liable to be questioned for that 3,000*l.* to which I was a trustee in the marriage settlement.

I then returned home, where my Lord Bathurst came to see me. I remained the evening at home, and Colonel Schutz came to see me.

Saturday, 10 April.—This day my Lord Bathurst and young Curtis came to see me, the latter told me his affair was over and he settled in his father's living of Dovercourt and Harwich. After they were gone, I visited Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, and Mr. Mathews, of Thomas town, and at my return, my Lord Limerick made me a visit, touching the unenumerated goods, in which we find such difficulty to get a Bill this Session. My Lord explained to me the reason why Sir Robert was so unwilling to have it moved for now, namely, that the King had yesterday morning sent for him, to tell him that he would have the Parliament up by 28th April. That Sir Robert replying it was impossible, the King asked why. Because, answered Sir Robert, of the quantity of business before them. "I know of none," replied the King, "what is it"? "I cannot tell your Majesty all," replied Sir Robert, "but I will ask our Governor" (meaning the Speaker). Whereupon the King replied, "Governor! I thought you was Governor." Sir Robert, finding the King so earnest, told his Majesty that since it was his pleasure, he would promise the House of Commons should be up by the time he desired; but he could say nothing for the House of Lords. This probably is the reason why Sir Robert is averse to moving for any new Bill this Session, and particularly for a Bill to bring in the unenumerated goods directly from the West Indies to Ireland, because being a most reasonable thing in itself, and the general sense of the Parliament and merchants without doors, if after such a Bill were brought in it should miscarry for want of time, he, as Minister, would be blamed for not advising the King to wait the passing it before he broke up the Parliament.

I heard from authority at Court I may depend on, that the King will not suffer Sir Robert to speak to him of affairs, except he send particularly for him; but Sir Robert is ordered to communicate all to her Majesty, and she conveys it to the King. My Lord Limerick told me that Mr. Daniel Pulteney was resolved to move for the Bill touching the unenumerated goods above mentioned, as this very morning. I told my Lord I could wish Mr. Pulteney would not do it, for it would be to no purpose, and Sir Robert would not forgive it. My Lord and I went to the House, and he spoke again to Mr. Pulteney, and at last prevailed on him to defer his motion till Monday, to give time for the Duke of Dorset to stir in the affair, whose ease in his Government of Ireland depends much on the having this Bill.

The House passed the Sugar Bill in the Committee, and the report will be received on Monday, but 'tis generally believed it will be lost in the House of Lords.

I could not but reflect on the shame we justly deserve, that a matter of this nature should be so ill attended, a Bill passed a Committee of the whole House that related to the welfare of all the British dominions, and had not fifty members present.

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I returned, and remained at home the whole night.

Sunday, 11 April.—I went to chapel in the morning, and then visited my brother Percival, who is still confined by the gout. I then went to the Prince's Court, who still asked kindly after my niece, and afterwards I went to the King's Court, where I was desired again to carry the sword, and being near the Prince during the service, he had a good deal of discourse with me about Mr. Schrader, extolling him extremely, as indeed he deserves as a man of honour and sense, and one that loved and esteemed my family.

Dr. Couraye and Mrs. Minshull dined with me, and in the evening I visited my aunt Whorwood. cousin Tom Whorwood and his wife, and brother Parker's family, who returned yesterday from Bath.

Colonel Schutz told me at Court that the Queen had spoken to Sir Robert Walpole to put a relation of Judge Ayres into Rushton's place at Harwich, and that Sir Robert replied I had already recommended one. How the matter will turn out I know not.

Monday, 12 April.—This morning my cousin Percival, the clergyman, informed me that his sister was married to a very worthy clergyman, who has a benefice near the town of near two hundred pounds a year. Her fortune was one thousand pounds. I then went to see Mr. Tufnell, and from thence to the House, where I was with great pleasure surprised to see Mr. Cary move for a Bill to allow the unenumerated commodities to come directly from the Plantations to Ireland without touching at England. It seems that the Duke of Dorset had so represented the necessity of doing something to oblige the Parliament of Ireland, in the unhappy situation of their affairs, that Sir Robert Walpole was prevailed on to allow the Bill to come in, and it was so kindly received by the House that no member gave a negative to it; on the contrary, Mr. Sands, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Glanvil, Mr. Gibbon and others spoke for it.

Another matter gave us more trouble, however we carried it successfully, namely, the taking off the duty on Irish yarn. Mr. Cary made his report from the Committee, that they had come to several resolutions which he read at the Bar, and being brought up, the clerk read over again several previous resolutions we came to for preventing running of wool from England, and wool and woollen goods from Ireland to foreign parts, all which were agreed to without a negative, till he came to that article of taking off the duty on Irish yarn, and then the debate arose which held us till past five o'clock. Those who were for taking off the duty were Sands, Captain Vernon, Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Digby, Horace Walpole, Mr. Earl, Mr. Sloper, and Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Gibbon and Sir William Young.

They who opposed it were Harry Pelham, Watkins Williams, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Whitworth, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Gilfrid Lawson, Mr. Palmer, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Clayton.

At length, Mr. Pelham's motion for deferring the consideration to this day month, which he owned was to lose the Bill, was put, and on the division lost, the Ayes, who went out, being but sixty-two, and the Noes, who stayed in, one hundred and twenty-seven, after which the question for agreeing with the Committee was

carried without dividing. Immediately Mr. Walpole got up, and moved that a Bill might be brought in pursuant to the resolutions agreed to, and that being consented to, and referred to a Select Committee to prepare, Sir Robert told the House that it was fit the duties which the King would lose by admitting the Irish yarn, should be made good to him another way, and therefore moved the House would immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the amount of those duties. This being done the Speaker re-assumed the chair, and Sir Charles Turner, chairman, reported to the House that the Committee had resolved to place those duties on the agregate fund, to which the House agreed. This motion of Sir Robert showed he was sincere in suffering the Bill to pass before the Session expires, and nothing could rejoice me more than to see so speedy and happy a conclusion of two affairs of great importance to Ireland resolved in one day, after perfectly despairing of them the day before.

After dinner, I visited my cousin Le Grand, cousin Southwell, and Sir Emanuel Moore, to whom I told the good success of the day.

Tuesday, 13 April.—This morning I waited on Horace Walpole and Sir Robert to thank them for giving way that the unenumerated goods should be allowed to come freely into Ireland, and for speaking so heartily for taking off the duty on Irish yarn. I also spoke that Richard Philips might have Captain Stevens' Packet, the Captain lying now very ill and despaired of. Mr. Walpole said he would speak to Mr. Harrison, the Post-Master, and Sir Robert did the same. As to the unenumerated goods, Mr. Walpole told me he was jealous that Ireland would run woollen manufacture to the Plantations in return for the lumber that we expected would come, for what had we else to send. I answered, our linens; and if the apprehension of running our manufacture were a reason against taking off the prohibition of the unenumerated good, it is a reason against the trade we now enjoy to the Plantations. He replied that more branches of trade thither gave more room to run. Mr. Scroop, Secretary of the Treasury, said the Bill intended would not be followed by so ill consequence, for as he understands it, the Navigation Act will still subsist, whereby the ships trading to the West Indies are obliged to use two-thirds of English seamen. That he believes Bristol will have the advantage of it, for Bristol will send provisions to the Indies and bring lumber to Ireland in return, which Ireland will pay Bristol for in linens and yarn. Sir Robert told me it was against his judgment to allow the unenumerated goods to come this year into Ireland, because he would have kept it as a bait to Ireland to make them more disposed to prevent running of wool to France, whereas by parting with all at once to Ireland, they will profit by what we do for them, and perhaps continue still to run. I replied we were doubly obliged to him to yield to us a point which in his judgment he was not for, and as to our running, I believed, upon my honour, the Irish will be sincere to prevent it, both from my correspondence there that assure me so, as from my discourse with the gentlemen of that country here.

I then desired him to remember my friends Davis and Philips next Treasury day, which he said he would, and that there would be a Board to-day. By this I found the Queen had departed from

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her recommendation. I desired a further favour that he would speak again to Mr. Harrison in favour of any recommendation of Richard Philips to succeed in the Packets to Captain Stevens, in case the Captain died. He said he would. I added that after this, I hoped I should give him little trouble about Harwich, having brought it to be a Government borough without a shilling expense hereafter. He said that was very well, and I might see he had a regard to do everything to oblige me. I owned it, and retired. I then visited my brother Percival, and afterwards to the House, where the Unenumerated Bill was read the first time.

Wednesday, 14 April.—This morning I sent to the Treasury to know if Davis and Philips' warrants were signed yesterday, and Mr. Tilson sent me word that Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Dodington had signed them, but there being three hands necessary, the warrants waited till some other Lord of the Treasury should come. I afterwards went to our Lord Lieutenant's, and presented my son to him. Then I went to the House, where we divided upon a Bill brought in by Sir Thomas Seabright to restrain heavy carriages to the burthen of forty hundred weight, waggon included, which Bill we threw out by a majority of seventy-nine to sixty-five.

Afterwards we read a second time several Bills, particularly the Bill for unenumerated goods ; and the Bill for preventing running of wool etc., was reported by Horace Walpole, and read for the first time, and ordered a second reading to-morrow sennit. Sir William Strickland and Mr. Pelham urged it might be on Monday sennit, that time might be given for the spinners to petition against it, acknowledging they meant thereby to lose the Bill by the shortness of the Session, but Mr. Walpole, Sir William Young, Mr. Earl, Daniel Pulteney, and Captain Vernon pleaded for the Bill, and for the first mentioned day, and it was carried without a division. Mr. Clayton told me he had signed the warrants at the Treasury, so I shall pay the fees to-morrow, and take them away.

I returned home to dinner, and then went back to the House, where after sundry Bills were gone through and ordered further readings after the recess, we adjourned to this day sennit.

Thursday, 15 April.—Dr. Couraye dined with me and Will. Dering.

In the evening I visited brother Percival.

Friday, 16 April.—Went to the chapel eight o'clock, and being Good Friday, kept Fast as usual on this solemn day. Cousin Scot, the Ensign, came to see me. I told him I had recommended him to the Duke of Dorset, who had promised to serve him when he could. In the evening Mr. Hambleton came to see me, and showed me the amendments the House of Lords intends to make to the Naturalization Bill, which will in a great measure undo what we proposed by our clause in favour of the Irish Protestant possessors of lands.

Saturday, 17 April.—I went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke to me, and the latter held a long discourse with me about Dr. Courayẏe, Popery, *Thuanus*, medals, etc. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel, and walked with the Bishop of London in the Park.

Sunday, 18 April.—Communicated at St. James's, being Easterday. Tom Whorwood and his wife dined with me. He told me he was in company last night with young Philipson, Anthony Dean

and others, and that Anthony Dean said that Mr. Carteret had that morning signed his commission to be captain of a Packet, and that care was taken to hurry it over before it should be known at St. James' end of the town. The meaning was that they knew I had recommended Richard Philips, and the thing was done before I could apply again to Sir Robert Walpole. I visited at brother Percival's and Sir John Bland's, but both were abroad.

Monday, 19 April.—I went to Charlton and dined there.

Tuesday, 20.—I went with my brother Parker to Sir Robert Walpole to talk over Richard Philips affair at Harwich, touching the Packet I asked for him, but Sir Robert was not at home. Afterwards, by appointment with Serjeant Dickens, I went with him to Brompton to see my niece Dering, who he thought in danger, having a rash that came not kindly out, and a fever on her. I dined with General Wade at my Lady Londonderry's, and afterwards visited my brother Percival. I writ instructions for my son, who goes this week for Ireland, to see that country before he goes abroad.

Wednesday, 21 April.—This day I carried my cousin Ensign Scot to wait on the Duke of Dorset, and recommended him again to some preferment, as it should fall. I found there several gentlemen of Ireland, who were very much disgusted with the amendments made to the Naturalization Bill, as apprehending it would effect the Protestants of Ireland. They were for dropping the Bill, but we consulted with Mr. Hambleton, who said he would draw up a clause to prevent the mischief.

I then went to the House, where the Unenumerated Bill was passed, and I attended Mr. Cary with it to the House of Lords. I met my brother Parker there, and we told Sir Robert Walpole the hasty manner in which Mr. Carteret had made Anthony Dean captain of a Packet at Harwich, in the place of Captain Stevens, who has resigned. He replied, "Did Mr. Carteret sign it? Why, we are but just reconciled. Give me a state of your case, and I will write to him." Accordingly, at my return home, I sent him a letter upon it.

Dr. Couraye and Mrs. Minshull dined with me.

At night my servant Hossack told me he had been arrested by one Baker, a linen-draper in King Street, Westminster, for a debt of 6*l*., which he engaged himself for in behalf of his sister a year ago, and for which he Saturday last gave his note. The bailiffs would not let him go, till I peremptorily demanded him as my menial and domestic servant, and threatened to complain tomorrow to the House of a breach of privilege. Baker also came afterwards and asked my pardon.

The Prince and Princess went this day to dine and pass the day at Charlton.

Thursday, 22 April.—This day I visited Mr. John Temple, who gave me for my rheumatic pains a bottle of right old verjuice, and advised me to take a glass of it with a toast in it every morning fasting, and going to bed, and to rub my joints with it after it is well warmed, to continue this three weeks. He said he knew a woman who for seven years had the rheumatism that she could not work, was perfectly cured thereby, and that his gardener had the same success with it.

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I afterwards went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole told me he had writ to Mr. Carteret and Mr. Harrison, who this morning came to him, and that he was not able to get them to change Anthony Dean for Richard Philips; that they said Captain Stevens would not resign but to him, that Dean was fifteen years mate of a ship; that having signed his warrant, to put him out again would be an eternal disgrace on them I told Sir Robert I was sure he had acted sincere to us in the affair, but I thought neither he nor I were well used. That with difficulty we had brought the Corporation right, and now we were to work up-hill again, for this was the greatest enemy we had whom the Post Office had put in, and he would revive our contests, and seduce our friends from us. Sir Robert asked, "How?" I said by tempting one voter with promising to make him his mate, another that he should bake for his ship, another that he shall brew for him, etc. That Mr. Carteret had from the beginning of Parliament been my enemy, and had told me he would be so for ever, and I find it still so. Sir Robert said, "But you see we are up with him in Mr. Harrison." I answered him, Mr. Harrison would scarce give me the hearing when I spoke to him. "Well, but" (said Sir Robert), "Dean shall not debauch away your friends, for I will send to Harrison and order him to charge Dean to be your humble servant and to see that he is so, or otherwise they shall hear of me upon it." I answered I was sorry I had given him so much trouble upon it, and if this had not happened, he would have been eased of any further applications, for the Corporation had been fixed. He said he was sorry too, and so I took my leave.

The House read the Manufacture Bill a second time, and committed it for Monday next, at Sir William Strickland's desire, that counsel might be heard on the petitions that are coming up from Yorkshire, from the wool growers and spinners, which cannot be denied them. This delay would have concerned me, because of the shortness of the Sessions, but that I was privately assured the Ministry design the Bill shall pass.

I was told the Lords had this day read the Unenumerating Bill a second time, but that they had re-committed the Naturalization Bill, which runs risk of being lost, and if it should, I shall not be sorry, because the clauses added to that Bill by their Lordships do in a great measure weaken the security we had given the Protestant possessors in Ireland by the clause Mr. Hambleton drew, and which was added to the Bill in our House.

Madam Bertoldi, the opera singer, dined with us. In the evening Sir John Bland came to see me and brother Parker.

I had an account that my niece Dering's fever is returned.

Friday, 23 April.—This morning I waited on the Prince to thank him for honouring my house with his company Wednesday last. He prevented me, by thanking me for letting him take the liberty of troubling my house, where he said he passed his time most agreeably. He said also that he used it as his own, was over the house, and found nothing missing but poor Mr. Dering and you know, said he, I cannot but miss him. I answered that it was a great honour for me that anything I had was agreeable to his Royal Highness, and he might use it as his own, since all I had was at his service. Afterwards he turned to the Dukes of Manchester and

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St. Alban's, to my Lord Harborrow, General Clayton, Mr. Whitworth and others, who he talked to, and then turned again, and asked me after my niece Dering, hoping she was better. I replied I feared she was much worse, and that she had a fever. He asked if I would not send her abroad for her health. I answered, that would be too far out of our sight, but I designed she should go to Charlton when fit for it, and the weather changed.

Afterwards I went to the House, and from thence to dine with my brother Parker, who had invited Sir George Savile, Mr. Horace Walpole, Mr. Earl, Mr. Dodington, and Mr. Cary. From thence I went to the House, who I found sitting on the Bankrupt Bill. We broke up at seven o'clock, and I returned home.

Saturday, 24 April.—Visited brother Percival and Mr. Augustus Schutz, with whose lady I left her husband's note to my brother Dering for 200*l.*, he having paid me 42*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, the remainder of his debt to my brother due on that note, the rest having been furnished him in bills of exchange in his journey to Leyden. I then went to Court. Sir John Bland and his lady dined with us, and in the evening my brother Parker came and gave me writings of a life in reversion of thirty pounds a year given by him to my niece Dering, in the manor of Steeple Ashton in Wiltshire; it is given in the name of Jo. Harrison, and the reversion is after the death of Will. Palmer, of Telston, gentleman.

Sunday, 25 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court.

Dr. Courayÿe dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel, and returned home in the evening.

Monday, 26 April.—This day I was visited by Dr. Tessier, and then went to Mr. Annesley's, to enquire after the draft of a mortgage on my lands for the 2,658*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* I owe my brother and sister Dering, deceased: on discourse with him he concluded that I had better make up a fair account of that money, debtor and creditor, it being dealings between us of money borrowed and lent, which when signed by me, together with providing for payment of the debt in my will, will be sufficient security to my niece for the money.

Mr. Annesley had, by my direction, drawn a formal mortgage of part of my estate to my brother Parker for security of this sum, wherein it was not exprest that this money was my niece's, but it appeared as if my brother had lent me the same out of his own. This I objected to, because if my brother should die before the money is paid, his executors might, if ill people, come upon me for the money as due to them, not to my niece. He said he had provided against that by a second writing declaring the uses and design of that mortgage to be for my niece's money. I read it, and found it answered the purpose, but if my brother's executors should be evil minded, they might sink that second declaratory writing, and though I should have a counterpart of it, might trouble me at law. Or it may be they or I might lose it. Mr. Annesley replied there must, indeed, be some confidence put in Sir Philip, and under him in his executors, and since I did not care to trust his executors, he thought an account stated, debtor and creditor, of the sums borrowed and lent between my brother Dering and me, signed and witnessed, and the balance declared to be to the child's use, would sufficiently secure her money, if moreover, I provided

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for this debt in my will. But he advised I should draw two accounts, one of disbursements and receipts ending at my brother Dering's death, the other of disbursements and receipts from his death.

He also advised me, that my brother Dering having articled in his marriage settlement to settle 3,000*l.* on his wife and child, I as trustee of that settlement, as administrator to him, and executor to my sister Dering, and guardian of the child, am obliged to secure that 3,000*l.* in the first place before any debts be paid. That by that settlement it appears 1,500*l.* of that 3,000*l.* was to be my sister's own money, which she might dispose of as she pleased by will, and having made a will and bequeathed all to my wife in case of her daughter's death unmarried and under age, that 1,500*l.* would in such case fall all to my wife, but that the other 1,500*l.*, which is the part of the child, will if she die in such circumstances, be devided between her next relations, her uncle Sir Philip Parker Long and my wife equally.

I told him that was not my sister's intention, who designed when she made her will to give all in case her daughter died to my wife, but if the will was not drawn so it was the attorney's fault. However, that would neither trouble my wife nor me, and I hope my niece would live to enjoy all.

As to drawing up the accounts above mentioned, he offered me the assistance of Mr. Barsham, his clerk, who understood his meaning and was very capable to advise and help me in it, for which I thanked him. I left the rough draft of that mortgage and the explanatory writing with him, as useless to me, and brought away the marriage articles of my brother Dering.

I afterwards went to Mr. Hoare, the Banker, and stated and adjusted my account with him to the 9 April, 1731, on which day he paid me the balance of that account, and he now delivered me up my vouchers, as I on the other hand delivered him up his own.

I went to the House, where I stayed till nine o'clock, and then returned to dinner.

Two Bills of importance detained me so long. The first was that to prevent running of wool. We went into a Committee, and received several new instructions, which were passed, and clauses to those purposes were added to the Bill. The chief of them was the opening more ports in Ireland to admit Irish wool and yarn, which Mr. Gyles Earl moved for, and the Committee agreed to open the city of Limerick and the towns of Galloway and Dundalk. This was on one side debated by Mr. Earl, Sir William Young, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Barnard and Mr. Walpole, who all were for it; Mr. Sands, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Captain Vernon, Lord Tyrconnel, Sir William Strickland, and Sir Abraham Elton were against it; upon the division we carried it one hundred and six against sixty-four. Mr. Pelham, Mr. Oglethorp and divers others who were against the whole Bill, divided with us, and gave for reason, that it would clog the Bill, and be an argument with the Lords to throw the Bill out.

The arguments for opening these ports were that the fair trader (of whose running wool there is no instance) might have opportunity to bring Irish wool and yarn into England, and then the wool owners of that part of Ireland where these three ports stand would

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not be obliged to run their wool, as now they do by necessity, they being debarred exporting it for England, and having no vent for it at any other port of Ireland now open, except they bring it by land carriage to such ports, which is a charge of ten or twelve per cent. on their wool: this charge being so heavy tempts the owners to run their wool to France, and since it is thought expedient that the Irish should not run their wool: it is wrong to shut the door upon them not to bring it to England. The arguments against opening those ports were that two of them, Galloway and Limerick, lie on the west coast of Ireland, and by the necessity of having two winds, ships cannot come conveniently to England above one-fourth part of the year, but may go with one wind to France, and so will be tempted to run. Besides that about Galloway, the inhabitants are chiefly Papists, and have great correspondence with France. The clause for repealing the liberty given the seamen of Ireland to carry to sea forty shillings' worth of manufacture, occasioned some debate.

Captain Vernon: I brought in this clause upon sure information that it is exceedingly abused, and under colour of it a vast deal of manufacture is clandestinely exported not only to Lisbon, but to the West Indies.

Mr. Gibbon: I wish it were qualified, for it is very hard the seamen should go long voyages without necessary clothing.

Daniel Pulteney: I agree with Mr. Gibbon. Allow them some liberty, though you put it less than forty shillings.

Mr. Earl: There is no inconvenience can arise by repealing this clause. I know the seamen commit the greatest frauds imaginable; they will put you on five or six coats, all which they sell when they arrive at foreign ports.

Mr. Scroop: That liberty was given to prevent the seizing ships on every occasion, for before it was common to do it upon finding a single coat on board. It will spoil all navigation.

Mr. Lawson: Thought it necessary to pass this clause of repeal.

Accordingly the Committee agreed to it.

The clause for taking off the duty caused a fresh debate, but gave occasion to a new clause to explain what yarn shall be admitted into England, namely, the woollen and bay yarn, but not the worsted yarn, on which there is a higher duty than on the other. That on account of this higher duty, the worsted yarn comes in as bay yarn, but it not being our intention to admit worsted yarn, he offered a clause for prohibiting it, under the name of yarn twisted in two or more threads. Which was agreed to. But when the clause for taking off the duty on the other was read, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Sir William Strickland, Lord Tyrconnell, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Oglethorp, and Wortly Mountague opposed it; on the other hand, Mr. Earl, Daniel Pulteney, Sir William Young, Mr. Walpole and Mr. Drummond strongly argued for it.

Upon the division, they who were against it appeared so few that they would not divide, so we went through the Bill, and ordered it to be reported to-morrow.

After this, which held us till six o'clock, we went into the Committee of the Charitable Corporation Bill, and for three hours debated filling up the blanks. We had several divisions upon the sums to be allowed the Corporation for charges, hazards, etc., in lending upon pawns, but the enemies to it were so few they would

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not tell. In one division I counted they were but thirteen. We agreed, first, that the interest they should take should be five per cent.; then as to charges, we agreed that the borrowers under twenty pounds should pay five per cent.; those from twenty pounds to one hundred pounds three per cent.; those from one hundred pounds to five hundred pounds two per cent., and all above but one per cent.

Whether the Corporation shall lend any sum above five hundred pounds, is left to future consideration, as also whether they shall be allowed anything for sales; some were for lumping all the charges to be allowed them and sales together at one per cent., others at three, but it was not thought reasonable that those who borrowed and redeemed their pledges should pay anything towards sales, and therefore ought to be distinguished. The great opposers of the Corporation were Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Plummer, but Mr. Drummond, Oglethorp, Sands, Daniel Pulteney, and Sir Archibald Grant supported them.

I met Sir Robert Walpole at the House, and showed him the following memorial of my brother Percival desiring his favour, if it was reasonable, that he might be excused paying the tax.

"Philip Percival, Esq., purchased the employment of Customer and Collector of the port of Dublin, and has diligently served the Crown in the same near twenty years. Lawsuits obliged him to come over to England, where, being detained in his Majesty's Prerogative Court, he is disabled from returning to Ireland, and thereby becomes subject to the tax in Ireland, amounting to between seventy and eighty pounds, paying for the profits of his employments, as well as for the salary, which is conceived a hardship.

"His Majesty has power to excuse whom he pleases from paying this tax, and accordingly several gentlemen have been excused, particularly Mr. Whitchot, who has no place about his Majesty, nor is member of Parliament, and we desire your favour, if you think it reasonable, that Mr. Percival may have the like indulgence, having, as has been said, purchased his employment, served near twenty years in one port, and being prevented by the Prerogative Court from returning to Ireland within the limited time.

"It is moreover to be observed that Mr. Percival holds his place in joint commission with another, who constantly resides in Ireland, so that it cannot be said the proper officer is out of the kingdom. All which is humbly submitted."

I told Sir Robert that when I troubled him before on this matter by letter from Bath, his objection was that the King had made it his rule not to excuse any person from that tax but such as were in the Parliament of England, or who had employments about the Court, but Mr. Whitchcot not being in that case, I hoped we had found a precedent to the contrary, and therefore that his objection was removed.

He replied Mr. Whitchcot has a place of eighty pounds a year under the Lord Chamberlain, and therefore is within the case, and yet it was with great difficulty his Majesty had been brought to excuse his tax. That were it otherwise, my brother if excused would be a second precedent, and then a third would come. However, he assured me that there was not a man in England he would more willingly serve than me on any occasion. I replied, I had always seen his good dispositions toward me, and was under great

obligations to him. That I should always return it, but was so small a person that I had it not in my power. He answered it was quite otherwise, my quality and fortune was an advantage, and an honour to those I gave my friendship to.

Tuesday, 27 April.—I visited my brother Percival, and then my Lord Bathurst, where my Lord Carteret came in. We discoursed over the Wool Bill, and both those Lords said they would be for passing it, and that it was fit to try the expedient of taking off the duty on Irish yarn. I then called on Lord Wilmington and Lord Palmerston, who were not at home, and afterwards I went to the House, where we received the report from the Wool Committee, and ordered the Bill to be engrossed. Sir Abraham Elton and Captain Vernon spoke against opening the ports, but ineffectually, and Sir William Strickland and Mr. Lawson spoke against the whole Bill. Sir Richard Lane answered them, and then we divided whether the Bill should be engrossed—which we carried by 66 against 44.

Sir George Savile, Sir Philip Parker Long, Mr. Dodington, Mr. Earl, Mr. Cary, and Mr. Horace Walpole dined with me.

The Lords sent us this day the Bill for admitting unenumerated goods to come from the Plantations into Ireland, with a small amendment of the word British, instead of English, which they have left out, and at my Lord Isla's desire put in the word British.

They also returned us the Naturalization Bill, which is like to meet with opposition in our House from Mr. Oglethorp, who has a sister the widow of Mons. de Mezieres, in France, a gentleman who was a Papist and served against our Crown in the Flanders wars, whereby his children are excluded the benefit of our Naturalization Act, and by a clause therein made incapable of succession to Mr. Oglethorp's estate, if he dying without children should incline to leave it to them. Mr. Oglethorp alleges, that by law *Partus sequitur ventrem* and therefore the mother being an English woman, her children ought not to suffer on the father's account; but Sir Philip York, Attorney General, says it is only by the Civil Law that *Partus sequitur ventrem*, the Common Law being otherwise, so that Mr. Oglethorp's nephews and nieces are already excluded from inheriting, and this clause does not make them worse than they were before. However, Mr. Oglethorp says the Attorney may be mistaken, and is resolved to endeavour to throw out the Bill.

Wednesday, 28 April.—I went early to the House, being upon a private Committee, which being over, I walked into Westminster Abbey and saw the beautiful monument of Sir Isaac Newton, carved by Rysbraek of Antwerp, who has long settled in England.

At the House we passed the Wool Bill upon a division of 127 against 84. Notice was taken by Daniel Pulteney of the report that the Lords will throw it out, wherefore he thought it better the Bill should drop in our House than there, because upon its passing ours, some gentlemen had declared they would expect Ireland should do as much against running their wool as if the other House had passed it too, which he believed Ireland would not do, and so a handle would be taken to be severe on that kingdom, though really it is our fault that they do nothing. Sir William Strickland joined with him for dropping the Bill, and urged it was the interest

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of Ireland to desire the dropping it, for if it pass, the wool and manufacture will still be run, which will draw the resentment of this kingdom upon them. He was sorry to hear that if the Lords drop the Bill Ireland will do nothing; is it to be declared here that Ireland will continue to run if we do nothing? He hoped, as they have not submitted to our laws, the time will come when that kingdom shall be sorry to put things to the trial. If he had an estate there, he should be sorry to see that day.

Many other gentlemen spoke in the debate, which I have taken notice of in my paper to Dr. Coghill.

We passed this day the Unenumerating Bill, with the Lords' amendment, and carried it back to them, and we likewise passed the Naturalization Bill with their Lordships' amendments, but Sir John Hind Cotton, Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Bromly, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Oglethorp spoke against it. Oglethorp, Sir John Hind Cotton and Bromly were for dropping the Bill, the others for putting it off to a short day to be better considered, because it might possibly affect some particular interests, but the Attorney and Solicitor General spoke learnedly for it, and showed the reasonableness and expediency of it, so that on the division we were 151 against 41. On this occasion, several Tories stayed in with us, and all the discontented Whigs also, Daniel and Will. Pulteney excepted, it manifestly appearing that the design for dropping the Bill was in favour of Roman Catholics, who by the common and statute law have no right to reclaim their ancestors' possessions.

I returned home to dinner, and then went to the play with my daughter Catherine.

Thursday, 29 April.—This morning the Lords gave the Wool Bill the first reading, and ordered the second reading on Monday next, that all the Lords should be summoned and the Bill printed. The Duke of Argyle, Earl of Islay, Earl of Aylesford, and Duke of Newcastle were violently against it, and for immediately rejecting it, but my Lord Carteret, Lord Bathurst, Earl of Scarborough and Lord Falmouth were for it. In the Commons House the Charitable Corporation Act passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported Saturday next.

Sir William Strickland acquainted me that the King had yielded to my request to permit Lieutenant Conron to exchange with Ensign Armitage, but that it was a particular favour, his Majesty having for the first time broke into his rule not to suffer a superior officer to change with an inferior. That Armitage must go to the West Indies to the regiment.

I desired him to give my humble thanks to his Majesty, and when I came home I wrote to Conron about it. After dinner I went to the Vocal Music Society.

Friday, 30 April.—This morning I visited the Bishops of Lichfield and Gloucester, and discoursed them about the Wool Bill, which is on Monday next to have a second reading in the Lords' House, and will by what I can find be then thrown out. However, I was willing as many Lords should appear for the Bill as possible. Both their Lordships were persuaded by what I said, that it was fit the Bill should pass. I then went to the House, where Mr. Walter Plummer made a motion that the House would address the King to disband the Hessian troops. This was opposed

as depriving the King of the merit of doing it, and as suggesting to the people that the King would not do it, unless in a manner constrained to it by an address. The debate held five hours, and on the division we rejected the motion, 210 against 89.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert for the last time this season. The performers were Mr. Needler, Mr. Mulso, Mr. Withrington, my brother Percival, Mr. Payn, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bagnal, and the great bass for the instrumental parts, and Signor Fabri, Signora Bertholdi, Mrs. Demer and my daughter for the vocal.

The company were Lady Evelyn, Lady Bland, Lady Leusham, cousin Le Grand, sister Percival, Mrs. Minshull, aunt Whorwood, Mrs. Schutz, etc., Lord Leusham, Sir John Evelyn and his son, Mr. Le Grand, Mr. Wesley, Mr. Francis Clerke, etc.

Saturday, 1 May.—I went to the House, and then to Court.

Mr. Stringer and brother Parker came in the evening.

Sunday, 2 May.—Went in the morning to the King's Chapel. Passed the evening at home, my wife being from morning taken extremely ill of an oppression on her breast and chest. Dr. Couraye and Mr. Soley dined with me, the latter undertook to get in my brother Dering's money due from the auditors' office, and the wine license, together with the fees.

Monday, 3 May.—This morning, my wife's indisposition continuing, she was cupped. I went to the House, where the Bill for regulating the Charitable Corporation passed—71 against 35.

The Lords also committed the Woollen Bill for Wednesday next; contents, 47; not content, 32. My Lord Carteret spoke for it like Cicero, Lord Bathurst like Demosthenes; the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle and Lord Strafford against it like declaymors. Lord Isla spoke as dubiously, and voted for it. All the Bishops but Bishop Harris were for it.

In the evening I settled my brother Dering's accounts with Aspinwall and Wogan.

Tuesday, 4 May.—This morning I visited brother Percival, and then Sir Robert Walpole, who being well affected to the Wool Bill, I thought it proper to see him after what passed yesterday in the House of Lords. I told him I was glad to see his influence was as great in the House of Lords as in the House of Commons; he took me immediately, and said he was glad to see the number that carried the committing the Bill; that his heart was with it. I said the number seemed to promise the Bill would pass; he answered it looked something like it, but you must do your parts in Ireland. I replied we intended it. He then desired the Carolina Company, in which I am concerned, would abate him five hundred of the two thousand lottery tickets he promised us, for the lottery is over full by above thirty thousand tickets, and he was obliged to cut off from the whole in order to please all. I said I would enquire how many we had sold and let him know. After this I went for a short while to the House, and returned early to dinner.

In the evening I went to the opera.

Wednesday, 5 May.—I hurried about to speak to Lords in favour of the Wool Bill, appointed to be considered this day in a Committee. I waited on the Bishops of Lichfield and Gloucester, on Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bathurst. I then introduced

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Dr. Maddon to the Duke of Dorset, being designed one of his chaplains. Then I visited my niece Dering at Brompton Park, and went to Court. Afterwards I went to the House of Lords, where I expected the Wool Bill would come on, but the long cause of the Fredericks was heard by counsel, which held till seven o'clock, and was carried without a division to confirm the Chancery decree, and two hundred pounds costs given. The lateness of the day occasioned the putting off the Wool Bill and several others to to-morrow, whereby I greatly fear the fate of the Bill, the King, as is reported, designing to come then to the House and put an end to the Sessions, or at furthest on Friday next.

Colonel Schutz told me this morning that he gave the pamphlet I recommended to his Royal Highness' reading; and that the Prince told him he had read it thrice, and thanked him for showing it him. I saw the Prince in the House, and was told by one of his retinue that he came down to vote for the Bill.

Thursday, 6 May.—I run this morning about town to get Lords to attend the Wool Bill this day. I called on Lord Grantham, Lord Pomfret, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cadogan and Lord Wilmington, but none except the latter were at home. I called also at Sir Robert Walpole's, where I spoke to my Lord Warwick, but he is dubious about the Bill. Lord Wilmington told me that my Lord Islay intends to move for papers, which will delay the Bill and lose it for want of time. He advises that the Parliament of Ireland should, notwithstanding the Bill miscarries this Session, pass a temporary Bill when they meet for a short time, as, suppose, for a year and to the end of next Session of Parliament, which will show their sincerity, and we need not doubt the Parliament's inclination here to give us this Bill next year.

I then went to the Prince, to whom I half-an-hour before sent another printed pamphlet in favour of the Bill. He told me he would read it, and his own thoughts were in its favour.

After dinner, I went to the House of Lords to see the fate of the Bill. Their Lordships agreed to every clause till they came to that for taking off the duty on Irish yarn, which the Earls of Strafford, Islay, Ailsford and the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle strongly opposed. My Lord Carteret and Lord Bathurst spoke more strongly for it, however. On the division, the contents were but 35, the not contents 38; so we lost it by three. My Lord Strafford and Duke of Argyle were then for rejecting the Bill, but the Earl of Islay, Lord Delawar, Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Carteret spoke for deferring the further consideration of it a week, which they said was only a more decent way to dispose of it, since the House would be up before, and the House agreed with them.

To the best of my observation, these were the Lords who voted on either side :—

For the clause to take off the duty.

Dukes of Kent, Dorset, Richmond, Mountague, Grafton; Marquises of Tweedale, Lothian; Earls of Orkney, Thomond, Burlington, Orery, Arran, Marchmont, Westmoreland, Winchelsea, Scarsdale, Plymouth, Coventry, Dunmore; Viscounts Falmouth, Torrington; Lords Lynn, Cadogan, Bathurst, King, Malton; Bishops of Lichfield, Gloucester, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford; Earls of Wilmington, Essex, Fitzwalter; Lord Cornwallis—in all 35.

Against taking off the duty.

Dukes of Newcastle, Argyle, Manchester, Devonshire, Rutland, Ancaster; Earls of Islay, Strafford, Aylesford, Macclesfield, Warwick, Denbigh, Albemarle, Sutherland, Hopton, Tankerville, Halifax, Sussex, Cowper; Viscount Lonsdale; Lords Mounson, Byron, Lovel, Hobard, Foley, Clinton, Harbarrow, Pomfret, Willoughby de Brooke, Gower; Bishop of Landaff; Earls of Cardigan, Ferers; Lord Say and Seal; Earl of Lichfield—in all 38.

Friday, 7 May, 1731.—This morning Lord Wilmington proposed me for a vestry-man of St. James's parish, and I was unanimously elected. I visited my brother Percival. Dr. Maddin, the Prince's chaplain, and Lord Bathurst came to see me. My niece Dering being much recovered, went this evening to Charlton.

Saturday, 8 May.—I went with my wife to Charlton, and returned at night.

Sunday, 9 May.—I went in the morning to the King's Chapel, and afterwards to Court. The Prince whispered me that he was sorry the Wool Bill did not pass, but that he could not in decency vote either way, but, said he, it will pass next year. I replied, I was honoured before with his Royal Highness's sentiments of that Bill, and that he did very prudently to vote neither way, but I could not help being sorry the Bill did not pass, because the Parliament of Ireland could not in prudence pass a Bill. He asked why so? I answered, because they could not recall their Bill if pernicious, and England would never pass a Bill that should be favourable to us. He replied, "Yes it would, and the Court would join its strength to it." I answered boldly again it would not, which ended our conversation.

Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Bindon dined with me.

I went in the evening to chapel, and returned home.

Monday, 10 May.—This morning I visited my brother Percival. Dr. Couraye dined with me, and in the evening my wife and we walked in Kensington Gardens, where my wife was again taken ill of her stitch and the colic, and obliged to send for Dr. Hollins.

Tuesday, 11 May.—My wife passed a very bad night, but by laudanum found ease and recovered very much. I went and dined at Charlton, and returned at night.

Wednesday, 12 May.—I went with my family to Charlton, and lay there.

Thursday, 13 May.—Returned to hear a public performance of the Vocal Club, and lay in town.

Friday, 14 May.—Returned to Charlton before dinner.

Saturday, 15.—Came to town to see the opera.

Sunday, 16.—Went to chapel, visited young Mr. Walpole and brother Percival. Returned to Charlton in the evening.

Monday, 17.—Wednesday, 19.—I stayed at home.

Thursday, 20.—Lady Londonderry and Lady Donegal came and dined with us.

Friday, 21.—Lord and Lady Bathurst and their two eldest daughters came and dined with us.

Saturday, 22.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 23.—Went to church. In the evening Mr. Dawney came to see me.

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Monday, 24.—Dr. Couraye and Mrs. Minshull came down to stay the summer with us. Captain Bronhard came to see me.

Tuesday, 25; Wednesday, 26.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 27.—My landlord, Mr. Games, his wife and two other ladies dined with us.

Friday, 28.—Mr. Carte and Captain Martin dined with me. The former is a nonjuring clergyman, who being concerned in Lear's plot, had a thousand pounds put on his head by proclamation, and saved himself by flying into France, where he afterwards became my Lord Granville's chaplain. Soon after my Lord obtained leave to come home. Mr. Carte also, by the interest of Dr. Mead and Samuel Buckly, the King's printer, was forgiven, and the time limited by the proclamation for taking him being expired, he returned, and is employed in publishing the history of Thuanus in Latin. He is also writing the life of James the First, Duke of Ormond, and hearing I had some family papers that may be useful in that design, he came to look them over, and I lent him several bundles and some manuscripts, for which he gave me an acknowledgment to return them when demanded.

Sunday, 30.—Went to church morning and evening. Cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Le Grand came to see me, as also Colonel Savary, who gave me a writing of his to peruse against Dr. Couraye's late books.

Monday, 31.—I went to town on several occasions and dined with Cousin Le Grand. Returned with my wife at night.

Thursday, 3.—Sent Dr. Coghill my letter of attorney to demand of my cousin Edward Dering the remainder of the bond debt due from Charles Dering, junr., deceased, to my brother Daniel Dering, being 578*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* principal money, and 152*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* interest to 20 February, 173$\frac{0}{1}$, as also what interest is due since that time.

Friday, 4.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 5.—Writ to Lewis Jones, Esq., in Dublin, and enclosed him a letter of attorney to receive for me my brother Dering's arrear of pension, as also an affidavit made by Hanaghady of the day of my brother's death.

Sunday, 6.—I communicated at Charlton Church. In the evening visited Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Dawney. Mr. Dawney is eldest son to my Lord Downs of Yorkshire, an English gentleman with an Irish title. He was bred at Oxford, from whence he brought away a zeal without knowledge for the Church and Pretender, for he will not suffer the King to be prayed for in his family prayers, which he reads to his servants twice a day. However, he was once in Parliament in Queen Anne's reign, and endeavoured the same when the late King came in, but miscarried. He could not sit without abjuring the Pretender, and swearing that he acknowledged both the Queen and King to be lawful and rightful supreme Governors of these kingdoms, without any reservation or evasion. How he reconciled this with refusing to pray for them I know not, nor can imagine. We have often heard of sermon hunters, but seldom of communion hunters. This gentleman makes it his practice to take communion every Sunday at some church or other if lying within a convenient distance, which uncommon zeal I was at a loss to account for (knowing that however Oxford inspired him with warmth for the Church, it did not with warmth for religious devotion), but this day I learned the

reason of his assiduity, for discoursing him of many things, among the rest he told me that hearing sermons, though fitting, is the least of a Christian's duty, when they meet for public worship, but that the essential part is communicating; that the ancient Christians never assembled without doing it, and thought their service otherwise imperfect. He added that commemorating the death of our Lord is not the principal business when we communicate, but the offering up the elements to God, a doctrine he said our Church should have retained, and that when we reformed we went too far.

As near as this comes to Popery, he acknowledges the Church of Rome to be full of errors, in doctrine and "paris" [? practice] and tells some pleasant stories which he gathered in his travels. For the rest, he is a sober man, keeps a large family of servants, though a widower, and I believe is charitable, though careful enough of his money. He has just parts enough not to be distinguished for the want of them.

Monday, 7; Tuesday, 8.—Stayed at home, and entertained Anger (*sic*) for my son's valet-de-chambre, at sixteen pounds a year wages, and ten shillings and sixpence board wages.

Wednesday, 9.—One Mr. Ferguson, chaplain to the Earl of Stairs, came to desire I would order Mr. Collyer, my solicitor, to pay John Goffe, a relation of his, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Goff is an apprentice, and relation of his, and was left this money in Mr. John Yarwell's will, to be paid at the death of his widow, and when I bought his house in Pallmall, I subjected myself to pay the legacy he left. I told Mr. Ferguson that two days before I had writ to Mr. Collyer for that purpose.

Thursday, 10 June.—I went to town, in order to go next day to Hampton Court, being the King's Accession day.

Friday, 11.—Went to Hampton Court from London over Fulham Bridge in two hours and half. Dressed at Mr. Schutz, where I likewise dined, after I had been at Court, where there was a vast crowd. There I saw the Duke of Devonshire kiss hands for the place of Privy Seal, which put me in mind of Caligula's making his horse consul.

The Earl of Burlington kissed hands also for the office of Captain of the Band of Pensioners, the Lord Delaware for that of Treasurer of the Household; Lord Forbes and Lord Vere Beauclerk for the command of two men of war.

News came the night before that the Spaniards had signed a promise to accede to the Vienna Treaty, conditionally that Don Carlos be in less than five months settled in Parma.

The Prince spoke a good deal to me about my son, who was, I said, in Ireland, and had some thoughts of getting into Parliament there; to which he replied, that was his genius, with several other kind expressions.

Saturday, 12.—I returned to dinner to Charlton.

Sunday, 13.—I communicated at church. In the evening visited Mr. Percival and his lady at Eltham.

Monday, 14.—Stayed all day at home.

Tuesday, 15.—Went to town to receive my brother Percival's instructions for applying to the King and Sir Robert Walpole for his Majesty's grant of his title to a bastard's estate in Somersetshire, to whom my sister Percival was nearest relation,

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and which she will go to law for, in case the King gives her his title.

Wednesday, 16 June, 1731.—Stayed all day at home.

Thursday, 17.—Went to town to speak to Sir Robert Walpole about my brother and sister Percival's affair. I acquainted Sir Robert that I intended to have an audience of his Majesty upon it, which he approved, and said he would back it. He observed to me how ready he was to serve me on all occasions, which I acknowledged. I afterwards dined with my brother Percival, and returned to Charlton. In town I learned a confirmation that the Duke of Dorset had come away dissatisfied from his Majesty, that his power as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as to the giving places was as much abridged as was my Lord Carteret's. That his Majesty had told him with warmth he did not understand why himself should not be the giver of places, and he would have the thanks of it himself.

I learned also that upon the return of a courier from England, the King of Spain had actually signed the accession to the Vienna Treaty, and that the reason why he hung back, was to know whether we would transport Don Carlos into Italy, though the French should refuse to do their part in it, which we consented to, but he refused to guarantee the Imperial succession.

I found also that Mr. Oglethorp and the other gentlemen concerned in the Carolina settlement are displeased with the charter as drawn up by the Attorney General, who has constituted a new election of Councillors every three years, which we apprehend is to take the power out of our hands, and put it into new ones, who may convert the scheme into a job. He has also put the Militia of the intended colony into the single hand of the Governor of Carolina, whereby he at his pleasure may distress our people. He has also inserted some words that seem to give the King a duty on the imports and exports of the small traffic they may carry on, which is thought a great discouragement.

Friday, 18.—Stayed at home all day. Sir Archibald Grant came to see me, and told me that although the Act did not pass last year for establishing the Charitable Corporation (of which he is one of the principal managers), yet they intend to conform themselves thereto, and can demonstrate that the woollen manufacture can sell cheaper fifteen per cent than if the Corporation subsist; and he doubts not but next year the manufacturers will petition in its favour.

Mr. Angel, who I had engaged to go with my son abroad, came to tell me my Lord Cowper would not part with him, so he desired I would quit his engagement to me, which I did.

Saturday, 19.—To-day Mr. Donegan, who has studied physic nine years in France, dined with me. He came recommended to me by Mr. Dumvil at Paris. He told me he was born on Mr. Conron's farm at Welshestown, and therefore must be the son of some poor cottager who sought his fortune. He said he has recommendations from Dr. Helvetius, physician to the Queen of France, to Dr. Mead. Mercer, my tenant at Tunbridge, writ me word this day that Mrs. Mottley died this morning. I ordered him to lay out five pounds in burying her. By her death, thirty pounds a year falls to me, which I allowed her in charity, being a near relation of Sir Jo. Guise, but abandoned by all her friends.

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Sunday, 20.—This day I have been 21 years married, and I acknowledge God's blessing that I have lived so many years in full happiness with my dear wife.

Mr. Percival, Secretary of the Navy Office, and his wife, dined with me. He gives the same arms with me, and tells me that his grandfather was of Somersetshire, from whence my family originally came. That his father was a younger brother, and with his small fortune bought sixty pounds a year in Derbyshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, and went into Cromwell's army when King Charles set up the standard at Nottingham, for the soldiers of that unfortunate Prince living on free quarter so pillaged the country that all the middling sort of people thereabouts were totally alienated. His father was at the battles of Edge Hill, Marston Moor, etc., and afterwards went over to Ireland with Cromwell, where he settled in Dublin, and got this present gentleman his son, with two others his brothers, one of whom died three years ago minister of Wilmington, a mile from Dartford, in Kent. He had married the Dean of Rochester's daughter, on which account the Chapter of Rochester presented him to that living, which he enjoyed many years, and left three sons and a daughter. The daughter is married to a clergyman who was the father's curate till his death, and then another being presented to the living, this young clergyman retired to London, and is waiting for some cure. He has a sinecure in some county, which I have forgot. The father was a very good man, but the three sons are vile men, and Mr. Percival, their uncle, knows not if they are living or dead.

As to Mr. Percival, he married Mrs. ———, and has two sons living and a daughter, his eldest son died a month ago, another has been lieutenant at sea fourteen years, and is now just made second lieutenant to my Lord Forbes. The grandfather, father and this present Mr. Percival were all christened John.

Mr. Percival presented me with a printed book (not sold in shops) entitled "A list of his Majesty's ships and vessels of the Royal Navy, with their rates, tunnage, and respective complements of men and guns, dated at the Navy Office, 1 November, 1730."

By this book it appears we have now—

1st Rates of 100 guns	7
2nd Rates of 90 guns	13
3rd Rates of 80 guns	16
of 70 guns	24
4th Rates of 60 guns	24
of 50 guns	40
5th Rates of 40 guns	24
of 30 guns	1
6th Rates of 20 guns	29
In all	178
Fire ships	3
Bomb vessels	3
Store ships	1
Sloops	13
Yachts	7
Do. small	5
Hoys	11
Smacks	2

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Long boats	1
Buoy boat	1
Lighters	4
Hulks	9
Total of ships in the service..	238

Captains of men-of-war in service and on half-pay .. 177
Masters and Commanders of ships of 20 guns in service or on half-pay 30
Vice Admiral of England .. Earl of Berkley.

Red Squadron.

Admiral .. .. .. Lord Torrington.
Vice Admiral .. .. Sir Cha. Wager.

Made Admiral of the Blue in room of Sir John Norris.

Rear Admiral .. .. Sir Geo. Walton.

White Squadron.

Admiral .. .. .. Sir Jo. Jennings.
Vice Admiral .. .. Batchen.
Rear Admiral .. .. Cavendish.

Blue Squadron.

Admiral .. .. .. Sir Jo. Norris.

Turned out in July, 1731.

Vice Admiral .. .. Baker.
Rear Admiral .. .. Capt. Steward.

Monday, 21.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Returned the visits of Sir Archibald Grant and Sir Gregory Page, and visited the Earl of Pomfret.

Wednesday, 23.—Captain Marten dined with me, and presented a piece of music in score of the late Dr. Croft's composition. In return I presented him with two guineas under colour of subscribing to his book of Poems. He is very poor, but I think an honest man.

My son writ us letters we received this day, giving an account of his reception at Canturk, which made us smile.

Thursday, 24; Friday, 25.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 26.—Stayed at home. My son writ me from Cork (which I received this day) that Downdeady, which I offered to sell Sir Em. Moore at 180*l.* a year, will be worth 200*l.* when the lease is out; and the person who sold Sir Emanuel his interest in it endorsed upon the lease but half the sum Sir Emanuel paid him for it, which (as my son writes) is an evident sign that Sir Emanuel had a mind to deceive me. I excused him to my son the best I could, hoping this sort of roguery does not run in the blood: for when old Sir Emanuel, this gentleman's grandfather, marry'd his son Sir William to my father's sister, he engaged his tenants to sign new leases at double the rent, in order to satisfy my father in the marriage settlement, but when Sir William came to the estate, and thought himself in a good condition, the tenants shewed him their defeazances, whereby the rent was reduced again to its half value.

I received a letter this morning from the Duke of Dorset that he could not serve my cousin Scot by giving him his late brother's post of ensign, having promised it before to Colonel Howard.

Sunday, 27; Monday, 28; Tuesday, 29.—Stayed at home. Mr. Barecroft, brother Parker and cousin Fortrey came to dinner.

Thursday, 1 July, 1731.—Baker, Mayor of Harwich, and Cockeril, his brother-in-law, dined with me, as also brother Percival and Mr. Clayton, the lawyer. The latter came to tell me that Mr. Wainwright had been with Sir Robert Walpole as desired, and explained to him the nature of my brother's petition to the King for a grant of his Majesty's right to the escheated estate of Mr. Piggott, who died a bastard. I promised to go to the King and present the petition.

I am assured the Blue Guards are ordered down in haste to Dover, and that all the Dragoons quartered remote from London are ordered for Kent, upon news that the French are marching a body of troops to Dunkirk, and that orders are sent to the army to hold themselves in readiness.

My wife brought me from London the *Free Briton*, a weekly paper writ by Fra. Walsingham, Esq. (a supposed name), which author owns himself to be the writer of the *Remarks on the Craftsman*, and that Sir Robert Walpole, to whom Mr. Will. Pulteney ascribed that pamphlet, knew nothing of it, nor any minister nor dependant on any minister. He accuses Mr. Pulteney's reply to be full of falsities.

Saturday, 3.—Captain Lucas dined with me.

Sunday, 4.—Mons. Barbut, junior, dined with me, and from his father presented me with an old French romance called "Percival le Gallois," a quarto printed about two hundred years ago. In the evening I went to return Earl of Pomfret's visit.

Monday, 5.—I went with my wife and eldest daughter to town, in order to go next day to Hampton Court. We dined with my brother Percival, and in the evening I went with him to see Counsellor Clayton to advise with him about my brother's petition to the King.

Tuesday, 6.—We went to Hampton Court. I desired a private audience of his Majesty, and obtained it. I said to his Majesty: "Sir, I thank your Majesty for the favour of this audience, and before I acquaint you with the subject of it, beg leave to return your Majesty my most humble thanks for the many favours I have received at your hands, which are graved in a grateful heart. Sir, as to the point I come to trouble you upon, it is to petition you in favour of the nearest relations I have, my brother and sister Percival, in a matter wherein your own right is to [be] defended. There is lately dead a gentleman who had the misfortune to be a bastard, and, by the law of England, those who are such and die without a will, their estate falls to the Crown. Now, Sir, this gentleman appears indeed to have made a will, but we doubt not to show that is a forged one, made to defeat your Majesty's title, and the reasonable application which the next relations of the deceased might have of succeeding to his estate by your Majesty's favour; and if your Majesty will be so good as to grant your title to my brother, who in right of his wife is that gentleman's nearest relation, he will go to law for the estate, by which your title will be preserved, and after thirty-one years your Majesty will enjoy the whole." "I know it," said the King. "In the meantime," said I, "your Majesty will have one-third of the real estate, which is near seven hundred pounds a year, besides which

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there is near five thousand pounds personal estate." "Is the estate in Ireland or England?," said the King. "In England," I replied (but I forgot that there is two hundred pounds of it in Ireland). Said the King: "Give your petition to the Treasury, and I will do what belongs to me in it." "Sir," said I, "you give me a new proof of your regard to me, and as I shall carry the great sense I have of your countenance and favour to the grave, I have taken care that my son shall be sensible of them likewise." The King, with a gracious smile, replied, "I shall always be ready to do for your family, and go soon to Sir Robert Walpole, for he goes out of town this week, and you will lose a fortnight." This was extremely kind of his Majesty, for it showed he was much in earnest to oblige me in this affair.

Afterwards, I waited on the Queen, who talked to me of Dr. Couraye, and said my wife was very kind to come so far to see her. I replied the greatest distance had been but little to pay our duty to her. She said we were very obliging. She then bid me come nearer out of the crowd, and talked of Dr. Courayë, who she said was a very honest man, and heard he was to go this summer with Mr. Duncomb into Wiltshire. I replied I knew nothing of it, but believed he would pass the summer with me. He never will be a Protestant, said she. "No, madam," replied I, "I believe not; but neither is he a Papist, and he goes constantly to our church, making a conscience of it." "Aye," said she, "that the Papists make no scruple of; a Jesuit told me they may do it though 'tis a sin in our minister to officiate and a mortal one." I replied that it was odd to make it a duty for to go to our church and yet make it a sin in our ministers to officiate, for should they not officiate because a sin in them, how could this duty be performed by us? Said she: "Many things may be good when done, that are not allowable to be done." I replied, whatever that Jesuits told her, it seems by Father le Quen, and other writers, that the Jesuits' doctrine was not that of the Romish Church. She said 'twas true they thought otherwise. "Well," said she, "I believe I shall employ him upon 'Thuanus' again, for I hear the translation in France does not go on." I replied, he only waited her commands to begin that, or any other work she should order him.

We dined with my Lord Grantham, and had an elegant dinner of seven and seven, with apologies for its being so bad for want of notice. In the evening we returned to London.

Wednesday, 7.—I sent to Sir Robert Walpole at Chelsea to acquaint him with his Majesty's gracious intentions for my brother, and to desire I might know when I might wait on him with my brother's petition. He sent me back word, at twelve. But, mistaking my servant's words, I thought he meant to be in town at twelve. Wherein being disappointed, I enclosed the petition in a letter, and gave it to my brother to deliver him, and then I returned to Charlton to dinner at four o'clock.

Thursday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 9.—Mr. Duncomb came from London and breakfasted with me. He told me that yesterday he was at Hampton Court where a rumour spread that Sir Robert Walpole was that day suddenly dead in his chair, at which the King turned pale; but afterwards it came out that it was the Countess of Warwick. He

told me also that Franklin, the bookseller, being to go on his trial next Monday for publishing the *Craftsman*, a special jury was appointed on that account, and Mr. Skerrit named one of them, which was thought strangely imprudent, because of the talk it would occasion. Mr. Skerrit's daughter being kept by Sir Robert Walpole.

Saturday, 10 July.—Mr. Pemberton and another gentleman came this morning from London to demand 30*l.* due by Mr. Yarwell's will as a legacy. I told them I would write to Mr. Collyer about it, and on his answer direct my banker to pay the money if due.

My cousin Will. Percival writ me from Fort St. George that he had married the daughter of Mr. Horden, second of the place, who died a few months before, who had brought him wherewithal to subsist handsomely at present. He is the best of the three brothers, and deserves to be assisted in the world, being very industrious, and I think my godson, for I have so many, I know not who they are all.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at church. Mr. Newton dined with me. A hearty old gentleman of seventy-nine years old, of small fortune, but contented. He lives in the parish, and is nephew to Sir Adam Newton, who built Charlton House, and should have heired the Warwickshire estate, but Sir Adam Newton's son, Sir Henry, having changed his name to Puckering, for an estate bequeathed him, when he died left that estate to a Puckering, and as to this of Charlton, Sir Henry was obliged to sell it, being partly undone by siding with King Charles in the Civil Wars, and partly by too good housekeeping. King Charles the Second made him Paymaster of the Army, which calling him up from his retirement in Warwickshire, made him take to the extravagance of a courtier's life. He left a son, who was a member of Parliament, but died before his father, so that the title became extinct. Sir Adam Newton was preceptor to Prince Henry, and built Charlton House for a nursery to the Royal family, and King James gave him both house and manor for reward of his services.

I went in the evening to see my cousin Percival at Eltham, who showed me the remains of King John's palace. It was surrounded by a great moat, over which there are two stone bridges of three arches each. It stood on a good compass of ground, but nothing now remains, the great dining hall excepted, which is now converted into a barn, and King John's bedchamber apartment, wherein a tenant to Sir John Shaw dwells. That hall is entire, and a very noble lofty building, comparable to Westminster Hall, and about two-thirds as long, large and high. The Palace was standing in King Charles the First's time, who was nursed there, and King Henry the Eighth spent three Christmasses there before he built at Greenwich. Oliver Cromwell granted it to General Ireton, who pulled down most of the materials, sold all the lead roof, and cut down the fine woods about it to make money of all he could, after which on the restoration it reverted to the Crown, and King Charles the Second granted it to Sir John Shaw's grandfather, for a long term of years. The minister Cromwell put into that parish held it till the year 1725, when he died ninety years' old. There is a fine subterraneous passage of hewn stone a foot higher than a man that leads by report from the Palace to Greenwich,

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the tenant told me he has gone about a quarter of a mile in it, when he met with a stop, the ground being fallen in. Mr. Percival showed me among his collection of naval papers the original orders of King Charles the First, signed by himself the 28th July, 1725 (*sic*), to Admiral Pennington, to deliver up his ships to Mons. Deffrot, the French Admiral, and to sink the seven English merchantmen that were with him if they refused to do the like; these ships were expected by the nation to have been designed for the relief of the Rochellers, and they were strangely scandalized to see them given up to the French to serve against them. Accordingly, when the Parliament met, they addressed the King to know who advised it, and that Pennington should be ordered to come before them and answer to his charge. The second letter the King writ him on this affair was to order him to comply with their request, but the King therein advises him to answer with caution, as one who had professed to be his Majesty's friend and was his servant, which in other words was to bid him disguise the matter the best he could. This letter Mr. Percival showed me likewise, and both are rare anecdotes, discovering the truth of that infamous transaction. If they had fallen into the hands of the Parliament, they had made work of it, but they had them not, and though the Parliament in their remonstrance mentions the affair as it really was, yet they had not the certainty of it, nor do any historians of those times mention the fact as positive, which gave the Earl of Clarendon in his answer to that remonstrance an opportunity flatly to deny the King's orders to Pennington to do as he did.

Monday, 12 July.—This day being my birthday, I complete my age of forty-eight years, and enter upon my forty-ninth. I bless God that hitherto I have had neither gout nor stone, but enjoy a perfect state of health. Many other are His mercies to me. I am in possession of a good name, and of a fortune greater than what my father left, though I at times have sold off near twelve hundred pounds a year, besides what I gave my brother Percival, whereby I more than doubled his portion, and besides gifts at several times to the value of nine thousand pounds. I have a wife after my own heart, being perfect in every virtue, and without alloy, and three children sound in body and mind and dutiful. My son gives himself to useful things, and promises to make a considerable man if he can be it without breach of his integrity and virtue, which he is remarkable for; and my daughters have made great progress in their exercises. I count it my highest felicity, that at the same time that I am perfectly sensible of my happiness, I am ready to part with it all, and to change this life for a better when God pleases: the thought of death carries no sting with it for me. Blessed be God!

Tuesday, 13 July.—This day old Mrs. Minshull and Mr. Javaegam dined with us.

Wednesday, 14; Thursday, 15.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 16; Saturday, 17; Sunday, 18.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 19.—My cousin Le Grand and her daughter and son came to stay a week with us.

Tuesday, 20; Wednesday, 21; Thursday, 22.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 23.—Went to London, and dined with brother Percival. Visited my brother Parker, who by necessary care has preserved himself from a fit of the apoplexy.

Saturday, 24—Wednesday, 28 July.—Stayed at home. Francis Pelham, of Harwich, came to tell me his bad circumstances. I lent him on his note another ten guineas.

Thursday, 29—Saturday, 31.—Stayed at home.

August, 1731. Sunday, 1—Tuesday, 3.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 4.—Went to town with my wife, and returned in the evening.

Thursday, 5.—Returned Mr. Signoret's visit. He is a merchant, but spends much of his time at Greenwich, where he has a pretty house and garden, and a fine study of books. He married a daughter of the famous Dr. Allix, French minister: a handsome woman and of great merit. Sir Charles Wager, now Admiral of the Red, married another.*

Friday, 6.—Pulham came again to me to tell me his shop was shut up, that his creditors are thereupon all come upon him, that he owes ninety pounds in all, and had mustered up seventy pounds towards paying it. That he was forced to abscond, and had but three shillings in his pocket. I gave him a guinea, and told him I had writ in his favour to Mr. Walker, Commissioner of the Customs, that if Bully, riding surveyor of Harwich, were turned out for drawing his sword on the Mayor of Harwich, the Board might give his place to Pulham, and that he answered no complaints had yet come up, but if that should be the case, viz., that the Board should dismiss him the service, he would give me his assistance.

Saturday, 7—Wednesday, 11.—Stayed at home. This day Mr. Coot, of Ireland, with my brother and sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan came to dine with me.

Thursday, 12.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 13.—I went with my wife to Hampton Court, and at my return went to a concert of music at my brother Percival's, and lay in London.

This day Mr. Hoare, the banker, paid by my order to Mr. Collyer, my solicitor, 50*l.*, which was to finish the payment of Yarwell's legacy, due by me for my house in Pallmall, as per agreement with Yarwell's widow. This 50*l.* was to pay Hawes 20*l.*, and Pemberton, the heir of Lidia White (if I mistake not), 30*l.* Mr. Collyer's receipts will shew it.

Saturday, 14.—I returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 15; Monday, 16. Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 17.—Went to town and dined with cousin Le Grand. Returned at night.

Wednesday, 18.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 19.—Cousin Le Grand came and dined with us.

Friday, 20—Monday, 23.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 24.—Mr. Kellet, a clerk in Chancery, who does business for my brother Parker, and lodges as Blackheath, came to see me upon his being employed to procure us a longer term in our lease of Charlton from Mr. Games, or 2,000*l.* for the surrender of our term. He could tell me nothing to my satisfaction.

Wednesday, 25; Thursday, 26.—I stayed at home.

Friday, 27.—I returned the visits of Lord Pomphret, Sir Archibald Grant, and Mr. Kellet, all on Blackheath.

* But see D.N.B. where it is stated that Wager married a daughter of Anthony Earning.

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This day, Sir Jo. Evelyn writ me word that the Marquis of Blandford died the twenty-fourth at Balliol College in Oxford, and he feared of a drinking bout. My Lord was about thirty-four years old, and had several good qualities. He was very charitable, and so negligent of money that he seldom carried any about him, nor even required an account of servants. When he would give, it was by order of those who kept his money. He was likewise virtuous as to women, even before his marriage. His only fault was drinking, and loving low company. He was pious, and had no sort of pride nor ambition. He married a Burgomaster's daughter at Utrecht for love, who was some years older than himself, after the Earl of Denbigh's example, who married her sister. She made a good wife, and has four thousand pounds a year jointure, but brought him no child, so the title of Marlborough, after the death of the young Duchess, his mother, goes to the Earl of Sunderland, who being likely to succeed to the old Duchess's estate, will be the richest peer of England, if 75,000*l.* per annum will make him so.

It is now currently believed the Duchess of Parma is not with child, and it is said the King has an express that she has owned the cheat, and had a sum of money given her to carry it on, either by the Pope or King of France. It seems she was watched so narrowly that she could not conduct the affair with that nicety as is necessary in such cases. This will revive the opinion that the Pretender's birth is spurious, King James's Queen being of the same family and house; and it is worth remark that when that Queen died she left all from her supposed son, though it did not appear that he had any way offended her.

From 27, stayed at home to 31. The 31, Mr. Botmar came with Martini, the famous "hautboy," and dined with me. We talked of the brutality and insolence of certain persons to their superiors, and Botmar told us three instances of it. Bononcini, the famous composer, was in the Emperor Joseph's favour to that degree that he made him extraordinary presents above his salary, yet he had the insolence often to refuse to play when he sent to him for that purpose. At last the Emperor made him come to Court, and asked him, "Do you consider it is an Emperor whom you refuse?" "Yes," replied the saucy fellow, "but there are many sovereign princes, and only one Bononcini." This insolent temper obliged him to leave that Court, and he came in the late Queen's time for England, where for a while he reigned supreme over the commonwealth of music, and with justice for he is a very great man in all kinds of composition. At length came the more famous Hendel from Hanover, a man of the vastest genius and skill in music that perhaps has lived since Orpheus. The great variety of manner in his compositions, whether serious or brisk, whether for the Church or the stage or the chamber, and that agreeable mixture of styles that are in his works, that fire and spirit far surpassing his brother musicians, soon gave him the preference over Bononcini with the English. So that after some years' struggle to maintain his throne, Bononcini abdicated, and the present young Duchess of Marlborough took him into her house with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, a sum no musician ever had before from any Prince, nor ought to have. While he was there, the gentlemen of the King's Chapel set up their club of vocal

and instrumental music, of which I am a member, and Bononcini accepted to be one of the principal conductors of it, Bishop Stephani, formerly known by the name of Abbé Stephan, when at Hanover, a person most famous for harmonious cantatas of two voices, being declared our president, though absent.

For two or three years our concert proceeded with great union, till last year (1730) two accidents fell out that divided us; nevertheless we still hold on, though, like the fall of the angels in heaven, the best of our vocal performers went off with Mr. Green, the humpback, organist of St. Paul's and the King's Chapel, the chief undoubtedly of our English composers now living.

Our first misfortune was the loss of Bishop Stephani, who died that year, in honour of whom the club resolved not to elect a president for the future, but to keep that post vacant, as if there were no man living worthy to supply his place. This was a resolution insupportable to Bononcini, who had reason to expect that honour, and thereupon he cooled very much in his affection to the club, coming very seldom, but still he continued of us, and favoured us at times with his compositions, which were generally fine; at last (I now come to the second accident I spoke of) he sent us by his friend Mr. Green a composition to be performed, which one of the club, who is versed in foreign music, acquainted us was not the work of Bononcini, but of the Emperor's master of the chapel, and proved it by showing that very composition printed several years ago, and dedicated to the Emperor. The club were astonished that so great a man as Bononcini should descend so low as to father another man's works, and impose them on us as his own, and mentioning their surprise in public, Bononcini could not but soon hear of the matter. He stormed and maintained the gentlemen had accused him falsely, insisting that music to be still his own; whereupon it was agreed to write to Vienna to the composer to know the truth. In the meantime, Bononcini withdrew from our Society, and many of it, who are his professed friends, taking his part, left us also.

Three months ago Bononcini quarrelled with the Duchess, his protector, on pretence she used him ill. In return for the handsome salary she gave him, he used to entertain her with concerts, which she accepted, not imagining that he would bring her in a bill at last to pay the performers, some of whom were promised three guineas a time. The Duchess, making a demur to paying them, Bononcini took a distaste, left her, and has formed a scheme to erect a music meeting at York buildings in opposition to the Opera. This is the story of this proud man, who if he had valued himself less, the world would have esteemed him more.

The second instance of brutality and insolence was the reply which Colonel Churchill, bastard to the late General Churchill, made to her Majesty. She asked him one day whether the young Duke, her son, who was standing by, was not the handsomest boy he ever saw. "Yes, madam," replied he, "except my own son." This son was his bastard by Mrs. Oldfield, the player. The Queen, with great calmness (though resenting it, you may be sure), said, "I thank you, Colonel."

The third instance was Dr. Bently's reply to the Queen, who, asking him what he thought of a book they were discoursing of, answered, "It was well enough for a German writer." A saucy expression to a Queen of that nation

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I had this last from Dr. Couraÿe, to whom she told it.

If it shall be thought fit to raise a monument over my deceased brother Dering, who with his wife lies buried in Sir Philip Parker's vault at Arwarton, I would have this epitaph inscribed thereon.

Here lie the remains
of Daniel Dering, Esq.,
descended of an ancient family, which
came into England with the Saxons,
and still flourishes in the
County of Kent.
His father was Colonel Daniel Dering,
younger brother of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.,
and his mother was Helena,
sister of Sir John Percival, Bart.,
of Burton, in Ireland.
This gentleman married Mary, the younger,
daughter of Sir Philip Parker, Bart., of
Arwarton, in Suffolk.
By whom he left Catherine, an only
child, now living.
He was by King George the First, at his accession,
appointed Commissioner of the wine license,
and afterwards made auditor of the
Duchy of Cornwall to his Royal Highness
Frederick, Prince of Wales,
which offices he held till 13th Sept.,
1730,
When God removed him at 42 years' old
from the land of the living and undoubtedly
preferred him to a Higher Place.
For he was a man endowed with all
Christian virtues, sober, just, and pious
without affectation, generous and
charitable beyond his ability, affable and
modest even to a fault, wise to advise,
and eager to serve others, himself the last.
A most tender Husband, fond Parent, kind
master, and to his King and Prince a
zealous and indefatigable servant.
He was a perfect friend, and could forgive
an enemy, but he had none to try him,
for all who knew him loved him and those
who only heard of him admired his
character.
Learn reader by his example that
sickness and death is all that distinguishes
some men from angels.

Wednesday, 1 September, and Thursday, 2.—Stayed at home. This last day young Mr. Barbut came and dined with me, and brought a relation of his, who said he had a letter from a friend in Amsterdam to enquire if my Lord Percival, who lived once in Pall-mall, was still in being, because a great niece of his, a married lady to one Mr. Baily, and who is very well to pass, was arrived from St. Christopher Island, and had desired him to make the enquiry, purposing if I was alive to come over and make me a visit. He

added that the gentlewoman was born in St. Christopher's, whose father's name was Josias Percival, and her grandfather's George. I replied I never had a relation at St. Christopher's, and he might see I was not old enough to have a great niece, marriageable; that I must be mistaken for some other person of the same name, and that as to the title of my Lord, it is the custom abroad to call any English gentleman in good circumstances my Lord. That to be my great niece, she must have been grand-daughter to my brother, but my brother never had but one child, a girl, that died a year or two old.

Friday, 3—Sunday, 5.—Stayed at home, only in the evening I went to Bromley to pay a visit to Doctor Wilcox, the new Bishop of Rochester, my old acquaintance at the College, where he was then Fellow, and now my diocesan. He is now very busy in repairing and adorning his house and garden.

Monday, 6.—I stayed at home, and Mr. Richard Philips and his wife, of Harwich, came to stay some nights with me.

Tuesday, 7.—I went with my wife to lie one night in town, and dined with my brother Percival. In the evening I called on Mr. Annesley, to leave with him a new draft of a will, intending to cancel the old one, but neither he nor Mr. Barsham, his clerk, were in town, wherefore I left the will with Mr. Hoar, my banker, to be delivered to Mr. Annesley or his clerk when called for, intending to write to them for that purpose. Mr. Turner there took charge of it. After this I went to the Bedford Arms Tavern in Covent Garden, to meet the gentlemen concerned in the Carolina Plantation, and I found there Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Digby, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, and Mr. ———.

We read over the draft of the King's patent constituting our Corporation, and took notes of several objections thereto with the reasons for supporting our objections, which are to be reduced into writing and given to the Attorney General. They filled up some blanks, particularly that I am to be president for the first year, and Mr. Digby chairman.

Wednesday, 8.—I visited my cousin Le Grand, and then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Thursday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 10.—Captain Dumaresque dined with me, and I gave him a letter to Colonel Schutz to back his petition to the Prince to speak to Lord Torrington for one of the new sloops now building, he being paid off and his sloop ordered to be sold.

Saturday, 11.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at church, and then went with my wife and dined at Southwark.

Monday, 13.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 14.—Went to the Coffee House at Greenwich.

Wednesday, 15.—Went to Southwark with my wife, and dined there.

Thursday, 16—Sunday, 19.—Stayed at home. My brother and sister Percival dined with me.

Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 22.—Sir Archibald Grant came to see me, and Sir Gregory Page.

Thursday, 23.—My wife went to Hampton Court, and brought me word that the Prince had promised upon my recommendation

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to speak to my Lord Torrington that Captain Dumaresque may have one of the new ships ordered to be built in lieu of his own, which is paid off, adding this gracious expression, that he would do anything to serve me.

The same day Captain Dumaresque came to see me to tell me he had presented his petition to the Prince ; that Marquis le Forest introduced him with great expressions of kindness, and Mr. August Schutz backed it. And he gave me a letter from Colonel Schutz, that he was sure the Prince would speak at my request, though it is not an usual thing. The Captain brought with him one Allen, who has fifty pounds a year to draw shipping for Sir Jacob Ackworth. He desired I would speak a good word for him to Sir Jacob, which I promised him : he is an ingenious young man, and took to drawing of himself, being bred a ship carpenter.

Friday, 24.—Mr. Dawney came to see me. I received a letter from my son, dated 14th instant, from Ballimacow, that he had concluded his agreement with Mr. Fitzgerald of Kerry to be elected member of Parliament for Dingle for 500*l.*

Saturday, 25.—Cousin Percival, Secretary of the Navy Office, his lady and daughter, dined with me. Captain Bronhard came in the evening and talked of Lord Abergavenny.

Monday, 27.—Mr. Dawney visited me.

Tuesday, 28.—I went to town with my wife, and dined with cousin Le Grand.

Wednesday, 29 ; Thursday, 30.—Stayed at home.

October 1, Friday ; Saturday, 2.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 3 October.—Visited cousin Percival at Eltham.

Monday, 4 ; Tuesday, 5 October.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 6 October.—Stayed at home. Colonel Schutz came to dine with us, and his lady. He told me the Prince had spoken to my Lord Torrington, who promised his Royal Highness that Captain Dumaresque should be one of the first preferred. I desire the Colonel to thank his Royal Highness for the favour. He told me in confidence the Prince played deep every night, even to lose 6 or 700*l.*, which grieved me much.

Thursday, 7—Sunday, 10.—Stayed at home. Communicated at church, where Dr. Stubbs gave us a very good sermon. In the evening I went to town, in order to go next morning to Hampton Court to make my compliments on the King's Coronation day.

Monday, 11.—Went with my wife and daughter to Hampton Court, where we were received very graciously, and my wife in a particular manner. I learnt there that the new writ as given out by Captain Bodin is to be acted by the influence of some about the Court at Covent Garden ; that Wilks, the manager, gave his opinion that if the two last acts, which he had not yet seen, were exceeding better than the three first, the play might act one day, not knowing that it is the Prince and my Lord Harvey who are the authors.

I stood near the Queen, when she called up the Speaker of the House of Commons, who stood in the crowd quite behind the circle. "Come near, Mr. Speaker," said she, "I think you don't care to come up." This she said, because Sir Robert Walpole (who is reported to influence the Queen in all matters of politics and the characters of men), is not well with the Speaker, and consequently the Speaker not well with the Court, and not frequent in attending

the levées. The Speaker boldly replied, "Madam, if my distance be a sin, I hope your Majesty will lay it at your own door." The expression was strong and no compliment, neither did the Queen take it so, for she, who is as quick as any person I ever knew, immediately turned to my Lord Chancellor and me, and said: "This is a rub for me, but I must say something to give it you again, Mr. Speaker." Then, pausing awhile, she said, "Here is the Speaker of the House of Lords; I will set him on your back," intimating that as great as he thought himself, a greater man than the Chancellor paid his respects at Court better.

Sir Robert Walpole invited me to dinner, but I told him I did not dine at Hampton Court. He had the marks on his face of a third fall from his horse this summer; but better he had ten falls in October than one in January.

We returned soon as the Court broke up, which was half an hour after three, and dined in our coach.

Tuesday, 12 October.—We dined at my brother Percival's, and I waited on Counsellor Annesley to take his advice how I should proceed to secure Charles Dering's debt to my brother Dering. He gave it me, and I writ a letter to Ned Dering the same night to desire he would give me judgment on Charles's bond to Daniel, which would entitle me to a preference of payments before other creditors out of what effects Charles left, otherwise that I must proceed adversarily, that is, compel him to give judgment, which the Court will do.

I also left heads for a new will with him.

Wednesday morning, 13 October.—We returned to dinner to Charlton.

Thursday, 14.—Dr. Couraye returned from the Marchioness of Blandford's seat in Buckinghamshire, where he was desired to go for some days and comfort my lady in her great affliction for her Lord's loss, who though he settled on her 3,000*l.* a year, has left her in very bad circumstances for the present by reason of his debts, amounting to 2,500*l.*, which he has not left effects sufficient to satisfy, and at the same time (he dying before the quarter of her jointure becomes due), she finds herself without a farthing of money. She sent a list of the debts to my Lord Godolphin, her father-in-law, in hopes he would pay them, or some part, but he sent it back and said they did not concern him, neither has he, nor the young Duchess of Marlborough, his wife, nor the old Duchess, or any of the family, been to see her or sent to her on this occasion. It is true she is not of so noble a family as her husband's, but her father was the chief magistrate at Utrecht, and gave her 6 or 7,000*l.* fortune, and one would think that common humanity would have induced a better behaviour from these highminded folks and the consideration that she was the wife of their son.

This day sennit, the young Duke of Buckingham, aged about sixteen years, being recalled from Rome by his Majesty's express letter, because of a report that the Duchess, his mother, had private meetings there with the Pretender, or his wife, waited on his Majesty, who, it was remarked, said nothing to him when he was presented, nor did the Queen say much.

From Thursday, 14 to Monday, 18.—I stayed at home.

Tuesday, 19.—I went to town with my wife to inquire about the Charitable Corporation, in which my wife has 500*l.*, and

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whose surety Tompson ran away last week with their books, and, it is thought, with a great deal of their cash and effects, but we heard things were not so bad as represented, though the fact is true. This day my niece Kitty is 7 years old.

Wednesday, 20.—My son wrote me from Dublin, that he shall still be a member of Parliament for Dingle, in the county of Kerry, and expressed his desire if I thought good to be made a Privy Councillor.

Thursday, 21—Sunday, 24.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 25.—Went to town with my wife.

Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 28.—Went to town in the evening with my family for some days, particularly to wait on the Court on the King's birthday, which is next Saturday.

Friday, 29.—I visited several friends.

Saturday, 30.—Went with my wife to Court, being the King's birthday, where was a great number of persons and very finely dressed. I saw the Duke of Lorrain, who travels incognito under the title of Count Blamont. I gave an account of him this night to my son. The King was very civil to my wife, asking her many questions, as the Queen was to me.

Dined with my brother Percival.

Sunday, 31.—Said prayers and read a sermon at home, then went to Court, where there was a great crowd, and the King spoke to me. Brother and sister Percival dined with me.

November, Monday, 1.—Went to Counsellor Annesley to explain my instructions for drawing up my will. Then went to the practice of the revived opera "Tamerlan," where I saw the Duke of Lorain sing a part.

Dean Berkley, who arrived Saturday last from Rhode Island, dined with me, and seems rejoiced that he treads English ground after three years' absence in a country of which he gives a very indifferent account.

Tuesday, 2.—I visited brother Parker, who came last night from Wiltshire, and then returned with my family to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 3; Thursday, 4; Friday, 5; and Saturday, 6.—Stayed at home. Mrs. Schutz came for some days to stay with us on Friday, and this day Dean Berkley and his wife dined with us.

I had an account this day that the Duke of Bedford lost this day sennit at Newmarket 3,800*l.* to Captain Johnson, Captain Bladon and other professed gamesters. They played from Saturday night till Sunday night—twenty-five hours running.

My son writ me from Dublin, dated 30th of October, that he was elected at Dingle without opposition, and was to be introduced into the House as Monday last.

Sunday, 7.—Dean Berkley, Counsellor Foster, with his wife, dined with us. Stayed at home from this day to Saturday, 13.

Saturday, 13.—Mr. August Schutz came yesterday and lay two nights with us.

The character of the Pr[ince] is this: he has no reigning passion, if it be it is to pass the evening with six or seven others over a glass of wine and hear them talk of a variety of things, but he does not drink. He loves play, and plays to win, that he may

supply his pleasures and generosity, which last are great, but so ill placed, that he often wants wherewith to do a well-placed kindness, by giving to unworthy objects. He has had several mistresses, and now keeps one, an apothecary's daughter of Kingston; but is not nice in his choice, and talks more of feats this way than he acts. He can talk gravely according to his company, but is sometimes more childish than becomes his age. He thinks he knows business, but attends to none; likes to be flattered. He is good-natured, and if he meets with a good Ministry, may satisfy his people; he is extremely dutiful to his parents, who do not return it in love, and seem to neglect him by letting him do as he will, but they keep him short of money.

Sunday, 14.—Communicated. Dr. Warren dined with me, and his son, who is in deacon's orders, and is designed our minister. Dr. Warren preached against the sectaries and heretics of this age. At dinner he told me that parson Bowman, a young man of twenty-seven years old, who preached that sermon lately (which makes so much noise) against the necessity of Bishops to any Christian Church, was expelled out of Emmanuel College in Cambridge for stealing the College plate. That the King having given him a living besides that he holds of Dewsbury, which is his own by inheritance, it was necessary he should have a dispensation, whereupon since his preaching scandalous though trifling sermon, he waited on the Archbishop to obtain the favour. The Archbishop was contented with his answers to his examination, and bid him come the next day. In the meantime came a letter from the Archbishop of York desiring his Grace not to grant Bowman a dispensation, acquainting him that he was the person who made that libel, and that for his own part he was resolved not to grant him one. The Archbishop did not know before that this was the same. Next day came Bowman, as appointed, attended by the Dukes of Mountague, Richmond and Earl of Essex, who, finding his Grace to make a difficulty, made it their particular request, and were importunate with him to give the dispensation, which so moved the old Prelate, who is the most mannerly and patient man alive, that he told them: "My Lords, if the King should come himself and ask it, I would refuse him." This resolution is as much commended and extolled by the clergy as it is blamed by the courtiers, yet I hope not all the courtiers.

Monday, 15; Tuesday, 16; Wednesday, 17.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 18.—Went in the evening to London.

Friday, 19.—Went to Counsellor Annesley to advise with him about Charles Dering's bond, and showed him Ned Dering's letter to me on that subject, dated 2nd instant, wherein he says nothing of giving me judgement on said bond. Mr. Annesley advised me to write once more to him to desire him to declare his resolution, and to tell him that if he will give judgement, I will not execute it in six months.

I also advised with him whether I should pass my niece Dering's accounts in Chancery. He said it is needless, being sure of mine own integrity in the trust, and when she came of age I might end matters with her. The danger only was, if I should die before; that my brother Parker or his executors, who have an interest in my niece's fortune, might give my executors trouble, but my accounts being fair, there would be no handle to vex them. That passing

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these accounts in Chancery would cost above 20*l.*, which is too much out of my niece's fortune. Upon this, I told him I would suspend my resolution. He gave me the draft of my will to peruse.

I dined with cousin Le Grand, and afterwards went to the Crown Tavern, being St. Cecilia's night, where we had an excellent concert of music, to which we invited the Duke of Lorain.

Saturday morning, 20.—I visited August Schutz, brother Percival and cousin Le Grand, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 21—Thursday, 25.—I stayed at home. Dean Berkley and his lady dined with us.

Friday, 26.—Mr. Oglethorp dined with me. He came to acquaint me that he had hopes the Committee of Council would consent to the alterations we desire may be made in our Carolina Charter to be granted. One is that we desire to be independent of the Governor of Carolina, because it may else be in the power of the Governor to discourage the settlement as it thrives, and may give jealousy to the natives there. Another is, that there be not a rotation of Common Council men, which may throw the management into the hands of corrupt men, who will make an exchange [gradu]ally of the design.

He told me a story of Bishop Burnet, which he had from Colonel King, who died Governor of Sheerness, an old man and full of anecdotes of King Charles the Second's reign. The Colonel said that the first knowledge of Dr. Burnet at Court was by means of the witty Duke of Buckingham, to whom he found means to be introduced, and the Duke seeing him a forward vain man, took pleasure to pay him off.

One day his Grace, acquainting the King that he knew a clergyman whose conversation would please him, his Majesty ordered him to bring him at night to sup with him at Chaffinch's. The honour was great, and the young Doctor built mountains in his head upon it. The Duke having taken this step, proceeded to tell him that the King was so pleased with him, he resolved to prefer him to the best dignity in the Church, and that when the Archbishop of Canterbury should die, he designed him his successor. None but Burnet would have believed it, but he with thanks to his Grace for his good offices, depending on it, waited with impatience for the lucky minute, and forgot not to remind the Duke when some time after the Archbishop sickened and died. The Duke did not expect to be called upon so soon, but being a ready man at an answer, told him it had so fallen out that it was impossible for the King to perform his intention this time, but the Archbishopric of York should certainly be his when it fell. The Doctor shrugged his shoulders and, pausing a little, said he must acquiesce, but he hoped this was in order to advance him higher when the new Archbishop of Canterbury died; and in the meantime that he should have a pension equivalent to the loss of the temporalities he received by this disappointment. The Duke, in a friendly way, replied that he wished it could be done, but it was a thing that would be known, and had such an ugly face, and was so unusual, that he must not expect it.

When the Archbishop of York died, the Doctor came again to claim the promise, and then the Duke told him the King was much inclined to the thing, but that the Duke of York, who was

a bigoted man to his religion, and knew the Doctor's warm zeal against Popery, had traversed it. Upon this the Doctor repaired to the Duke's levée, who, showing him no countenance (as he had an austere look, and kept men at a distance), he concluded all that Buckingham told him was true; and set himself to write a book to show that the Church of England is nearer in some of her principles to that of Rome than people generally think. But this book was no sooner published than Buckingham laughed at him, and exposed him to the Court, where he became a jest. However, he had still the folly to believe the Duke of York was an enemy to his preferment, and thought so to his dying day, for which he did not forgive him.

We find in the Bishop's memoirs, *vol.* 3, *page* 634, that he was in 1673 introduced to the Duke of Buckingham, who kept him a whole night, and presented him to the King, who gave him a long private audience and made him his chaplain. That during his stay at Court he used him in so particular a manner, that he was considered as a man growing into a high degree of favour. Doubtless if others thought so, he was not backward to think so himself, and he might well hope for the Archbishopric when a favourite Minister promised it from a Prince who so distinguished him. But in the following page, giving an account of his being presented to the Duke of York, he tells us he boldly exposed the errors of the Popish Church to him, and that the Duke said our Bishops were much nearer the Church of Rome than some of us young men are. This may be, and yet what Colonel King relates be never the less true, for after this conversation, the Bishop adds that his Highness expressed such a liking to him that he commanded him to come often to him, and afterwards allowed him to come in a private way as oft as he pleased. Possibly the Doctor to engage his favour may have writ the book above mentioned, if he writ any such, for I never saw it, nor heard of it before, unless there be anything favouring Popery in a book he published that year entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity Unveiled." The Doctor owns that this extraordinary favour shown him by the Duke had drawn suspicion of Popery upon him, and so I leave this matter, only adding thus much, that when Burnet was disgraced the following year, he acknowledges vast obligations to the Duke for endeavouring strenuously to preserve him, and upon his being turned out of the chaplainship, to procure him a living in London, which affection in one of the Duke's temper so bigoted to religion is unaccountable on any other foot than that he found or thought the Doctor might be gained.

But I must do this justice to Dr. Burnet as to say that Colonel King is out in his chronology, for Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, died not till 1676, nor Stearn, Archbishop of York, till 1684, both after the disgrace of Burnet, which we see was in 1674.

Saturday, 27; Sunday, 28.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 29.—Went to town, and after dinner to the Music Club.

Tuesday, 30.—Called on Mr. Annesley about the draft of my will. Then to the Royal Society, being the anniversary day, for electing a president, council and officers. Then we dined together at Pontach's, in number about fifty. Called at brother Percival's on my return home.

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Wednesday, 1st December.—Returned to Charlton to dinner, where I found letters that Oliver and Rainer, who never had voted for any friend of mine to members of the Corporation, or Mayors of Harwich, had promised Mr. Clements; and that Bickerton and Captain Fuller also promised, whereby the election of Clements is sure.

Sunday, 5 December.—After Church, young Warren, son of the Doctor who preached, came home to dine with me. He told me Doctor Bentley had carried his cause against the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Green, but that the Bishop will appeal against him to the House of Lords. That Bentley continues to be sovereignly hated by the University, where last commencement he presided moderator in the Divinity School, and upon a disputation which was held regarding some points of Woolston's infamous controversy (who in a blasphemous manner denies the truth of all our Saviour's miracles), refused to stay in the chair, declaring if he suffered such points to be disputed on, he should be guilty of the sin against the Holy Ghost, upon which the audience cried out the Doctor is old and dotes.

Mr. Warren gave a late instance of the Doctor's pride, when walking the street at Cambridge, and seeing old Dr. Baker, of St. John's College, the non-juror, who is ninety years' old, he pointed to him and said to the company, "See there the learnedest man in England, and everybody knows who is the second." See more of the Doctor, page 64.*

Monday, 6.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 7.—One who called himself Redding, and pretended his ancestors had an interest in Liscarrol, came to me and desired I would give him a recommendation to my Lord Clare at Paris, to get a pension, and to put into it that I knew his family, that he married a gentlewoman of fortune, but was defrauded of it, and that he was an honest man and in great want. He added he had been in the Guards till turned out on Queen Anne's death, and had since been in Italy, Paris etc. I told him I knew nothing of his story, nor anything of his character, and therefore could certify nothing, but seeing him a poor object, gave him a guinea, and dismissed him. I enter this lest such Irish wanderers, who are generally rogues, should build anything upon his being to speaking with me.

Wednesday, 8.—My wife continuing ill, and rather worse, I was obliged to send to Dr. Hollyngs, who came and visited her at night. I sent also for the surgeon from Greenwich, but the Doctor was not of opinion to bleed her.

Thursday, 9; Friday, 10.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 18.—This day brother and sister came down to stay some days.

Sunday, 19.—Stayed at home, and read prayers, being my wife and I both out of order.

Wednesday, 22.—My cousin Dering, who waits on the Princesses, told my brother Percival last week that in a discourse some persons had with the King, where they affirmed there were none of his subjects but might by favour and reward be brought to do anything he pleased, "No," said the King, "I know one man who

* *i.e.* p. 64 of the manuscript diary. *See* p. 202.

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will not, and that is my Lord Percival." I remember the Prince said the same thing two years ago to my brother Dering. This may argue that they esteem me, but I believe if I would leap over a stick they would love me better.

Stayed at home to Christmas, 25 December, when we communicated at home, Dean Berkly administering the Sacrament.

Stayed at home to 28 December.

Last week Mr. Annesley advised my delaying no longer in the affair of Charles Dering's bond to brother Dering, but to file an action of debt for discovering assets. Whereupon I writ to my son this day to acquaint Ned Dering with my intention.

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1 January.—We came to London for the winter.

2.—I said prayers and read a sermon to my family.

3 January, Monday.—Visited John Temple and cousin Le Grand.

4 January, Tuesday.—Visited Frank Clerk. Went to Court. The Prince promised me that he would take [care] of Captain Demaresque, and write to Lord Torrington that he should have a ship. The Queen asked after Dr. Courayye. Mr. Bagnall came to see me, and Mr. Stringer and cousin Ned Southwell.

Wednesday, 5 January.—I visited Horace Walpole, Mr. Soley, Earl of Effingham, Mr. Duncomb, and the Speaker. In the evening Mr. Oglethorp came to me.

Thursday, 6.—I visited brother Percival and Sir Thomas Hanmer and Lord Grantham. Then went to Court. The Earl of Grantham was likewise to see me, and brother Parker, who came last night from Suffolk.

Friday, 7.—Visited Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Robert Maud, Lord Wilmington, brother Parker, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Ashburnham. Heard little news, but the seizing Charles Cæsar, Esq., Knight of the Shire for Hertfordshire, his house and goods in town and country for debt, and the like done by Sir George Oxenden.

Mr. Cæsar was always looked on as a man of sense and fortune, and had a very great employment under Queen Anne; his estate was 3,500*l.* a year, and he was not noted for extravagance.

Sir George Oxenden is a proud, conceited, lewd man, but one would think an estate of 2,500*l.* a year, and the post of Lord of the Treasury, would have kept men out of gaol, from whence now it is only his being a member of Parliament that does it. Sir Robert Walpole was his patron, and gave him the great employment he has, and in return he got the lady of my Lord Walpole, Sir Robert's son, with child, and this unlawful issue will inherit the estate. It is said my Lady Walpole owned it under her handwriting.

Saturday, 8.—Visited Mr. Ferguson, the two Mr. Schutz, Sir George Savil, the Speaker, Cousin Ned Southwell, and cousin Betty Southwell.

Sunday, 9.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court.

Monday, 10 January.—I dreamt last night that I visited Sir Robert Walpole, and after a good deal of easy discourse I took up a letter addressed to him that lay on the table, and asked him if the foreign letters were come. Sir Robert answered "No, but that was a letter he had writ and directed to himself." Upon this we talked a little of the difficulties Ministers lie under to keep their stations, and I said I would not be one for a million of money a year, that life was short, and a long account to be made up against hereafter, that nothing was more suitable or agreeable to advanced age as quiet and the command of one's own time, and I dared say he himself would in a little while resolve to leave business, having made a good fortune. He answered smilingly he did think of it, and with a good parcel of dignity and preferments. "What," said I, "do you intend to take Orders." "Yes," replied he, "I've

learning enough." Here is a dream that I believe never entered into the mind of any man living before, sleeping or waking.

The night before I dreamt I lost my hat, and yesterday it came out, for when I called for it, it could not be found, being taken away by mistake by one who left me his own in the room of it. These idle rovings of the brain have by some weak, though learned men, been thought of consequence to set down in their journals, but men of sense do not attend to them. I only noted this for the oddness of the scheme, and that my thoughts should continue regular so long in a matter I never heard talked of in jest or earnest, and when I am sure I had not heard Sir Robert's name mentioned for several days.

I dined this day at Sir George Savil's in Lesterfields, with Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Mr. Doddington, Sir William Strickland, and Sir Charles Hotham.

Wednesday, 12.—My daughter Katherine was this day twenty years old. I went to Court. Mr. Oglethorp met Dean Berkly at my house, and we sat from dinner till ten o'clock, discoursing of our Carolina project. The Prince again told me he would take care of Dumaresque. I had a letter to meet the members of Parliament at the Cockpit to see the King's Speech, which he will make to-morrow, but I never yet went to any of those meetings. They have an air of servileness I don't like, and if a member should happen to vote against anything recommended in the Speech, he is not well looked on by his friends for doing so, after having appeared among a number of gentlemen who were resolved to approve all.

Thursday, 13 January.—This morning I visited John Temple and cousin Le Grand. Then went to the House, which was fuller than I expected. The King came to the House of Lords, and made a very satisfactory speech, which may be seen in print.

My Lord Tyrconnel moved the address of thanks, and Mr. Clutterbuck seconded it.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said he should concur with the Address, but was surprised that notwithstanding the general quiet and peace his Majesty had assured us of, the Spaniards still took our ships in the West Indies, and that the King of Spain, when Captain Bonam had proved the unlawfulness of his being made a prize by their guard de cost ships, should refer him for satisfaction to the very Governor who had made him prize, for it was referring him to one who was both judge and party.

Mr. Shippen said he should be against the Address, and reflected on Lord Tyrconnel for abandoning his party, for he had been ever since the King came in against the Court measures.

After Mr. Cornwallis had spoken something that was little to the purpose in behalf of the Address, Will. Pulteney made an invective speech against the Ministry for not doing what is now effected seven years ago, and compared Sir Robert Walpole to an unskilful pilot, who sets out with his ship in fair weather and involves himself in danger of quicksands, but happening afterwards to arrive safe at port, arrogates to himself much skill in sailing, though he by chance only arrived at the port.

Pelham, the Paymaster, replied, justified the Address, as also the King's measures; he also spoke in defence of Lord Tyrconnel for leaving his party, and believed his example would be followed.

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Sir William Wyndham declared against the Address, and blamed the Ministry, whom he likened to a man who in a room endeavouring to get out, though the door was open, broke his shins against every chair and stool, till finding the door he valued himself upon being got out, so he said the Ministry at last blundered themselves out of the ill situation they were in some years past and now would pass for men of wisdom.

Horace Walpole spoke well, and explained the prudence of the measures hitherto. He showed the case with them was as if a set of men had bought a good bargain, such as others were blaming them continually for not doing, yet being at last done without letting the complainers have a share in the transaction, these grew angry and disapproved it on that account. Had they been advised with and had a share on the profit, they would have thought the bargain good.

Mr. How said he was still unsatisfied of the grounds we had to thank his Majesty for a Peace, and that it was too early to return our thanks at all till we had examined every particular of his speech.

Mr. Henry Bromly answered him.

Mr. Danvers said he was not against addressing thanks, but he wondered to hear nothing in his Majesty's speech of reducing the standing army, seeing all is at peace and our expenses are to be lessened as his Majesty assures us. He wishes therefore the House would put in some words to that effect.

Mr. Oglethorp said he should be for the Address, for our Kings ought to be respected, and if we dislike anything, it is the Ministry we must level our resentment at. He was for passing by past faults, and looking to the future, which those who have the administration will do well to conduct with prudence, or they must expect impeachment. That he thinks many things might have been expected in the Speech, as also in our Address of Thanks; as an absolute security from Spanish depredations, an immediate satisfaction for their past robberies, a reduction of our standing army, and some promise to his Majesty that we would make our Militia useful. And last, though not the least thing requiring our attention, some care of the Protestant religion, which will be quite destroyed in Germany soon as the Pragmatic Sanction takes effect. For the Emperor, since his despair of having male issue, has judged it policy not to persecute the Protestants of Bohemia, Silesia, and Hungary, because they might not be provoked to oppose the settlement of his dominions in the female line, but when this is once effected, and the Emperor no longer in danger of those countries maintaining their rights of electing their kings, which the Pragmatic Sanction takes away, then he fears we shall see a persecution and utter rooting out of the Protestants in that Prince's dominions; he wished therefore that in our treaty with the Emperor some care may be taken of this matter.

Then the question was put that the words should stand heads of our address, and some Noes were given, but nobody divided on it. There were about three hundred members, and we sat till near seven o'clock.

Friday, 14.—The House agreed to the address, and ordered to carry it up to-morrow.

Saturday, 15.—We carried up the address. I visited Lord Palmerston, cousin Southwells, and Le Grand, and Dr. Couraye dined with us.

Sunday, 16.—After prayers and sermon, went to Court, where the Prince told me he took it ill I did not bring my niece Dering to him, for you know, said he, I love her for more reasons than one.

I heard that last Thursday the audience at Drury Lane would not suffer the players to act Lieutenant Bodin's dull comedy, but as soon as the curtain was drawn up, called out for another play. The tumult was great, for several who were curious to see this, cried "Play, play," others pulled out of their pockets their catcalls, etc., but Mr. Powell, a Welsh gentleman of estate, offering to speak, silence was made. He told Wilks, the player, that two persons had the night before been hauled out of the gallery by soldiers for showing their disapprobation of the play, which was contrary to the liberty of the subject and right of the playhouse, where those who paid their money were at liberty to approve or disapprove the show. That the highest power on earth should not force the free born subjects of England to approve of nonsense, and therefore he required this play should be dismissed and another acted. Wilks, very submissively, told him that they were not prepared on the sudden to change their piece, neither the proper actors nor dresses were ready, but if the audience pleased to take their money again, it should be restored them. The audience were contented, and all trooped home.

It was beneath the Court to take on them the patronage of this simple play, and risk their authority against the universal judgment of the town, and what gave great distaste was that in order to support the representation, great numbers went to the House the first day of acting, every man with an oak club in his hand, as if it were to deter men from cat-calling the play, for so they gave out.

Nevertheless, when the Prince appeared there on the poet's night, who was known to patronize it, the audience out of respect to him made no disturbance.

Brother and sister Percival, with Dr. Hollins, his wife and daughter, dined with me.

Monday, 17.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, brother Percival, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Grantham, and then went to the House. In the evening visited Sir John Evelyn.

Tuesday, 18.—I went to the House, and from thence to dinner at Sir Robert Walpole's, where the rest of the company were Lord Malpas, Sir George Savil, my brother Parker, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Camel and Horace Walpole. After dinner I went to the opera.

Wednesday, 19.—Visited Lord Lusam, Sir William Wentworth, Duke of Shandois, Earl of Pembroke, who kept me two hours to view his fine paintings, and gave me the description of them in print, Bishop of London,. Lord Wilmington, Lord President, and Lord Bathurst. Went to the House, and after dinner to the Committee of Council, which sat upon our charter for settling colonies in America. The Lords of the Council there present were the Lord President, Earl of Marchmont, Lord Torrington, Sir William Strickland, Horace Walpole and Earl of Islay. They approved

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the charter as altered, and we concerned therein acquiesced in their pleasure, though against the grain.

Thursday, 20 January.—A great Court at the Prince's, being his birthday. In the evening I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 21.—Visited the Earl of Scarborough, who promised that he will vote for Mr. Cornwallis to be second master of the Charterhouse; then went to the House, where we only voted 8,000 seamen for the service of the year. Lord Wilmington and Duke of Grafton came to see me.

The House being early up, I went with the other trustees for the Carolina Colony to see a house proper for keeping our office in. Then returned home to dinner. This day being taken ill of a cold I caught in the House, I remained the afternoon at home, as also the following days till Wednesday.

Wednesday, 26.—I visited Lord Blondell and Jack Temple. Then went to the House, where on Sir William Strickland's motion for 17,709 men for the service of this year, a debate arose whether that number should be granted or only 12,000. The Court carried it against the latter by a majority of 241 against 171. The Speaker was with the minority. I have given an account of the debate to my son this night.

The marriage consummated Saturday last between William, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, and Lady Harriet Finch, sister to the present Earl of Nottingham and Winchilsea, has been the talk of the town ever since. It has been concluding these three months between the two mothers, but kept so secret that even my Lord Nottingham knew nothing of it, for being a generous man they were sure he would not approve the sacrifice of his sister to such a kind of husband, who is said to be a greater fool than his father, and withal ill-natured, covetous, jealous, obstinate as a mule, and lascivious as a stone horse. He has not yet taken his seat in the House of Lords, nor will perhaps, his delight being altogether in low things and mean company, and his chief occupation to rub down his horses, for which his grooms give him a penny, which he counts all gain. Nothing, therefore, could colour the marrying such a brute (for just excuse there can be none) except the title of a Duchess and a vast jointure. Lady Harriet, an Earl's daughter, having but five thousand pounds fortune, was not able on the interest of it to live according to her rank, and there was no prospect of her marrying elsewhere. But, unfortunately for her, the Duke, though he has a great estate, more than 100,000*l.* a year, was able to make a settlement but of 1,200*l.* a year, the estate being entailed, and passing to another family should he die without children. All my Lady, therefore, has for it, is to save what she can out of the annual rents, but whether this obstinate and covetous fool will suffer her is what time will show.

He knew nothing of the affair till the moment it was done: the two mothers concerted to meet at my Lady Nottingham's in Bloomsbury Square, and bring their children with them by way of common visit, and then the Duchess of Cleveland, in an easy manner, asked her son if he cared to be married. The Duke answered "Yes." "What do you say then," said she, "to my Lady Harriet Finch? Will you marry her?" "Yes," replied he. "Why, then," said she, "the sooner you do it the better; here she is, and my Lady Nottingham's chaplain is at home. Let

us send for him." So, producing the writings she had prepared, the Duke took a pen which lay on the table, and signed them, and the minister, who waited in the next room, did his office.

This night died Caspar, Count Bothmar, of old age. Yet he wrestled twenty-four hours against death. For four days it was expected over night that he would not live till next morning, and for two years he had reason to know his end approached. Yet within the four days above-mentioned he dictated a letter to Hanover that the pickles, salads, and wines sent him every year might be prepared for his use next summer.

His nephew is much hurt and disappointed by his death, he having left him but 200*l.* a year, and 300*l.* in money for mourning, which last was obtained by his friends with great difficulty, though there never was a more observant and careful nurse than he, a greater slave to his humours, nor one who wanted it more.

This night the King put the fiat to our Carolina Charter.

Thursday, 27.—I stayed at home, and Friday, 28.

Saturday, 29.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, and then went to Court. Lord Wilmington told me the design of adding a clause in one of our Irish Bills for repealing the sacramental test in Ireland has failed; and talking of wool and woollen goods run from Ireland, he said he should be for allowing Ireland to carry their friezes where they pleased and even to export blanketing, if Wales would come into it, but this conditionally that Ireland will be faithful in preventing the clandestine exportation of wool cloths and stuffs.

It is confirmed that Miss Vane, the maid of honour, writ a letter to the Queen to desire leave to go for some months to her grandfather's, whereupon the Queen, who knew her familiarities with the Prince, sent her word she might go for good and all. The Prince has taken a house for her, which grieves me much.

Sunday, 30.—Went to St. James's Church. Brother and sister Percival dined with me and Dr. Courayé.

Monday, 31.—Went with my wife to Charlton. Dined there and returned at night.

Tuesday, 1 February.—I visited Colonel Middleton, brother Percival, the Duke of Chandois, and went to the House. Dined with cousin Southwell, and went to the Opera.

Wednesday, 2 February.—I visited Lord Buckley, Duke of Grafton, and Mr. Duncomb, and then went to Counsellor Annesley and signed my last will and testament, dated this day. Mr. Annesley, his clerk Mr. Barsham, and my servant William were witnesses thereto. At my return home I burnt my will made in 1725.

Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Schutz dined with me, and in the afternoon I went to our weekly concert.

My Lord Pembroke came to acquaint me that he was come from the Charterhouse, where Mr. Cornwallis failed of being elected second master for want of being five months of sufficient age, according to the rules of the Foundation; that he was pleased however, to find he had so good a character as many gave him. My Lord told me that the cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court were rescued by him from ruin; that three years before the Revolution they were in pawn to Mr. Povey for 2,000*l.*, and

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that if his Lordship would pay that money and 700*l.* interest due he might have them, but knowing them to belong to the Crown he would not meddle with them. There were then nine pieces. At the Revolution, my Lord acquainted King William with them, who very joyfully redeemed them, and ordered Walton to repair them, and set them up at Hampton Court. But two of the nine were so damaged, that they were good for nothing, so we see only seven. He told me Bellairs' history of these cartoons, which may be seen in his account of Raphael's works, but that in the Council books it appeared that they were in England in Henry the Eighth's time; that Raphael drew them at Pope Leo the Tenth's command, for to make tapestry from, and they were sent to Antwerp for that purpose, which city was in that time the only famous place for such work. That when the tapestry was finished, Pope Leo, who was an extravagant man, had not money to pay for them, whereupon it was agreed the cartoons should remain at Antwerp by way of security for payment of the tapestry, and the hangings were sent to Rome, where they are still shown in St. Peter's Church on set days. That the owners of the cartoons, seeing no hopes of their being redeemed, sold them to Henry the Eighth. How greatly they were valued appears by the offer the King of Spain made to resign to the Crown of England all the lands in the new world discovered by Columbus, who a little before had returned from his first discovery of Hispaniola; indeed, there was not much expected from that discovery, when the King made that offer, but it is a noble character of these pieces that such an offer was made. There were nineteen pieces in all, but where many of them are is not known. My Lord had this account from old Sir Edward Nicolas, who was Secretary of State to King Charles the First, and told my Lord that he read this in the old Council Book of King Henry's reign.

Thursday, 3 February.—I visited Mr. Tuffnell, Sir William Wentworth, Mr. Withrington and Mr. Clark. Then went to the House, where the Pension Bill (the same as last year) passed through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Then Sir Thomas Robinson presented a petition from the sufferers by the Charitable Corporation, which was seconded by Mr. Oglethorp, and we voted a Committee of twenty-one to be chosen by ballot on Tuesday next to enquire into that great abuse. Captain Vernon moved that the Committee might be a secret Committee, upon which the House divided, and we who went out were 132. The Noes, who stayed in, were 212.

Friday, 4 February.—Called on brother Percival and Mr. Cornwall, then went to the House. Met our Carolina gentlemen, and prepared a draft of an account of our design in order to be printed.

Saturday, 5.—Called on Mr. Signoret and Mr. Clerk. Went to Court. Cousin Cornwallis and Mr. Clerke dined with me. In the evening, my brother Percival and Dr. Delany visited me.

Sunday, 6.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. Mrs. Minshull dined with us. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 7.—Called on Mr. Hambleton, Sir Edmond Andrews, Mrs. Minshull and Dr. More; then went to the House. Passed the evening in my study.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I prepared my list of twenty-one members to be balloted for, and appointed the Committee to examine into the abuses of the Charitable Corporation. They are as follows :—Sir Thomas Robinson, Samuel Sandys, James Oglethorp, Edward Vernon, Edward Huges, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Robert More, Christopher Tilson, John Plumtree, Thomas Bramston, Thomas Clutterbuck, John Conduit, John Knight, Joseph Danvers, Philip Gibbon, George Heathcot, Richard Pottinger, Charles Ross, William Sloper, Samuel Tuffnell, Thomas Winnington.

I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and then to Sir Robert Maud, and then to the House, where about four hundred members gave in their lists.

Wednesday, 9 February.—This morning, at nine a clock, I went to Mr. Hucks, in Great Russell Street, where by appointment came Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Digby, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. More, and Mr. Eyles. From thence we went to wait on the Duke of Newcastle in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to desire him to move the King to sign the warrant for our Carolina Charter, which he promised. Then we went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole moved to revive the duty on salt, and to lay but a shilling in the pound on land this year. He said he would not propose it if he did not intend that this ease in the land tax should continue, and added that he thought the land having borne more than its share for thirty years towards the occasions of the Government, it ought now to be eased. To which it was opposed that it was no ease to the nation to ease the rich, to load the poor, but this ought to be our principal consideration.

At four a clock, I left them in a strong debate, and went home to dinner ; nor did I return afterwards to the House, for meeting with my cousin John Finch, of Kent, who told me he was against reviving the duty, I being for it, agreed with him to leave the House, so that we prejudiced not our friends by our absence.

This day my daughter Helena began to learn to sing of Signor Aragoni at 3 guineas a month.

Thursday, 10 February.—The Committee sat last night till eight a clock, when the Court carried the revival of the salt duty by a majority of 39—225 against 186. This day upon the report, the minority debated it over again, when after 5 hours we agreed with the Committee by a majority of only 29, which difference is pretty remarkable, for usually they who lose the first division on the same points lose it the second time by a greater majority than the first, this last division was only 205 against 176.

Several hot and indiscreet expressions were cast out, particularly by Barnard and Captain Vernon, which last said that ninety-nine in a hundred of the people would not bear the tax, and that he should expect, if he voted for it, to be treated like a polecat and knocked in the head. That the question passed yesterday merely by the weight of the Scots members, that if it were not for the dead weight of the Bishops, he should hope the House of Lords would not pass the Bill, but if they passed it, still he could not see how the King should consent, who desired in his speech that he would think of easing the poor, whereas this Bill is only to ease the rich at the expense of the poor. The Speaker chid him severely for these expressions, and deservedly.

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My brother Parker returned home with me to dinner, and afterwards I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 11 February.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerke, and then went to the House, in expectation the Pension Bill would be carried up to the House of Lords, but the Lords adjourned purposely very early for a week, in order to delay receiving it.

The Committee appointed to examine the ballot for a Committee of twenty-one to inspect the management of the Charitable Corporation, made their report, the persons of which it is composed appear to be anti-courtiers except six of them, the rest are the most violent opposers of the Court measures. Warm debates were this day, which I writ a detail of to my son, but as I left the House at three a clock to return home to dinner, I could not inform him of what I learned since, that from some words which fell from Mr. Pelham, there had like to have ensued a duel, for he, happening in justification of Sir Robert Walpole to say that if there were a ballot for anything, and it lay between Sir Robert and that gentleman (meaning Mr. Sandys), it would be seen which of the two had the preference. Mr. Pulteney took it as meant to himself, and after he had replied in the manner I mentioned in my letter, went out of the House. The truth was he only went to dine at a place he was invited to, but Mr. Gyles Earl, apprehending he withdrew to invite Pelham to a duel, moved that he should be sent for immediately to return to his place, and that the House would interpose to make them friends. Accordingly the Serjeant was ordered to make him return, which he did, and then Mr. Earl desired that words having fallen from the two gentlemen that gave him cause to suspect some mischief might ensue unless the House interposed, they both might be ordered to explain themselves. The gentlemen sat silent for a time, which gave Mr. Earl reason to be more earnest in his motion, whereupon the Speaker requiring it, Mr. Pulteney said that indeed he had taken some offence at the other for making an unnecessary and improper comparison, which he took as personally meant at himself, but he had no thought to resent it, for it would be great imprudence in him to do it, knowing how different his situation was from that other gentleman's (he meant that being under the Government's displeasure, if he killed Pelham he should be hanged, if killed, the other would get off).

This answer being far from giving content, the Speaker was moved to make them declare upon their honour that what had passed on both sides should have no consequence, which they both complying with, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Saturday, 12 February.—I visited Mr. Hambleton to discourse him upon the Sugar Bill, and know his thoughts whether the clause prohibiting the importation of sugars, rum, and molasses into Ireland, as well as Great Britain and our Northern Colonies of America, was prejudicial to Ireland, and how far. He convinced me that the prejudice arising to Ireland by such prohibition is very inconsiderable, and that it would be impolitic and ungrateful to make any stir about it after the English Parliament had last year given us the immediate import of the unenumerated West India commodities into Ireland. I therefore resolved, with him, to make no opposition to it.

I then went to Court, from whence I returned home to dinner, and passed the evening in my study.

At Court, Colonel Negus told me that Sir Robert Walpole had no manner of design by his motion yesterday, and that it was the Speaker who put it into his head, for he sat by them, and heard the latter tell him that it was very wrong in Mr. Sandys to be out of the way, for that as soon as ever a Bill is passed our House, it ought to be carried to the Lords; that in old time it used to be carried the very day of its passing, and if Mr. Sandys did not speedily appear, he should himself be obliged to move the House to appoint some other member for that office. Sir Robert's fault, therefore, was that he did not put some other person on making the motion, but (added Colonel Negus) he had a mind to take that opportunity to put a slur on Sandys, and this manner of showing his wit is what has gained him so many enemies.

Sunday, 13.—Went to church, then to St. James's. Dr. Couray and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel.

My wife's uncle, Mr. Bromly, Speaker and Secretary of State in Queen Anne's reign, died this day.

Monday, 14 February.—Visited Mr. John Temple and Mrs. Southwell. Went to the practice of the Opera, and then to the House, where they put me upon the Committee for the Corn Bill. In the evening went to the Monday Music Club.

This day my daughter Helena is 14 years old.

Tuesday, 15.—This day my lottery tickets were made bank stock of the 3 per cent, 1731. And they make my stock there 230*l.*, for which the 3 per cent interest allowed there on comes to 6*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* per annum.

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz and the Bishop of Rochester, and then went to the House, where I was put on the Committee to examine the state of the Cotton Library and the Records.

Wednesday, 16.—I went to the vestry of St. James's parish, where we disposed of some pews. Then to the House to the Corn Bill Committee.

I met Mr. Knight there, who I discoursed with upon the petition he intends to offer for preventing the running of wool. I proposed to him the allowing to Ireland the free exportation of friezes, in order to encourage the Irish from running their wool and stuffs; he said he should agree to it. I told him Lord Wilmington and Horace Walpole were both of that opinion.

Thursday, 17.—Visited Mr. Hill, Commissioner of the Customs, then went to the Committee appointed to inspect the Records and Cotton Library. We visited the latter, where we found 250 manuscripts were lost or much damaged by the fire. But the Magna Charta was saved, of which there are two originial writs by the same hand in King John's reign, who granted it, that with the seal thereto is a little damaged, but not spoilt; the other perfectly fair, and better written and more legible than in our time. From thence we went to view the Records preserved in the Chapter House of Westminster, those also over the House of Commons, and those belonging to the House of Lords, which are all kept in the utmost confusion.

After this we went to the House, where we agreed to a motion made by Mr. Sandys for a Bill to enable Justices of Peace at their Quarter Sessions to determine appeals upon the merit of the cause without examining the defect of form; but the latter part of his

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motion to empower them to determine finally, whereby no appeal from them could go up to the Courts at Westminster, was, on a division, rejected—130 against 75. It was thought that the Judges' determination on such appeals would be more equitable than the judgment of Justices of Peace at present that party reigns everywhere so much.

The second motion made by Mr. Bramston was for regulating the qualification of Justices of Peace, it being complained that several of them had no fortunes, and some not able to write or read. The rest of the business of the day may be seen in the votes.

I promised to go this day sennit to Bow Church in Cheapside to the anniversary sermon left by Dr. Bray for recommending the charity left by Mr. Dalone for converting negroes, after which we are to dine at Brawn's eating house.

Mr. Burton is desired by Mr. Oglethorp to preach.

Friday, 18.—I went this morning to accept 300*l.* South Sea Stock, and from thence to the House, where [George] Robinson, a member of the House, who serves for Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, was ordered to attend the service of the House. He is a banker, who had 5 per cent allowed him to circulate or endorse the notes of the Charitable Corporation, and is run away to avoid his creditors and the enquiry of Parliament, which he foresaw would be made into the abuses of the directors of that Corporation.

We proceeded to hear evidences in behalf of the Sugar Bill. I returned home to dinner, and remained the evening in my study.

Perceiving an unaccountable delay in the putting his Majesty's seal to the Carolina Charter, and that it sticks with the Duke of Newcastle, all our gentlemen concerned as trustees are much out of humour and some are for flinging it up, and restoring the money arising from the lottery tickets which were given up to tell for the advantage of the colony. I told my mind freely to Horace Walpole, sitting by him this morning, that we thought ourselves ill used, and that if it was expected by the Government that we should entreat any more the passing this charter, he was mistaken, for it is a matter we think they ought to entreat us to undertake; that being restrained at our own desire by oath from making any advantage directly or indirectly of the charter, this delay must be the highest reflection on us as if we did not intend to regard our oaths, for this delay cannot possibly be given but from a suspicion we should abuse our trust. If, therefore, he did not think it a good thing, I desired he would tell us, and we would quit it. He replied, he thought it a good thing, but—as he was going on, a gentleman took him behind the chair to discourse him, and I lost the satisfaction of knowing whence the delay arose.

Soon after, Mr. Oglethorp came to me, and said that upon his complaining to Drummond of the usage, Drummond replied, Sir Robert was very hearty for the charter, but that it happened the day before we waited on the Duke of Newcastle to desire he would forward the King's signing the charter, his Grace had carried the charter in a bag with five other things for his Majesty to sign, but that the King not being in right humour, refused to sign any one of them, and that the Duke is a person of that timorous nature,

as to be a great while resolving to take fresh opportunities of furthering things he has met with a rebuff in. John Drummond is a director of the bank, and member of our House.

Next Thursday, Dr. Bray's anniversary sermon is to be preached by Mr. Burton, of Oxford, a very ingenious acquaintance of Mr. Oglethorp's, at Bow Church in Cheapside. I earnestly pressed that he should be instructed to say nothing reproachful to the Government for retarding the charter so long as eighteen months, but to speak of it as a thing that will succeed, and show the benefit of it.

Saturday, 19.—An unknown author of a book entitled *Alcephron, or the Minute Philosopher*, in two volumes, 8vo., sent me a copy. It is written by way of dialogue against the modern free thinkers. It is writ in the Socratic style, and I guessed it to be by Dean Berkley, though he never acquainted me that he was upon publishing anything. Soon after I knew the Dean wrote it.

Sunday, 20.—Prayers and sermon at home, after which I went to Court, and was desired to carry the sword.

Mr. Barbut came to see me, and Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 21.—Stayed at home all day, having caught cold.

Tuesday, 22.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Le Grand, and then went to the House, where I found Mr. Annesley, to whom I showed the Earl of Barrimore's letter. He said it was very curtly writ, but saw he insisted that Downdeady is within his manor of Rathbury, wherefore he advised me to desire his lordship to show his patent, and if it is older than mine, and hath Downdeady in it, then that I would give him no further trouble about it, otherwise I ought to insist on its belonging to my manor of Burton, as in my patent. I told him we had searched the Rolls Office, and could find no patent his lordship has. He also advised me to write to Crone, to tell him that if he did not acquiesce in my method of recovering the acres he pretends to, I shall not trouble myself more about it, but think myself quit of my promise to serve him in it.

From the House I went to the Rose Tavern in Chancery Lane, to the anniversary dinner kept by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and afterwards I went to the Opera *Sosarmis*, made by Hendel, which takes with the town, and that justly, for it is one of the best I ever heard.

I heard the mortifying news there that Dean Berkley has missed of the Deanery of Down, by a villainous letter wrote from the Primate of Ireland that the Dean is a madman and disaffected to the Government. Thus the worthiest, the learnedest, the wisest, and most virtuous divine of the three kingdoms is by an unparalleled wickedness made to give way to Dean Daniel, one of the meanest in every respect. There is no respect of persons in this world, where God sends his blessings on the unjust as well as just, but in the other world these things are made up.

Wednesday, 23 February.—This morning I visited Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Howard, Mr. Drummond, brother Parker, Mr. Thomas Clark, and then went to dine with my brother Percival. Mr. Howard is or was Keeper of the Paper Office, and I think has since a better employment. He is of Ireland, and of good family, but was obliged to paint in order to support himself like a gentleman, for which

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purpose he travelled to Italy and studied under Carlo Marat, who was peculiarly fond of him, and not only directed what pieces he should copy, but corrected his works and finished them sometimes with his own pencil. From thence Mr. Howard brought home what the Italians call *la virtu*, and we a taste and insight in building, statuary, music, medals, and ancient history, which recommending him to the acquaintance of the late Duke of Devonshire, he soon left the mechanical, though genteel, art of painting, and was made, as has been said, Keeper of the Paper Office at a salary of 200*l.* a year. He showed me small, but well-chosen study of books, chiefly relating to history and genteel learning, and has a collection of medals, some busts, etc. He showed me likewise some good pieces of painting, as of Salvator Rosa, Antonio More, Guercino, Bourginone, etc.

From dinner I went to the Music Club, where the King's Chapel boys acted the *History of Hester*, writ by Pope, and composed by Hendel. This oratoria or religious opera is exceeding fine, and the company were highly pleased, some of the parts being well performed.

I there met Mr. Kelsal, Clerk of the Treasury, and a member of our House, who told me he learned from one of the Committee, which sits on the Charitable Corporation, that very black proceedings of the directors come to light, and some of our members must be expelled the House. He meant Denis Bond and Sir Archibald Grant.

In my visit to Mr. Howard, I complained heavily of the barbarity used by the Primate of Ireland against Dean Berkley, in which he told me that one day, as he was alone with the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Townshend came in, and passionately inveighed against the Primate, then Bishop of Bristol and Dean of Christchurch in Oxford, calling him beast and wretched fellow, who being made Dean in order to strengthen the Whig interest there, did nothing but laze away his time, and suffered the Tories to increase their power and numbers in that University. He lamented that such a blockhead was ever made a Bishop, and the Duke of Devonshire lamented it too; but four days after he was made Primate of Ireland. The Duke told Mr. Howard, when next he visited him, his great surprise that my Lord Townshend should think a beast and a blockhead fit to govern the Church of a whole kingdom, and assured him he had no hand in it.

I heard to-day that Mrs. Vane, late maid of honour and now kept by the Prince, is brought to bed, and that Dr. Douglas laid her. The Prince gives her a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum; he presented her besides, on removal from Court, which is not a month past, a fine service of plate and furniture for her house in Soho Square, where I am told a great number of people of fashion, men and ladies, visit her, to the just scandal of all sober and religious folks.

Thursday, 24 February.—This morning I went to St. Bride's Church to hear Mr. Burton, of Oxford, preach an excellent sermon in favour of Christian education of youth, of the conversion of negroes, and of the savage Indians. He showed the indispensable duty of kings and magistrates from Scripture, reason and human policy to take care of religion and further it in proper methods of educating youth, and towards the close spoke of our design to

settle colonies in South Carolina, handsomely commending the King for approving it. We were about twenty-five persons favourers of this design, who after sermon dined at Brawn's in the City, the chief of whom were Sir William Chaplin, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Sir Philip Parker, etc., and about a dozen other Parliament men.

But I was sorry to learn from Mr. Drummond that the charter still sticks, though the Duke of Newcastle has promised to carry it on the first occasion to his Majesty for to put the seal to it. He told me he was with Sir Robert Walpole this morning, and told him how uneasy we all were that such delays are used in putting the seal, and that we thought the Ministry used us very ill to imagine we would still entreat for a charter as if we had some advantage to gain by it, whereas it ought rather to be expected by us that the Government should entreat us to accept it. Sir Robert replied, "Mr. Drummond, the gentlemen wrong me to believe the charter sticks with me, and they wrong the Duke in thinking it sticks with him. It is not proper for me to tell you where it sticks."

Hereupon, I asked if his Majesty did not like the terms of the charter. Mr. Drummond replied he believed some things must be altered in it. Then, said I, I am resolved to have no more to do with it, nor will the other gentlemen; but I beg you not to tell them what Sir Robert said to you, for I would not have them know this of the King. He said he did not intend to tell them, because they were warm men, but to me he thought it proper, because I took things coolly.

Certainly the King should have taken his resolution before he had suffered the thing to go so far. The gentlemen lay all the fault on the Ministry, as a pitiful revenge on them for voting against the salt duty, as I think all the trustees designed by the charter have done except myself.

From dinner I went to the Royal Society, and from thence to our Thursday's Vocal Music Club. This day my son is twenty-one years' old.

Friday, 25 February.—To-day I went to the House, where there was a debate what day the second reading of the Salt Bill should be appointed on. Mr. Pulteney moved for Tuesday seven-night, and Sir Robert Walpole for Thursday next, which after some speeching was carried by a division—216 against 130.

When at the House, Mr. Spence, the Sergeant-at-Arms, came to me, and taking me aside told me the Duke of Newcastle had sent him to me to assure me that he was desirous the Carolina Charter might pass in the manner we desired, but that the King had made an objection to the signing it, namely, that by the charter as drawn, we, the trustees, had reserved to them the nomination of the officers of the Militia. That since by the charter the approbation of the Governor, nominated by us, is in the King, his Majesty thought it reasonable the Governor also should nominate the inferior officers. His Grace therefore desired to know of me what objections I had to it that he might fairly lay them before the King. I answered Mr. Spence in the manner following: That I desired my thanks might be returned to his Grace for his good disposition to forward the charter, that I had for some time

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perceived a delay put to the signing our charter, and should be very glad to know if there was really a design to grant it, for if his Majesty in his great wisdom and reflection had found difficulties he did not think of till now, I should for my own part acquiesce in his Majesty's judgment and resign my part in it, as I believed many other gentlemen concerned in it would do. That I was but one man, and could not take upon me to give reasons for insisting on what now appeared a difficulty, for the other gentlemen might support the charter in the form now drawn with better arguments than I on the sudden could offer, but I wished Mr. Spence would speak to Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Heathcot, or other gentlemen, and hear what they have to say.

When we parted, I called the members who I could find in the House together, namely, Mr. Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Holland, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roche, and Mr. Hucks, and after telling them what had passed between Mr. Spence and me, with my answer, which they much approved, we agreed to desire Mr. Spence to walk up to us in the Speaker's chamber, which he did; and we gave him the reasons why we could not accept the charter on his Majesty's conditions; our reasons were, that our colony will be for many years in an infant state, and not able to support the different characters of civil and military offices, so that the civil officer must be the same with the military, but if one person must have two masters, namely, the trustees in the civil and the Governor of Carolina in the military, we conceived the affair of settling a colony could not proceed on our scheme. That so much expense attended his Majesty's granting employments, we should not be able to defray it, not to mention the time lost in attending the Government to get commissions out, which we, the trustees, should do without loss of time or expense. That the charter had twice received his Majesty's approbation, and all difficulties started either removed or yielded to; finally, that we were from the beginning of opinion that the less our colony were dependent on the Governor of Carolina there, better success there was to expect. Mr. Spence said he would tell the Duke what we said.

After this Mr. Oglethorp came to me and said the gentlemen were desirous I should speak to Sir Robert Walpole about it, by which we should know whether the King or the Ministry were the obstructors of our charter. I said I would, but afterwards meeting Mr. Drummond, I told him I thought it proper to acquaint the gentlemen that the charter stops at the King, seeing the Duke of Newcastle had declared so, by which means Sir Robert Walpole, who is not in fault (but yet thought so) would be exculpt, and therefore if he pleased I would let them know what had passed between him and Sir Robert yesterday. He agreed to it, and accordingly I told Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Holland of it. Then said they, there's an end of the charter, and Sir Robert is the faulty person. I could only say he affirmed not, but they would not believe the King would invent new scruples, after having advanced so far.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert, where the Earl of Grantham, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Cornwall, Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Duncomb, Sir Philip Parker, Lady Parker, Duchess of Kent, Lady —— Strafford, Mrs. Duncomb, and others were present.

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Lord Pomphret told me in relation to Dean Berkley's missing the Deanery of Down, that it was the Lord Lieutenant who writ over that he was a madman, and highly disagreeable to all the King's best friends in Ireland. I wish the nation had been to be polled.

My brother Percival told me that he heard it was Hoadley, Bishop of Dublin, who suggested this to the Duke, in order to serve that worthless man, Dean Daniel, and I doubt not but the Duke was willing to write this, seeing Dean Berkley did not sue for Down by his canal.

Saturday, 26 February.—I went to the vestry of the Tabernacle in King Street, where we placed one Cockrain writing master to the free school, instituted by Dr. Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the room of one Lewis, who lately declared himself a Roman Catholic, and also appointed another person to be clerk of the Tabernacle. On the occasion of Lewis, I complained of the great number of Protestants perverted to Popery, and wished the Bishops would order their inferior clergy to give in the names of all the Papists in their several parishes. Dr. Tirrwyht, our minister, said it could not be done in large parishes, but Mr. Green, the churchwarden, replied it might easily be done by examining the wards, and he would undertake it himself. Dr. Tirrwhyt said that Sir Jo. Philips had lately given the Ministry a list of those who kept public-houses, but nothing was done in it; he added this is one of their methods of perverting our people by the opportunity they take of sliding into the acquaintance of the Protestants in public-houses.

This day cousin Mary Dering, dresser extraordinary to the Princesses, dined with me. She gave an instance how princes are imposed upon by their Ministers. She said when the King came to the Crown, his resolution was to continue in his service as chaplains all those who had been so while he was Prince, and to fill up the number belonging to him as King with as many of his father's chaplains as could be admitted, but one of his chaplains he particularly named to be continued on account of some extraordinary services he had done him when Prince. But when the then Lord Chamberlain (who I think was the same as the present), the Duke of Grafton, brought him the lists to sign, he did it without further examination than observing this chaplain's name was there, yet afterwards it proved that the man was removed, and neither all his old chaplains, nor many of his father's, continued, but a good many new persons placed. It happened some time after that Mrs. Titchburn, serving the King and Queen at supper, took an opportunity of doing that clergyman justice, for the King saying that he wondered he had not heard him preach since he came to the Crown, she told him it was no wonder, for his Majesty had turned him out. The King, surprised, replied it was quite otherwise, for he had not only given a general order that none of them should be removed, but had particularly remembered him, and saw his name in the list he signed. Mrs. Titchburn replied she could assure him he was not his chaplain, and that it had much concerned the poor man, not so much for the loss of the preferments he might have expected, if continued, but for lying under his Majesty's displeasure for something he could not accuse himself of nor imagine.

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The King turned to the Queen, and asked how it could be. The Queen said she did not know, and there must be some great mistake committed. Soon after a good preferment fell, and the King bestowed it on him.

My cousin Dering said upon this, that the King was a man of much honour and justice, and had moreover a tenderness in his nature, for on the death of the Marquis of Miremont, a fortnight ago, he was so moved that he was serious all the evening, and as to the Queen, she cried all the day. They both on that occasion put off their design of going to the Opera.

My cousin likewise said that the King had ordered the Marquis de Montandre to give him a list of all the necessitous French, in order to restore them their pensions, which at the beginning of his reign he too hastily deprived them of. She told us also that the Prince is of a very compassionate nature, and gives 1,200*l.* a year to the poor. That the Queen has but 50,000*l.* a year to maintain herself and all the younger children, and at the end of the year has not a farthing.

As my cousin is most of the day with the Prince and Princesses, and much esteemed by them, and a very sensible observing woman, she is as able to acquaint us with the inside of the Court as sincere in her accounts.

Sunday, 27.—Prayers and sermon at home, after whch I went to Court, where the Prince commended to me my brother Percival's cantatas, which he said his sister played and sung; he added he heard he was a great architect and painter, and that it was a pleasant thing to see him sit in his chamber surrounded with diversions and amusement. He told me he heard I had a settled concert, and that my daughters sung and played.

Dean Berkley, Dr. Courayje and brother and sister Percival dined with me. The Dean told me it was the Lord Chancellor, Hoadly, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Primate who put the Duke of Dorset on writing the letter against him, which lost him the Deanery of Down, and that they also writ particularly against him, going so far as to affirm that it would embarrass his Majesty's affairs were he appointed to it. The Dean added that he was much obliged to his friends here for resenting the matter so warmly, and that the Queen had said upon the arrival of those letters, that she must then provide for him in England.

My sister Percival said that the Dean's book against the free thinkers was the discourse of the Court, and that yesterday the Queen publicly commended it at her drawing-room.

After dinner, I went to the King's Chapel, where I expected to meet the Bishop of Salisbury, brother to the Archbishop of Dublin, and resolved to show my resentment at the usage given Dean Berkley. Dean Berkley went to the chapel, and sat over against us. I said to the Bishop, "Yonder is one of the worthiest, most learned, and most unexceptionable man in the three kingdoms, who has met with the wickedest usage that ever was heard of." "Who is that?" said the Bishop. "Dean Berkley," said I. "What usage has he met with?" replied the other. "He has been," said I, "defeated of the Deanery of Down by malicious letters writ from Ireland." "What was writ?" said he. "That he is a madman and disagreeable to the King's friends in Ireland, and this by persons who do not know the Dean." "If they did not know

him," said he, "they did wrong, but who writ them?" "My Lord," replied I, "I know the thing to be true, and I know the Dean, and their wickedness must be answered for in Heaven."

The Bishop then said, "I mistook the matter, that indeed the Dean had made the first application on this side, but the preferment of Dean Daniel to Down was a regular scheme sent over from Ireland, and the King immediately complied with it from a resolution he long had taken to prefer Dean Daniel, who was a worthy person, and had spent 1,400*l.* in defending the King's right to a presentation." I replied, "I had nothing to say against Dean Daniel, but that the methods to serve him by taking away Dean Berkley's reputation was wicked and unpardonable." The Bishop replied, "Dean Berkley had done himself a great deal of hurt by undertaking that ridiculous project of converting the Indians, and leaving his deanery, where there was business enough for him to convert the Papists, and that his Bishop had writ to him and laid it on his conscience to return home, which he did not comply with."

I answered that many wise and good men differed with his Lordship in opinion concerning that design. His Lordship said he knew not one wise man approved it. I answered the House of Commons had approved it, and addressed the late King to encourage it, and that Ministry promoted it, and both the late King and the present had approved it by granting the Dean a charter and 20,000*l.* to carry it on, though the money is not paid. The Bishop answered all that was done out of regard to the man, not the design. That his Lordship had spoke with Governor Hunter, who told him Bermuda was the most improper place the Dean could pitch on for settling his college. I answered that did not prove the design in general was a bad one, but I knew why Hunter disapproved Bermuda, it was because he would have had him settle in New York, as the Governor himself told me. This discourse between us was while the lessons were reading.

This day I drew up reasons why the trustees of the Georgia Settlement cannot agree to the Governor of Carolina's naming the officers of the Militia, which paper, if the trustees approve, shall be conveyed to the King.

Monday, 28 February.—This day I visited Dr. Delaney, of Ireland, who made me laugh at an expression of Ambrose Philips, secretary or trainbearer (I forget which) to my Lord Chancellor of Ireland. This Philips, who is a poet, and was, when I knew him, in a beggarly way, was a deacon and designed for priest's orders, but the world drew him aside, and when he came to London, he threw off his gown and turned free thinker, so that by discourse I have frequently had with him, I have reason to think he is a Deist. I have known him twenty-three years, and before he went for Ireland. Notwithstanding his poverty, he kept a whore, whom I have seen and I think the ugliest whore living. This virtuous and pious man, the Primate of Ireland took with him as secretary, and afterwards preferred him to serve the Lord Chancellor, but he still is a principal favourite and counsellor to the Primate. Dr. Delany told me that the expression he used was: "that he had made up his mind," by way of allusion to your rich citizens who, having made up a plum or a hundred thousand pounds, were contented to leave business and enjoy the fruit of their labours.

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So Philips says he has read and informed himself sufficiently, so that he now reads nothing at all, having made up his mind; or, in other words, arrived at the highest pitch of understanding.

From this visit I went to see Mr. Clerke, who is ill, and then repaired to the House, where I showed to several gentlemen of our Carolina Colony the paper of reasons I drew up why we could not consent to the Governor of Carolina's naming our Militia officers. They much approved it, but last of all meeting Mr. Oglethorp, he told me that he was yesterday to wait on the Lord President to acquaint him with what had passed between the Duke of Newcastle and us, and that the Lord President told him the matter was too far gone, so that the King could not make any more objections to the powers given us by the charter without acting against law. So I believe we shall not give any paper of reasons, it being unnecessary.

I dined at home, and passed the evening in my study.

Tuesday, 29 February.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's, and from thence to the House, where a petition presented by Mr. Doddington for granting a bounty on bread exported from Pool to the West Indies was ordered to lie on the table, upon a division of 199 against 107. I voted with the majority, because all bounties on exportation of necessaries for life is only enabling foreign states to undersell us, by enabling their artisans to work cheaper and so undersell us. There was a call of the House, after which I returned home to dinner, and in the evening went to the play.

Wednesday, 1 March.—This day a great number of nobility and gentry waited on the Court, it being the Queen's birthday. My daughter Kitty went with Madam Hatorf in the morning, and with Mrs. Southwell in the evening, and danced. The Queen and Princesses spoke to her and commended her clothes, but above all her jewels, which were some of the finest there.

I received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Steven Hales, giving me an account, as I desired him, of the state of Mr. Dalone's legacy, as left by Dr. Bray at the time of his decease.

Thursday, 2 March.—Visited Mr. Walker, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Temple. Went to the House, where a debate arose against committing the Salt Bill, which held till eight at night, when, on the division, we carried it 218 against 156.

Several petitions being lodged for preventing the running wool from England, and wool and woollen goods from Ireland, the report from the Board of Trade given to the House of Lords was ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Spence acquainted me this day that the Duke of Newcastle had desired him to assure me that he had used all the arguments with the King he could think of to sign the charter in the manner we desired it, but that the King took him up very short and angrily, but he would urge it to his Majesty once more. I desired Mr. Spence to thank his Grace for the assurance he gave us of his desire to make the charter succeed, and that he would speak again to his Majesty, and to tell his Grace that we were very desirous to see an end to it one way or other.

I acquainted Sir Robert Walpole that I had given a memorandum to Sir William Young that in case Skates should be turned out by the Commissioner of the Customs for misdemeanours committed

by him at Harwich, Richard Orlebar may succeed him in his boat, and Sir Robert replied, "I will take care of it, I shall do nothing in Harwich but what you would have me."

Mr. Oglethorp told me he had seen my paper of reasons for insisting on our charter as at present drawn, which he much approved, but he thought the fourth reason, though absolutely true, would not be fit to offer, since the very reason why the charter stops is the thing we insist upon in that article.

Friday, 3 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Horace Walpole. I told him of the stop that is made of the Carolina grant; that we apprehended there was still a distrust that we sought our private advantage in it, whereas we had no view but serving the public, and I did not know how we came to be such knight-errants. I gave him substantial reasons why we could not depart from the purport of the charter as it now stands, particularly the point the King objects to, namely the Governor of Carolina's naming the inferior officers of the Militia, and that it would be good to tell us soon whether the King is resolved not to pass it without that alteration, that we might return the money we made of the Government Lottery tickets, being resolved not to accept the charter with that alteration. He replied that he knew not one of the Ministry who were against the charter, but this was the King's own objection, he being jealous of his prerogative, but he hoped it would be got over and believed it, that he thought we could make no private advantage of the design, the guards are so strong against it by the charter, though indeed they did think so at first. I said I understood the King could not alter the charter, it having passed the Council, where he was present; he replied, "Yes, the King might by referring it back to be considered in Council." He desired I would not say all this to Oglethorp or the other gentlemen concerned with me, because they were warm men. We then talked of the reports presented by the Board of Trade to the House of Lords for grounds of a Bill to be framed this Session against running woollen goods and wool from Ireland, and wool from England. He said he had not seen the report, but he believed there was no time for a Bill this Session, and that nothing can be hoped for without letting Irish yarn freely into England. I asked him if he were not of that branch of the Privy Council which compose the Committee on Irish affairs? He said, No; that the Lord President names them; but that his Lordship left him out lest he should at the same time be obliged to name also the Speaker, "who you know (said he) is somewhat impracticable on certain occasions."

After this I went to the House, where I left them upon a Bill for regulating Justices of Peace, and came home to dinner.

When Mr. Stringer came to me from my Lady Londonderry, to tell me she agreed to the following proposal I made her ladyship in compliance to her urgent desire to be quit of her lease of my brother Dering's house, viz.:

"I will oblige myself to discharge her ladyship of her lease upon her clearing her rent to Midsummer day, 1732, and paying down 120*l.* The rent comes to 159*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and the whole sum to 279*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

"I cannot vary from this proposal which I offer purely to shew her Ladyship that I am willing to gratify her as far as I am able

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without prejudice to my niece, and even at some hazard of myself. If her Ladyship likes it not, she may continue tenant as before, or let it herself to the person who is now willing to take it at 120*l.* a year. I desire her answer this day, or shall be obliged to treat no more, the new tenant being urgent for an answer."

I was willing to acquiesce in my Lady's desire to part with her lease on the terms above mentioned, because my niece would be no loser, and because her Ladyship is in arrear of rent, her joynture in disorder, and she resolved to live in the country, so that on several accounts I had reason to apprehend the rent not fully secure; at the same time the new tenant obliges herself to give security for her rent, and the 120*l.* my Lady gives to be free, is a sufficient amends for the 30*l.* a year abatement of rent to the new tenant, who is to take the same lease my Lady quits.

Saturday, 4 March.—To-day I visited Mr. Burr, in Great James Street, and called on Mr. Annesley at the Temple, who was not at home. Afterwards I went to Court, where the Queen greatly commended the Bishop of Rochester, lately deceased, for his parts and writings. She also commended the late Bishop Smaldridge as one of the greatest honour to the Bench; but added he was timorous.

The Duke of Kent said Bishop Smaldridge was in Dr. Clarke's notions, but had not courage to own it. The Queen replied if the Bishop thought those notions necessary to salvation he did wrong not to own them and even preach them, but if otherwise, he was to be commended for not disturbing the world with them.

I told her that Bishop Smaldridge had said to myself that he could pardon everything in Dr. Clark but his calling the three persons in the Trinity three Beings, which made too great a distinction in the unity of the Godhead. The Queen replied, he did not say true. She told me Dr. Couraye had lost a great friend in the Bishop of Rochester. I replied the Bishop had been useful to him in his writings for defence of the validity of our ordinations, and when in France they had correspondence together on subjects of learning, but the Dr. had kept no correspondence with him since his coming for England. The Queen said she believed it, and it was not her meaning, but only that they were well acquainted abroad.

Dr. Couraye dined with me, and I passed the evening in my study.

Sunday, 5.—Went to St. James's Church, where Dr. Claggit, Bishop of St. David's, preached, and showed the duty of being imitators of God.

Afterwards I went to Court, and at my return Dr. Couraye and Mr. Cart, the non-juring parson, dined with me. This was he who in the late Bishop of Rochester's plot, called Lear's Plot, fled from justice, and had a thousand pounds set on his head by proclamation. After some years he obtained leave by the interest of Dr. Mead and Samuel Buckley, the Gazetteer, to return to England, in order to assist in the fine edition of *Thuanus*, he being a man of good learning and parts. But being at the same time engaged in writing the history of the old Duke of Ormond, he was introduced to me last summer to communicate several papers I had relating to those times, which I accordingly lent him upon his receipt and promise to return them.

He told me that the Bishop of Rochester had just before his death finished his critical harmony of the Gospels, and the canon of the New Testament, which he shows to a sort of demonstration that St. John settled thirty years after our Saviour's death. He likewise told me that there are memoirs of King James the Second, while Duke of York, in the Scottish College at Rome, wherein are contained several curious anecdotes; one of which is that when King Charles the First sent to summon Sir John Hotham to deliver up Hull, Sir John was in a disposition to obey, but just as he was attending the King's messengers and showing them the defences of the place, he received a letter from London, cautioning him not to comply with the King's commands, for that as soon as ever the King was master of the place, the order was to seize his person and hang him up; upon which Sir John seized the messengers, and declared for the Parliament. That it was true the messengers had instructions to practise with the officers of the garrison and cause a mutiny in the King's favour in case Sir John made any difficulty, which this timely advice prevented. This great and early disappointment in the King's measures was to the last degree prejudicial to his affairs, and the order given, whether true or pretended, raised a distrust in the King's Governors, and spoiled all confidence in the King.

Monday, 6.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, sister Percival, Mr. Tuffnell, and Sir William Wentworth, and Lord Bathurst. In the evening went to an auction in Covent Garden.

Tuesday, 7.—Mr. Tuffnell visited me. I visited Ned Southwell, and then went to the House. I returned to dinner.

Wednesday, 8 March.—Counsellor Annesley came and advised me about Crone's affair; then I went to the House, which being like to sit long, I agreed with cousin John Finch, who is against the Salt duty, that we would both come away.

I dined at home, and went to Cock's auction of pictures, where I bought some drawings.

I heard afterwards that the House sat upon the Salt [Bill] till 11 at night, and had five divisions in favour of several clauses, but the Court carried everything against them—218 against 118.

Thursday, 9 March.—To day I went to the Chelsea Waterworks, and from thence to the House.

Friday, 10.—To-day Mr. Burr and Oliver, of Harwich, came to acquaint me that the ground of the quay at Harwich fell in last Christmas, and almost smothered old Captain Lucas; that at the same time the old hulk of a man-of-war, which was placed there to defend the quay from the force of the water, was broke to pieces by the violence thereof. I promised to speak again to Mr. Scroop about it.

Mr. Whitworth moved for a Bill to explain a late Act, whereby permission is given for New England hops to come to Ireland duty free, by which the demand in that kingdom of English hops is greatly lessened, even forty shillings a hundred. That former Acts had provided against it, but by an unaccountable omission and carelessness, the Act of last year that made certain goods from the West Indies unenumerated commodities had not provided against this mischief. Mr. Inwin produced a letter from Dublin to him, dated last February, acquainting him that a ship from New

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England had brought in 140 bags of hops to Dublin, and the like quantity was expected by another ship. Captain Vernon, Harry Pelham, Sir Henry Furnese, Mr. Papillion, and divers others spoke on the same side for a Bill, and none against it, so it is ordered. It had been to no purpose for any gentlemen of Ireland to speak against it, but I told them our business will be to persuade as many as we can to replace the drawback on English hops going to Ireland.

After this the Salt Bill came on ; some instructions offered to the Committee were rejected, and the House then went into a Committee ; and being three a clock, I and several gentlemen concerned in the intended Carolina Colony, went to the Bedford Arms Tavern in Covent Garden to dine, and take some resolution what to do upon the delay used in granting the charter. The company were Mr. Digby, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Heathcot, Captain Gyles, Mr. Holland, Mr. Towers, junior, and Mr. Moore. I acquainted them that this morning in the House, Sir Robert Walpole, of his own accord, protested that what we suspected, namely, that the King's objection to signing the charter, was so far from being owing to him, that he was astonished when he heard it ; that there were times when things could be done, other times when they could not, but he would take the proper time to get the King to sign. I desired he would allow me to acquaint the gentlemen with what he told me, which he allowed me. After debating the matter, we agreed to wait his Majesty's pleasure, and that any of us, as we had opportunity, should speak to the Ministry for a speedy resolution on that affair, and to give our reasons why we pressed it, without giving reasons why we complied not with his Majesty's present sentiments.

I left them at seven a clock, and returned home.

Saturday, 11 March.—This morning I went to an auction of the late Earl of Londonderry's goods, and then to Court, where the Queen and King talked a great deal to me of Parliament and other affairs, of the irreligious ends of Sir Godfrey Kneller and Colonel Chartres, etc.

Mr. Stringer, who does business for my Lady Londonderry, came, and I returned him the draft amended for releasing her ladyship from my brother Dering's house at Midsummer next.

Sunday, 12 March.—Went to sacrament at Chapel, then to Court. Cousin Fortrey, sister Percival and Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 13.—Stayed at home for a cold. Colonel Schutz visited me. I told him as he had trusted me with keeping his will, so I would desire him to keep a counterpart of mine, which I would send to his house ; he answered he would lay it up with his own papers that he kept with greatest care. He then told me that he had been with Mrs. Vane, that he avoided it as long as he could, till the Prince took notice of his not going, that he defended himself as long as he could, and made the Prince very angry, who said she was a woman of quality whom he had done the honour to make his mistress, and his servants ought to respect her. Upon this, the Colonel said, if your Royal Highness commands me to wait on her, I must go. The Prince replied such things are not to be commanded ; meaning that servants ought not to wait till they are commanded. This fat, and ill-shaped dwarf, has nothing good to recommend her that I know of ; neither sense nor wit, and is,

besides (if report be true), the leavings of others, and among the rest of my Lord Harrington, who was last year to have married her, but he forsook her, having gained his ends without it. This unfortunate amour has made such a hole in the Prince's purse, that whereas the Colonel, who is Privy Purse to his Highness, had 1,200*l.* a year to bestow on objects of charity and generosity, his Highness now has stopped it, and tells the Colonel that he will bestow his charity his own way. But this is not the only ill consequence of this unworthy attachment, for it is to be feared the woman will put the Prince on several things that may hurt both him and others; she may draw him off from that strict compliance with the King and Queen's desires and commands for which he was so distinguished, and may represent many worthy persons in a disadvantageous light to him.

In the evening, Sir Thomas Hanmer visited me and stayed till nine at night.

Tuesday, 14 March.—I stayed at home all day, because of my cold. Dean Berkley came to see me. I promised to see the Bishop of London, and let him know in justification of the Dean's affection to the Government, that when King George the First came to the Crown, and the Tories began to ferment a rebellion, he published a pamphlet entitled *Advice to the Tories who have taken the Oaths*, wherein he laid it on the conscience to acquiesce in the present Government and be dutiful subjects, which was a step that a dissaffected man, or who had any hopes of preferment by a change of the then Governments, would never have taken, but it was a courageous and honest comportment. I asked him if, having laid aside his Bermuda scheme, he would care to turn over to our Carolina Settlement some part of the subscriptions that were made to his scheme, believing that he might influence many of the subscribers to bestow their intended gifts to what other good projects he should recommend to them.

He replied that many of his subscribers had desired him in consideration of the charges he had been at in carrying on his own design, to accept their money as a present to reimburse himself, but that he had refused it, only recommended to them the letting their subscriptions go to the support of a college in Connecticut, erected about thirty years ago by private subscription, and which breeds the best clergymen and most learned of any college in America. That the clergymen who left the Presbyterian Church and came over to ours last year were educated there. That as this College, or rather academy, came nearest his own plan, he was desirous to encourage it, and having already proceeded so far as to recommend it to his subscribers, he could not do the thing I desired of him. He then told me that the Government were intending to provide for him in England, to which I said I know nothing they could give him equivalent to his Deanery in Ireland, except the Deanery of Paul's, which is generally held *in commendam*, or an English bishopric. That as to lesser matters, he should consider he was married, had a child, and might have more, which he was bound to provide for, and that his scheme had hurt his private fortune. He replied that if the Government gave him the Deanery of Canterbury, when vacant, he would accept it, though but 800*l.* a year, provided he had a promise of some

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prebendary annexed to it. I told him it was dangerous depending on promises, but he said he would risk that.

Wednesday, 15 March.—I visited Ned Southwell, and wished him well on his journey. Then visited cousin Le Grand, and afterwards the Bishop of London, to whom I expressed my great abhorrence of the usage Dean Berkley met with. The Bishop said the usage was abominable, and he pitied the Dean who is in a bad situation, for he seems totally averse, nay fixed upon, not going to Ireland, and yet cannot see what can be done for him in England; for to make him an English Bishop would be impossible, it would revolt all the clergy of England; besides the nobility, who have friends to promote, would effectually oppose it, and there is not zeal enough in the Ministry to do so much for the Dean. Then as to Deaneries, there are very few are equivalent to his Deanery of Derry, and those that are he would not get, for the same reason he would not get a Bishopric. That Durham is worth 1,500*l.* a year, St. Paul's held *in commendam*, and will be always disposed of to a favourite. That Canterbury is but 750*l.* per annum, but the possessor will at all times have other good preferments, which will engage him not to leave his native country for a bishopric in Ireland. That Salisbury is 600*l.* a year, but the present possessor, Dr. Clark, having with it two other good livings, will not quit his prospect of rising in England to be an Irish Bishop. The like might be said of Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, who is besides Clerk of the King's Closet, and in expectation of succeeding to the Bishopric of Exeter. That the Deanery of York is in the hands of Dr. Osbaldeston, a gentleman of that country, who has two other livings and in expectation of succeeding to a great estate. That in a word, no clergyman who has interest or pretensions to be advanced in England, will go to an honourable banishment in Ireland, and that if Dean Berkley waits in hopes of such an opportunity, he would wait for an uncertainty, and though he should succeed and get a Deanery, it would never be made up an equivalent for the loss of his Deanery, but it is a question if the Dean can be allowed to be so long absent from his duty as such an expectation will require.

I replied that by what I could find, Dean Berkley had no ambition to be a Bishop in either kingdom, that his view in asking the Deanery of Down was twofold, and both very reasonable, namely, that he might have gone over with a mark of his Majesty's good countenance to him, and in a reasonable time repair his private fortune, which by the prosecution of his design of settling a college in Bermudas, and the defeat thereof, had suffered. This the Deanery of Down would have done, being 200*l.* a year more worth than that of Derry.

That since the wicked letters writ against him from Ireland, representing him a madman and disaffected to the Government, it was become more necessary for him to insist on some mark of his Majesty's favour to clear his reputation in those respects, and that his friends who knew his principles and conversation could not but earnestly press it. That for myself, I had known him twenty-five years, and could say many things in justification of his zeal for the Government, particularly, that the year King George the First succeeded to the Crown, when the Tories and Jacobites were laying that scheme for a rebellion, which broke out soon

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after, he writ a pamphlet entitled *Advice to the Tories who have taken the Oaths*, wherein he laid it on their consciences to behave like good subjects, and used other prudential reasons, which exposed him to all the malice of the adverse party, and had effectually ruined him if they had prevailed; that nevertheless he boldly declared himself at that critical juncture, when few others would venture to do so. That as to his being a madman, I would only have those who take the report lightly up read his late book against the Freethinkers.

That I could not but be astonished at the character writ of him in Ireland and transmitted over to defeat him of his pursuit, when as it was false in fact, so they who did write could not possibly know him, he having been seven or nine years out of Ireland, but I would engage that if that kingdom had been polled, ninety-nine in a hundred would have testified for him, and that if it were practicable every Grand Jury there would do the same. That it was a mean, unworthy thing to injure his reputation for the sake of serving Dr. Daniel, or any other person. Lastly, that it is very unfortunate that two or three Bishops there (whom I named, the Primate and Archbishop of Dublin) should make schemes for Irish preferments.

The Bishop replied that he did not know of any letters written from Ireland but by the Lord Lieutenant, who did indeed represent him as a madman and a person disagreeable to the kingdom, but said nothing against his affection to the Government. But it was the Bishops I mentioned and the Lord Chancellor, who so informed my Lord Lieutenant. That as to any discourse of his disaffection, it proceeded from the answer my Lord Wilmington (Lord President) made to her Majesty, who asking him what reason the kingdom of Ireland had that the Dean should be disagreeable to them, replied he could not tell, unless that he was very great with Dean Swift. But to bring the matter to a point (continued the Bishop), I see no way to do for the Dean but to make him a Bishop in Ireland, which can only be done by his going over to his Deanery, with assurances from hence of his being made one when a vacancy happens, or to make Dean Daniel a Bishop, and let Dean Berkley succeed him in Down.

I replied, assurances from hence of making Dean Berkley a Bishop were absolutely necessary to his going over, that his reputation might be retrieved, but how to get those assurances is the question; for I feared those who had writ against him would not be thought to eat their words, and the same objection against translating him to Down would lie against making him a Bishop.

The Bishop replied it was true, and therefore when in Ireland he should endeavour to get the good opinion of those who now were his enemies, that if they could not be brought to recant openly, they might be induced to sit silent and not oppose his Majesty's good disposition, which my Lord Wilmington was able, and the proper man, to compass. I answered it was a hard chapter for a person of so much innocence, merit and sufferings to court his enemies, which persons of their character would expect he should do by servile and unworthy behaviour towards them. The Bishop said that might be avoided by instructions from hence. He then said he neither thought well of the Primate, nor Archbishop

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of Dublin; that with the former he corresponded very little, having been used so basely by him in breaking his word, which he had given to recommend the Bishop of Lichfield, and afterwards recommending Dr. Hoadly, and that he had no correspondence at all with Archbishop Hoadly, whose preferment to Dublin he had openly opposed with all his might.

After this conference, I went to the House, where Captain Vernon moved for the repeal of a clause in one of King William's Acts that permitted every Irish seaman to carry with him woollen goods to the value of forty shillings. This he said gave way to great frauds, and particularly the vast exportation of stuffs and calamancas from Ireland to Portugal, the Madeiras, the West Indies, etc. He was seconded by Mr. Horace Walpole, who said the Irish had made a compact with the English that upon giving them the advantage of the linen trade, they should quit the woollen, but the Irish had broken the agreement, to the very great prejudice of our manufacturers, since last year there were no less than 32,000 pounds worth of stuffs and calamancas run from that kingdom to Portugal; that they also supply Cadiz, and are going on to export greater quantities; that the London merchants now give commission for buying Irish stuffs, which are insured for one per cent. by their factors to send them safe to Portugal, and are vended there 25 or 30 per cent. cheaper than the English; that he was in hopes some more effectual Bill might have been moved granting liberty for the import of Irish yarn duty free, but since the session is too far gone, he shall for the present be contented with what is now proposed, because it will in a great measure cure the evil complained of.

Mr. Danvers spoke on the same side, and added it would be strange we should give up our trade to that kingdom.

Sir Richard Lane said he approved the motion, but it would signify very little unless we admitted Irish yarn and wool duty free, for Ireland having more than it can consume will still find ways to get rid of it.

Sir John Rushout said he wondered something more effectual for the trade was not offered earlier, when time might have offered to digest some good Bill that would strike at the root of the evils we complain of; that this motion seemed a poor shift to get rid of the clamours of the people, who see the manufacture suffer in all its branches, and know not whence it comes; that the truth is we have lost our export abroad by other nations setting it up, and the vast quantity of wool run from England, whereby we want both wool and yarn to employ our hands at home. That it were better the Irish worked up their own and openly exported their manufacture than for the wool of both kingdoms to be run to be worked by our rivals.

Mr. Oglethorp said this was a weak endeavour to save our sinking manufacture; that the reason why Irish stuffs are in demand abroad is that they are cheaper, but they are only so because the labour of Ireland is cheaper, but the heavy taxes on all materials for trade and all necessaries of life prevents the English from working at low rates, wherefore we ought to begin by reducing the price of labour.

Sir John Rushout was reflected on by several for opposing the motion, which passed with a general concurrence.

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Thus the great design of preventing the running of wool from both kingdoms slubbered over, a particular hardship laid on Ireland, or rather on the poor Irish seamen, and no care taken to prevent running wool out of England. Neither will this prevent the running Irish manufacture to Portugal, which is carried off in English ships, who steal it abroad from creeks and by-harbours in that kingdom. Likewise no encouragement is given to bringing yarn from Ireland, of which many parts of England stand in need.

After this I came away, but the House went on to the Barbados Bill, which they agreed to by a majority of 120 to 30.

After dinner I went to the new English Opera.

Thursday, 16 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Hambleton to advise with him about printing Mr. Dob's pamphlet sent me from Ireland yesterday by my son relating to the wool of Ireland. He approved the printing it. From thence I went to Sir Robert Walpole's, where I asked him if his Majesty had taken any resolution for signing our charter. Sir Robert replied he had been so taken up he had no time yet to speak to the King, but he would as soon as possible. I told him he should not be surprised we were so pressing, and gave him sundry reasons for it.

I then met Sir Richard Lane, who gave me the petition he intended to offer for laying on a duty on rock salt exported from England to Ireland. I told him I would restore it to him, but that I was against loading Ireland.

From thence I went to the House, where seeing Sir Robert, I asked him if Dean Berkley's disappointment proceeded from any ill opinion of his loyalty to the present Government. He answered, No, but that it was entirely owing to the Duke of Dorset and Lord Wilmington. He then wondered at the Popish Bills being rejected in Ireland, and said he knew nothing done on this side to provoke the Parliament of Ireland thereto. I answered that as to the disarming Bill, they were displeased that the power all former Bills had left to the Privy Council of that kingdom was taken away, and that matter reserved to the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices only.

The House, after several other matters, came upon the Qualification Bill for members of Parliament, when Alderman Perry offered a clause that a qualification in any of the public funds might be as good as a qualification in land.

Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Young, Burton, Lord Malpas, and a few others seconded it, but it met with so strong opposition from Plummer, Sir William Windham, Oglethorp, Will. Pulteney, Barnard, Sir John Rushout, Hugh Williams, Watkins Williams Wynne, Heathcot, etc., that after a debate that held till five a clock, Sir Robert gave it up.

I returned home, and passed the evening in my study.

Friday, 17 March.—This morning I made nine visits: Mr. Woodcock, Lord Wilmington, Lord Leusham, Lord Pomfret, Sir William Wentworth, Lord Grantham, Dr. Territ, Lord Bathurst, Lord Palmerston, and Bishop of Lichfield. Only Lord Wilmington and Lord Grantham were at home.

I mentioned to Lord Wilmington the Bill moved for by Captain Vernon for repealing the clause in one of King William's Acts, that allowed sailors to carry with them to sea forty shillings' worth of Irish manufacture, which I said was hard to deny them

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on many accounts; it was hard on the sailor, who might starve for want of clothing when at sea; it was hard on the malefactors transported out of Ireland, who must have clothes to cover their nakedness, and which if given them while in jail, they would pawn, or would be taken from them, wherefore the custom has been not to clothe them till on board; and it was hard on the owner of vessels, who if a sailor should be found to have but a pair of stockings in their trunk, and not on their legs, would have his ship and cargo forfeited.

My Lord replied that he did not understand the matter, but had always heard that great frauds were committed under that liberty. I replied Dr. Coghill had writ me he never knew any fraud committed that way, and Sir Charles Wager, who came in while we were discoursing, said the same, adding it could not be.

My Lord asked me what passed yesterday at the House. I told him. "Why then," said he, with an air of pleasure as I thought, "Sir Robert had a defeat?" I answered, "Yes, and that whenever Ministers press things they can't carry, it must have the name of a defeat." "I wonder Sir Robert" (replied he) "would appear so early and strongly for that business. If the proprietors in the funds would bear to be taxed as the land is, it were reasonable to let them represent the country on the foot of their qualification in money, but it is unreasonable they should be members to lay taxes and pay none themselves." Lord Grantham was denied, but hearing it was my coach, sent after me, and I stayed with him above half-an-hour. He expressed more love for me than I deserve, and so I told him. Told me the Queen talked more with me than with any one, and longer; that she and the King have a great opinion of me, and that Sir Robert Walpole would do anything for me. I said all this was a great and undeserved honour, that however I took care to be as little troublesome as I could, that it was a pleasure to me that when in some things I vote against the Court, they still admitted I was affectionate to the Government. That I entered the Parliament only to assist them with my vote and that if it were not for the opportunity of serving poor and deserving persons, I should quit Court and town altogether, and retire to the country, being naturally of a lazy temper, and more so since as I grow old I don't enjoy the health I had formerly; but I thought no man born for himself, but to do what good he can. Then I mentioned the hard case of Dean Berkley, which his Lordship had not understood in all its parts. He asked me why I did not speak of it to the Queen. I replied she knew it, and I believed there was no want of will in her to serve him; besides that, I believed Sir Robert Walpole had taken the matter upon him, and that I heard the Queen should say something must be done for the Dean in England. My Lord replied something would be done. Then he asked me how my Lord Lieutenant pleased in Ireland, for people spoke diversely of it. I said I could not affirm, not being in that kingdom, but my letters told me he did not please, and that he had acted injudiciously in embarking the Government's authority in matters where the Government was not concerned, which points he lost. My Lord said he was a proud man. I then asked him if the King went abroad. He said he would tell me anything he knew, having confidence in me, but he really did not know, but believed not.

In the evening I had my concert, where my two daughters sung, together with Mrs. Middleton, Bertoldi, Mr. Bagnal, my brother and Aragoni. And the gentlemen who played were Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Withrington, Mr. Bothmar, Sir Edmond Anderson, my brother on the fiddle, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Griffin on the violoncello; the great bass was played by a master from the Opera, and Verner played the tenor.

The company to hear it were Earl of Grantham, Horace Walpole, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Hillsley, Sir John Evelyn, cousin Le Grand, Colonel Middleton, Sir Philip Parker, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Dr. Smith. The Countess of Londonderry, Sir John Evelyn's daughters, Lord Ashburnham's sister, Miss Le Grand, Mistress Walpole, sister Percival, Lady Hanmer. The gentlemen told me that the Committee of the Charitable Corporation made a report this day of part of their proceedings to the House, and that on Mr. Windham's motion, Sir Archibald Grant, a member of the House, was committed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, that he might not withdraw himself, but appear to answer such questions as the Committee should ask, there being plain proof that he was concerned with Tompson, warehouse keeper of the Charitable Corporation (now fled abroad), in transacting and employing to their own use the Corporation's money. The same complaint being made to the House against Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Squire, directors of that Corporation, who have withdrawn themselves, it was voted to address the King for a proclamation giving 500*l.* for apprehending them. The gentlemen likewise told me that the books of the Corporation were found, by the discovery of a woman, hid behind a press in a hole made in the wall.

Saturday, 18 March.—This morning I signed with Lady Londonderry an agreement to discharge her of her lease of brother Dering's house at Midsummer day next.

I then visited Lord Palmerston and Lord Limerick, and went to Court. I dined at Dr. Hollyngs', and spent the evening in my study.

Mr. Bindon, of Ireland, and a member of Parliament there, told me he left my son well in Dublin, and in great esteem with the members for his application to public business, and his speaking in the House.

He told me the Bill for preventing New England hops from coming to Ireland, and the intended motion for laying nine shillings per ton duty on rock salt exported from England thither were of no consequence, for it would only quicken our industry to plant hops, and find rock salt at home, which we are in search, and in hopes to find. But the repeal of the clause which permitted Irish seamen to export forty shillings worth of Irish manufacture will be very prejudicial to us, and ought to be opposed. That if the repeal be carried, the merchant will not venture to freight a ship, because lying at the mercy of an ignorant or roguish sailor who may take with him but a pair of new stockings, his ship and goods will be forfeited. The seamen will likewise be discouraged, when he must want even a coat to defend him in his long voyages against the weather. The malefactor transported from Ireland will be naked, who cannot be clothed before he is on ship board, because his necessities or desire for brandy will make him sell or

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pawn his clothes while in prison. For this reason their clothes are always put on board after them, but the repeal of this clause will prevent it, because if such clothes be found the ship and cargo will be forfeited.

The English merchant will likewise suffer who trades to Newfoundland, whose method is to victual, and take in seamen in Ireland, and there pays much less wages than if he hired Englishmen, but if the seamen are deprived of the liberty of taking with them forty shillings of manufacture, with which they had a small traffic at New England, and perhaps gained six or seven pound by their voyage, they will not serve the merchants unless at higher wages, which would render that trade dearer to the merchants than at present.

Sunday, 19 March.—Went in the morning to chapel, and afterwards to Court, where the Prince asked kindly after my son. Cousin Tom Whorwood and his wife, and Mr. Bindon, dined with me. After dinner, Dr. Couraye came in and told me he had been two hours alone with the Queen, who was very gracious to him, and spoke handsome things to him of me.

Monday, 20 March.—This morning Nicholas Richmond visited me from Harwich, and I promised to get his brother-in-law a supernumerary's boatman's place.

I went to the House, where I met my Lord Limerick, and agreed to have a meeting of the Irish gentlemen members of the House to consider what measures to take in opposition to Captain Vernon's motion for repealing the clause of allowing forty shillings to seamen.

His Lordship, who is of the Committee for enquiring into the abuses of the Charitable Corporation, told me in confidence that some members of our House will be questioned for unjustifiable dealings with the Corporation. That Sir William Robinson, who moved for the appointing a Committee with so much warmth as even to propose its being a Select Committee, had acquainted them that he had bought 1,000 shares in the Company, 500 at 6*l.*, and 500 at 7*l.*, or thereabouts; that the first purchase was on the common foot, but the latter upon condition that if the Parliament did not pass the Bill of last year then the 1*l.* per share should be refunded him, and that accordingly he had been repaid that money. My Lord said this was a matter worthy to be laid before the House, for that it was a plain confession that he was influenced on money considerations to be for that Bill.

He also told me that Mr. Hughes, another member of our House, did at the time of passing the Bill last year complain to the directors of the Charitable Corporation that he thought he was ill used by them that he had no shares given him for being for the Bill; that this was yesterday told them by Mr. Burroughs when examined upon oath on Saturday last.

The King came to the House to pass Robinson's Bill this morning, and I went home to dinner.

In the evening went to Signor Martini's concert.

Tuesday, 21 March.—Went to the House, where we passed the Salt Bill on a division of 207 against 139.

Wednesday, 22.—Mr. Molesworth, Lord Molesworth's brother, came to see me, and desired I would favour his brother's Bill for enabling him to set leases of lives renewable for ever, or by way of fee-farm, of certain lands in Dublin for building.

March 22–23

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and brother Percival, and then went to the House, where I mentioned Molesworth's Bill to the Speaker, who told me all persons interested in the remainder of that land had not given their consent, and that Mr. Molesworth had done ill to tell me they had.

My Lord Gaze made his report this day touching the sale of the forfeited estate of the late Earl of Derwentwater, which bore hard on Sir John Eyles, Denis Bond, Sir Thomas Hales and Sergeant Birch, all members of this House and Commissioners for the sale of the forfeited estates. The House after the report was made, ordered the same should be taken into consideration to-morrow sennight, and that no member be allowed to go out of town till after that day. The four gentlemen above mentioned were likewise called on to declare that they would give their attendance that day, as also Mr. Bond's brother and Sir Joseph Eyles, both members who had bought my Lord Derwentwater's estate, making use of the name of one Smith, so notorious a jobber and of such infamous character, that living by Aldgate, he is called Smith of the other gate, meaning Newgate. It was also moved that my Lord Gaze's report should be printed for the use of the members of the House.

I took an opportunity to show Gyles Earl and Mr. Tuffnell, Mr. Dob's letter printed in Ireland relating to the running of woollen goods from Ireland, which is writ to pacify the minds of the English, and to show that there is no need to be severe on that kingdom, for that the wool there daily decreases, and will in a little time arise to no more than will suffice for the home consumption there. They were much pleased with it.

Thursday, 23 March.—I visited my brother Percival, and then went to the House, where we had two divisions, one was on the third reading of the Bill for explaining and amending the Qualification Act for members of Parliament, by which the members at next election were to swear to their qualification, not at the time and place of election, but at the Speaker's table. Mr. Pelham said he did not rise up to oppose the Bill in general, but only the clause which enacted a new oath; that multiplication of oaths is a great grievance on the subject, and ought as of old time be only from the subject to the King; he therefore wished this were left out. Mr. Pulteney said it was strange a Bill that had got so far as the third reading without opposition should now when the House was thin and late in the day meet with any. That this was no multiplication of oaths, only altered the place of taking them. That it was reasonable to believe there were some members who have no qualification and some who have new erected offices which they cannot legally hold according to several Acts of Parliament; that he could name a few, and believed other gentlemen could name more; that this could better be known if gentlemen swore in the House than at their election.

Mr. Oglethorp declared himself against the Bill as being contrary to the ancient constitution of England, for which same reason he wished there were no qualification at all, but that the country might send up who they pleased, good sense and loyalty not being confined to fortune or estates, but to parts and education. That such members as would swear falsely at their elections would do the same before the Speaker; that he saw nothing why the Act

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now in being should be esteemed more insufficient than the present Bill for preventing false qualifications. That he believed every gentleman in the House was qualified according to the intent of the Act; if not, gentlemen who suspected any of not being so, were at liberty to name him, but this general way of suggesting persons to be unqualified served to no purpose but to cast a reflection on the present Parliament.

Some others spoke on both sides the question, and then we divided for passing the Bill, which we rejected by a majority who stayed in the House of 56 against 50.

Immediately upon loss of the Bill, Mr. Pulteney rose up with very great warmth, and said though so important a point to the freedom of Parliament was lost, he would come at it another way by moving that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the qualifications of members of Parliament.

Mr. Thomas Windham and Mr. Sands seconded him, but they were answered with great strength of reason by Mr. Camell, who had voted for the Bill last mentioned, but now opposed this motion as not capable to answer the end intended by it, but liable to very ill consequences in exposing the estates of 500 gentlemen to the narrow and critical examination of a few gentlemen who might possibly find some flaw, or fancy so, in their titles and disquiet them in their possessions. That this is an inquisition the like of which was never heard, and the greatest affront and scandal that could be put upon the House, which he who had generally voted with the majority could not but oppose. To the same purpose spoke Mr. Winnington and Sir Robert Walpole, who were answered by Mr. Thomas Windham, who said we should consider with ourselves how much the Crown had gained on the subject of late years, and that a poor mercenary House of Commons was capable of corruption.

Sir Charles Wager replied he had not read much, but was old enough to remember the Revolution, which he thinks was the time when our liberties were secured, and he left anyone to judge whether the subject has not gained on the Crown from that time. Other things were said on either side, but in the conclusion we rejected the motion, 83 against 37.

I returned to dinner, and afterwards visited my brother Parker, from whence going to the coffee house, I met Colonel Negus, who gave me some notices why Mr. Sands, Sir John Rushout and Tom Windham vote against the Court, and put themselves at the head of that party.

That the first had asked to be Secretary at War, the second to be Treasurer of the Household, and the third to be a Commissioner of the Revenue, which was promised him, but being informed that the youngest commissioners were, of course, to go to Scotland, he refused the post on that condition, and became an enemy to Sir Robert Walpole. But this gentleman's behaviour was still more blameable, for when a younger brother he obtained two places in the Duchy of Lancaster by the interest of Sir Robert Walpole, his neighbour in the country, and was brought into the House by his means when he had barely a qualification, notwithstanding which he turned against him and voted with the opposite party to the Court. After a considerable estate fell to him, he came privately to Sir Robert, and told him that he was ashamed at what

he had done, but his behaviour proceeded from a nice jealousy that it should be apprehended that had he voted with the Court, he had done it out of the narrowness of his circumstances, but now he was possessed of a good estate he desired to be esteemed his friend, and would show it on all occasions.

Sir Robert was extremely pleased with his ingenuity and fairness, and told Colonel Negus a thing had happened to him that morning that affected him with greater pleasure than ever he had received; yet upon the refusal of the Commissioner's place under the condition Mr. Windham desired it, which was, as has been said, that he might not be sent to Scotland, for otherwise it was granted him, he flew off and not only became an enemy to the public measures, but even a personal one to Sir Robert. As to Mr. Plummer, the secret why he is against the Court and so strenuous against the revival of the salt duty, it is that he has an estate where salt works may be carried on, but by the former Act establishing that duty, no new works were to be made the revival therefore of that duty deprived him of opening works, but had the duty been re-imposed by a new Act, with a clause that he might work, he had not been against it.

As to Will. Pulteney, there are private circumstances in his life that much depreciate his character, and though now a great patriot, yet when in place he went as many lengths as any to serve the Court. His poor brother, Colonel Pulteney, he will not see him, because he votes with the Court, and very lately sent him word that if ever he expected anything of him, or to change a word with him, he must vote against the Court. But the Colonel, for whom he never did anything, expecting nothing from him, though he should oblige him in it, could not hazard his employment by complying. There is no doubt, therefore, but if the motion Mr. Pulteney made this day for a committee to inspect gentlemen's qualifications, but the Colonel would be the first he would name that had none.

I voted against this motion as the most unreasonable thing in the world that the estates of every gentleman in the House should be enquired into by a set of gentlemen who moved this question, only to spy out defects in their titles. I also voted against the Qualification Bill, because I thought the Act now in being did as well secure the knowledge of our qualifications as the making us produce them at the Speaker's table, for that I could not imagine that any gentleman of a condition and rank to stand for Parliament man would perjure himself sooner in the country than in the House; nay, the opposer of any gentleman at his election was more likely to sift into his qualification than the House would do, the latter being invidious, the former not; besides this Bill brought a certain and apparent discredit on the House, as if the majority had consisted of many who have no right to sit there.

Friday, 24 March.—I visited Sir William Wentworth and Sir Edmond Bacon, after which I went to the House, where papers relating to a debt of 23,000*l*., due to the King of Denmark, were referred to the Committee of Supply. On this occasion, Mr. Pulteney stood up, and said the lateness of the Session had made every one believe the Supply was closed, and no more money would be asked, and that he thought the House had been so assured,

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but since it is otherwise, he knew not what demands might come.

Mr. Sands moved on the same side that a call of the House might be ordered for to-morrow fortnight, and that all who did not attend might be taken into custody, which was ordered. I left them sitting at three a clock, and dined with Colonel Schutz, from whence I went to our Vocal Club.

Saturday, 25 March, 1732.—I visited brother Parker, and dined at home with Dr. Couraye ; passed the evening in my study.

I received and answered Dr. Coghill's letter from Dublin, wherein he acquainted me that a meeting of lawyers was held upon the debt due from Charles Dering, deceased, to my niece Dering, and that Ned Dering and Mr. Jackson, his brother-in-law, had acquiesced in opinion, which my lawyers were of, that the house in Dublin ought to be sold and the money go to clear Mr. Jackson's demand and mine.

Sunday, 26 March, 1732.—Went in the morning to chapel, afterwards to Court. Mr. Barbut dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel, and spent the evening in my study.

Monday, 27 March, 1732.—Stayed at home all the morning. Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Smalbrook, visited me, and told me how he lost the Archbishopric of Dublin by a lie, either of the present Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Hoadly, or of Dr. Hoadly, afterwards Bishop of Dublin, his brother, and by the ungenerousness of the Primate of Ireland, Dr. Boulter, who after soliciting him to accept of that Archbishopric and recommending him to my Lord Carteret, then Lord Lieutenant, quitted him without notice, and recommended Dr. Hoadly.

I went in the evening to the Coffee House, where I heard the anti-courtiers had moved the House to address the King for an account of transactions between our Court and that of Denmark, but they lost it on a division of 190 against 101.

Tuesday, 28 March.—I visited my brother Percival, and went to the House ; returned to dinner, and spent the evening in my study. Lady Rooke, cousin Betty Southwell, and Miss Le Grand dined with us.

Wednesday, 29 March.—Stayed at home on account of my cold. Mr. Bagnal and Mr. St. Lenger visited me.

Thursday, 30 March.—This day I went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, and voted for Governor, sub-Governor and directors. Then went to the House, where I stayed from half-an-hour after eleven till eight at night, and left them sitting. The House was crowded with members, and the debate grew warm at last, upon my Lord Gaze's motion that any commissioner or trustee of the forfeited estates empowering or requiring the secretary or clerk to set his name to contracts, etc., is guilty of a violation of the Act of Parliament and a high breach of trust.

This was the case of Sir John Eyles and Sir Thomas Hales, both trustees of the forfeited estates, and the Ministry opposed this motion, because when carried the next must be to expel them the House. Now Sir John Eyles is the great support of the Ministry interest in the city, and Sir Thomas Hales a constant friend to the Revolution and the present Government, and besides this a worthy man in his private character, wherefore the Ministry were for saving the one for their interest, the other for his personal

worth, and with them joined some calm members, who observing in the printed report of the Committee which sat on the sale of Lord Darentwater's estate that there was a great difference between the transactions of Denis Bond and Serjeant Birch, the two acting commissioners and trustees for the forfeited estates, and Sir Thomas Hales' share therein, and that even Sir John Eyles did not appear so bad as the two first, though worse than Sir Thomas Hales, thought it unjust to pass a question that subjected these last to the same censure that the two former were liable to. The calm and indifferent members thought there was a great difference between the sin of commission and that of omission, and therefore this motion of Lord Gage's above-mentioned was debated long and hotly. I having a cold upon me since Sunday last, and fasting so long, and being extremely hot, was obliged to leave the House while this debate was on foot. But before I went, several resolutions touching the misbehaviour of the commissioners passed *nem. contradic.* One whereof was that a Bill should be brought in to declare the sale of Mr. Ratcliff's annuity and of Lord Darentwater's estate void. This motion caused a considerable long debate. Mr. Dodington, Talbot, Solicitor General, Wills, Chief Justice of Chester, Winnington and Oglethorp opposed it as a method not agreeable to our Constitution, dangerous to private property, and to future sales of forfeited estates, which nobody will purchase, if they cannot defend their purchases by the laws of the land, but must be overhauled by a House of Commons. Cases of private right should not come into Parliament, the known laws of the land are the birthright of every Englishman. Parliament should only interfere where the laws of the land can give no redress. In the present case the Parliament makes itself judge and party too : this not consistent with the justice and honour of Parliament. Reports from a Committee are always *ex parte*. There can be no doubt but the purchase of the annuity and of the landed estate of Lord Darentwater were fraudulent, and therefore we may assure ourselves that Westminster Hall will set it aside. They showed the several frauds committed in those purchases. That if the Courts below were under difficulty to declare the purchases void, then we may come to this method by Bill. That the House of Commons is no Court, cannot examine on oath, nor go to the bottom of the enquiry. We make laws, but the judges explain and execute them. We have no stated rules of law or equity, but act arbitrarily, and cannot be punished if we do wrong, as the judges are liable to be. We may punish our members for doing wrong, who highly deserve it for their iniquitous proceedings, but the vacating the purchases belongs to Westminster Hall, and it is dangerous to increase our jurisdiction. It was argued in favour of the Bill, by Mr. Chetwynd, Serjeant Lutwych, Mr. Glanvil, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, Sir Philip York, Attorney General, Counsellor Fazakerly, and Mr. Hugh Williams.

That every Court will set aside a fraudulent purchase, though confirmed by themselves, wherefore it will be no dishonour for the Parliament to set these aside made by a Commission erected by ourselves. There is a necessity we should, because by a clause in the Act for selling forfeited estates, the purchases are secured, notwithstanding any irregularities or breach of trust in the commissioners appointed to sell them ; which it is to be feared will

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so tie up the hands of the Judges, that if this matter be left to them, they may scruple to decree against the purchaser, lest they should go counter to an Act of Parliament. That at common law the purchases will be declared good, and only equity can relieve, but the same difficulty of not going against an Act of Parliament lies on Chancery as on the other Courts, and if the affair be carried to the House of Lords, they may do as in a former case, when they referred back the cause to Chancery, so that by this rotation seven years may be lost, and the cause dropped by the death of witnesses, the retreat of the purchasers into foreign countries, etc., and if Smith, one of the purchasers, should run away, the Courts below can only sequester the estate, but not recover it to the public; besides who should it be vested in, if recovered? It cannot be in the King, who gave it to the public. The Act required four Commissioners to sell it, it appears there were but three, and that in many respects both the sales were villainous, wherefor they are void in themselves, and no more than if two chairmen had sold them one to another.

Some lawyers present think the Courts below will decree the estate to the public, others think the contrary, since it is dubious we ought to interpose. If we have a right to dispose of the public money, and not to preserve it, our power is short indeed, but we have a right to both by our constitution. Indeed, we are no Court and ought not to meddle in the determination of private property in other cases, but the House of Commons with the Lords is a high Court of Parliament. This was a trust constituted by the Legislature, the Legislature therefore have a right to enquire into and determine the frauds committed under that trust; we are not come to the bottom of this iniquity, but we know enough. This is no new exercise of our power, witness the case of the South Sea directors, nay, even in private property we have, on some occasions, interposed, as in the case of Pitkin and Brerewood; of the late Bishop of Rochester, whom we deprived by Bill of his freehold as well as of his liberty; of Bodvil and Roberts. We cannot be called judges and parties who are the guardians of the public, we are not such when we judge between the whole people and a private man. The King is often judge and party, too, in his own Courts; yet this is not complained of, for the Constitution is such. Should we refer this matter to Westminster Hall, and the purchases be confirmed, it would be an eternal blot on the honour and sense of this House, who have authority and precedents for vacating them by proceeding by way of Bill. These reasons were so strong that a Bill was agreed without a division, and a Committee appointed to prepare it.

This morning, before the debate began, Captain Vernon offered his Bill for preventing the running of woollen manufacture out of Ireland; the two things contained therein are to appoint more guard ships on that coast, and the repeal of the clause allowing seamen to export woollen manufacture to the value of 40 shillings.

I heard next morning that the House sat till one o'clock in the night, expelled Denis Bond *nem. con.*, also Serjeant Birch, without a division, but with some voices in his favour, and that the question for expelling Sir John Eyles went in his favour by 175 to 145; only that the Speaker should reprimand him. That no question was put upon Sir Thomas Hales.

Friday, 31 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Tuffnell and brother Parker, and then went to the House, where a debate arose whether to commit certain papers relating to the 23,000*l.* demanded by the King of Denmark, or rather by our King to satisfy a debt due to that Prince from the late King. The case is that the French owed that State money, but a difference rose whether it should be paid in specie or Bank of Hamburgh, which last the Danes insisted on being 15 per cent. better than specie. The French refuse to pay it so, whereupon the late King engaged to pay the difference rather than offend that State at a time when their alliance was necessary to guarantee the King's possessions, which they engaged to do upon our King's reciprocal engagement to guarantee their possession of the ducal part of Sleswick. Mr. Sands, Mr. Palmer, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Norris complained that the papers offered this morning to the House relating to that affair came too late for the consideration of the members, and therefore insisted they should be left on the table for some days before referred to a Committee. They also said it was a strange thing that England should pay the debts of France, and made sundry remarks on the papers which were allowed to be read. Sir Robert Walpole agreed they should not be considered till Monday next, provided it were allowed that they should be referred this day to the Committee, which was agreed to. The Speaker made a handsome reprimand to Sir John Eyles, according to order, and Sir John made a submissive reply. The Speaker also made a speech of thanks to my Lord Gaze for the great service he did the public in detecting the villainy of these commissioners.

Saturday, 1 April.—Mr. Bindon visited me this morning to discourse of the affairs of Ireland, which he did very intelligently. Afterwards I went to the King and Queen's Court. They both talked to me a great while obligingly, one of the topics being the tediousness of our suits at law. I told his Majesty that our laws are grown so voluminous, the lawyers scarce know where to find the law. That the subject is often ruined, though they gain their suit. Upon which the King said that the late Lord Chancellor Cowper had told him he would advise any man who had a suit under a thousand pounds to give it up rather than contend, and he would be a gainer. I said it would be the glory of his Majesty's reign if three or four learned lawyers had great allowances made them to neglect their practice for some few years and apply themselves wholly to reforming the law. That it would, besides the saving our fortunes, prevent a multitude of perjury. The King replied we had indeed too many oaths, but as to the law (added he), I can't see why suits should continue so long, nor why a suit should not be finally determined at common law, without going to Courts of Equity ; in Denmark they must be decided in a year, and the last in possession cannot be dispossessed. I said it seemed a contradiction that law and equity should be different, but so it is according to our law, nay the common law will often decide against the party who has the right and who they confess has it, because tied down by certain strict rules for proceeding, when at the same time they know the Court of Equity must relieve him, and this was another reason for reforming the law.

Dean Berkley dined with me, and I spent the evening at home.

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Sunday, 2 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court. Lady Rooke dined with us. Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 3 April.—Visited Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Le Grand; then went to the House, where the Bill to repeal the clause allowing seamen to export the value of forty shillings' manufacture was read the second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday. After this came on the debate on the debt due to Denmark, which held from 1 till 7. Sir Robert Walpole opened it by acquainting us that in 1723, the affairs of Europe being in a very unsettled posture, and in danger of an universal war to break out, it was necessary for France, England and Holland to strengthen their alliance by the conjunction of Denmark, in order to oppose Spain and Moscovy, the Emperor and other Powers of Germany then at enmity with us. Accordingly a treaty was made with Denmark for four years, by which France obliged herself to pay annually to that Crown 360,000 rix dollars, in value about 74,000*l.* sterling, for which Denmark obliged herself to furnish 24,000 men to the Allies, 12,000 to France and 12,000 to England. But a difference arising between those two Crowns in what money the subsidy should be paid, the French insisting on current dollars of Denmark, and the Danes on Hamburgh dollars, which were 15 per cent. better, and sometimes more, and the treaty being like to break off on that account, the King of England undertook to make good the agio or difference to Denmark, if France continued obstinate, in which his Majesty acted a very wise part, for if he had not done so, the Emperor had gained Denmark to his side, which had been of very bad consequence. This agio came to about 14,500*l.* a year, and was to be paid from time to time as France made her payments, and came in the four years to about 58,000*l.*, part of which being paid out of the savings of the 2½ per cent. of the subsidy for the Hessian troops, there now remains only 22,000*l.* or thereabouts to complete our engagement to Denmark, and towards which there is 18,750*l.* saved on the subsidy to the Hessian troops now in the Treasury, so that there remains but 4,250*l.* for the Parliament to give, and discharge the debt.

He therefore moved that a sum not exceeding 22,750*l.* be granted to fulfill our engagement with Denmark.

Mr. Pulteney replied it was a strange motion, and he had many things to object to it. 1. It is paying a debt for France. 2. The savings on the Hessian and Wolfenbottle troops is public money, and the applying the same to other purposes than those for which it was given without consent of Parliament, was the greatest crime a Minister could be guilty of. 3. The agreeing to pay that agio was an ill bargain, it amounting to one fifth part of all France contracted to pay to Denmark. 4. There was no occasion to pay it, for it was Denmark's interest more than our own to make that treaty, whereby she was protected from the Moscovite and the possession of Sleswyck secured to her. 5. We paid this agio not for any security of the British dominions, but to protect little dominions abroad. The King's German dominions of Bremen, Verden and Hanover. 6. Holland was as much concerned as we in this treaty, yet paid nothing. 7. The agio itself is not on the foot it should be. 8. The Treaty itself is intricate and contradictory, nor would Denmark accede to the Hanover treaty. France was to have the chief benefit of it, it being stipulated that 12,000

of the 24,000 men should serve where they pleased. France, at the same time, paid less to the Hessians than we; besides which we were obliged to send a fleet to protect the Danes. 9. This article in the Treaty whereby we obliged ourselves to pay the agio was kept a secret till now; when we called for the Treaty some years ago, and it was laid before us, the article was not mentioned, which was unfair dealing, and will create for the future a diffidence of Ministerial faith. 10. This demand is so pitiful, contemptible, low, and dirty, that he was sorry the King made it, and had not rather paid it out of his own pocket or out of his Hanover income.

Sir Robert Walpole said this is not paying a debt for France, since France constantly denied that they were to pay in Hamburgh dollars. 2. That these savings were never looked on as public money; a vote of the House of Commons, indeed, once declared it so in enmity to the Duke of Marlborough, who having no sum for contingencies allowed him, made use that way of the savings allowed by the foreign troops, and the faction then desirous to blacken him voted it public money, but there never was an Act that made it so, nor was it so understood since that time. Lord Wilmington having frequently, when Paymaster, passed warrants signed by the Crown for applying deductions of public money to heads not authorized by Parliament. That the Crown was always on the exercise of this power, as in the case of deductions on guards and garrisons, and on the seamen's wages of Greenwich Hospital. Parliaments have constantly made good the deficiencies of these deductions, but ordered nothing upon the deductions themselves. The like of the deductions on Chelsea Hospital made by the King's authority alone and applied by his warrants. It is enacted that the sums raised for defraying the Hessian troops should be issued for that purpose only, and so it was done, but the Hessians were willing to allow of the deduction made out of their pay, and that deduction was no longer public money, but theirs, which having surrendered up to the Crown, became the King's to apply as he pleased; therefore the only question is whether that money has been well or ill applied, but who can doubt of its being well applied, when by the application made we secured Denmark from siding with the Emperor at a critical time, and thereby saved Great Britain from an expensive war, which otherwise was likely to happen. 3. As to keeping this transaction a secret, it was in hopes to bring France to consent to pay the agio, which, to be sure, she would not do if she knew England was engaged to do it, and as to not laying this affair before the House till now, the only reason is that we waited till France had finished the payment of their subsidy, that of the agio being to follow it.

Lord Glenorchy said this treaty was transacted when he was Minister there; that it was made at a time when Gibraltar was besieged, the Emperor and Moscovy against us, and a general war likely to break out; that Denmark could not stand neuter, the Emperor endeavoured all he could to get her of his side, and that it was important to have her on ours; that by the Treaty France was to furnish 30,000 men, Denmark 24,000, England 12,000, and some ships, but this last only in case that Moscovy should attack Denmark, and no number stipulated. As to Denmark's advantages by the Treaty, 'tis certain all treaties are reciprocal, but we all had this advantage that it contributed to keep us out

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of a war which had been infinitely more chargeable than this agio money.

Mr Sands spoke against the motion, because of its irregularity, for the debt should have been declared by a message in writing and signed by the King. 2. The payment of any part of that debt was irregular, not being by approbation of Parliament. 3. It was a direct misapplication of public money. 4. The cases of the King's warrants for disposing the deductions from Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals are not parallel, and if Kings applied such deductions formerly their own way without consent of Parliament, it might be so when they paid their armies out of their demesne lands without aid of Parliament, but not since we have gained a right of appropriating the sums we give.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Captain Vernon, Mr. How, Mr. Barnard, Sir John Cotton, Sir John Rushout, Waller, Viner, and Mr. Palmer spoke on the same side, and many of them declared their hopes that the time will come when Hanover will be under some other power, and Mr. Palmer said that the provinces of Bremen and Verden must one day come under consideration of Parliament, and be annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, it being the Constitution, as our histories show, that when foreign dominions fall to our Kings after their accession to the Crown, such dominions are not his personally, but are become part of his kingdom of Britain. Thus, when the Duke of Normandy, William the Conqueror, became King of England, though Normandy remained his own distinct from England, as being his hereditary dominions before his accession, yet in succeeding reigns, when our Kings became masters of other provinces in France, these last did not become parts of Normandy, but of England. The same of Bremen and Verden, which became the late King's dominions after his accession to England. They are not to be esteemed accessions to Hanover, which last is no part of Britain, but accessions to Britain. Till this be done, the Crown of England will be at eternal charges to defend those provinces, all our treaties and motions will have a tendency and direction to their preservation, and the minds of English subjects never easy to their Prince.

They were answered by Horatio Walpole, Mr. Pelham, Sir Charles Wager, and Lord Harvey, that no treaty from 1721 to 1731 can be shown to have been made with any other view than the advantage of England only, and that when the House voted two years ago that if the King's German dominions were attacked we would defend them, it was out of a true spirit of gratitude to his Majesty, who hazarded his own possessions for defending Great Britain. Lord Harvey made a very eloquent and cutting speech to show that the disaffection of the people is not on account of the German dominions, nor from the things themselves, but from bad insinuations within doors, and more bold speeches without.

At length Mr. Sands moved that to the question these words might be added, *by the French King*, and then the question would run, that a sum not exceeding 22,750*l.* be granted to fulfil the engagement made by the French King to the King of Denmark.

This being put according to the rules of the House, did not pass, the Noes being much stronger than the Ayes, nor did they think proper to divide the Committee upon it, but upon putting the question proposed by Sir Robert Walpole without this amendment,

we divided and carried it by a majority of 216 against 104, which was a very great majority.

This day we expelled Mr. Robinson for not attending his duty, though required by the House, and for not coming to answer to the charges laid against him of defrauding the Charitable Corporation. It went *nem. con.*

Tuesday, 4 April.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who assured me he had laboured, was labouring, and would labour to get the King to sign our Carolina Charter. I dined with my children at my brother Percival's, and spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 5.—Went this morning to the House, where we resolved to give the million of the Sinking Fund to pay the South Sea Company.

From thence I went to dine with Mr. Horace Walpole. The company were Mr. Peachy, *alias* Knight, Sir Jo. Dutton, Mr. Buttler, of Sussex, and another, all members. We discoursed a good deal of wool and woollen manufactures run from Ireland to France, and Mr. Walpole showed me a letter, that since the ship seized and carried into Kinsale, with Irish manufacture on board for Lisbon, there were two more Irish ships arrived safe in Lisbon, which put such a damp on the English manufacture, that none of it could be sold; therefore, said he to me, with submission, 'tis a contradiction for you to affirm that the growth of your wool lessens yearly. I replied, that in a famine there will be found some who will amass corn to sell where they can get most for it, which is the case of these exporters of our manufacture and wool. The quantity at home is less than formerly, but the exporter finds it his advantage still to sell the manufacture abroad, but in a little time it will rise so dear to him from the scarcity, that it will not be worth his while to run the hazard of being taken in that unlawful practice.

Then I told him my jealousy that when we have hindered Ireland from running the manufacture, England will be never the better, but that France will recover the supplying Lisbon, which I had heard it did till Ireland found this way to beat her out of it by selling 10 per cent. cheaper.

He replied, perhaps France might recover it if English and Irish wool continue to be run to France, but otherwise she cannot, to prevent which he said there was but two ways, and these taken jointly together, encouragement and penalties; that either of these separately will not do, for give what encouragement you will to Ireland to bring their wool and yarn to England, that kingdom will still run without severe penalties, and lay what penalties you will, they will be ineffectual if you do not suffer Irish yarn to come in. He added, that as to penalties, his meaning was that the wool of England and Ireland should be registered, and severe punishment on those who should play the rogue. He said his scheme should be to revive the wool Bill of last year, which allowed Irish yarn to come in free of duty, and to register the wool of England; after which, if Ireland should still run, they must not take it amiss if the English pass an Act to register the wool of Ireland. He said that objections had been made to registering in Ireland, but it might be easily done by the parsons of parishes.

I did not think fit to enter deeper into that argument, knowing that whether he talked sense or nonsense, the gentlemen present would approve all he said, and that he would yield nothing to the

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plainest truths upon this subject. I only said I was sorry the Bill did not pass last year, upon which he very unguardedly said that he was really for the Bill, but was not willing to oppose the Lords who appeared against it, who were all the principal friends of the Government; that he could have carried it through if he would, and a Bishop had been with him to desire instruction which way he should vote on it, to whom he replied he wished the Lords would pass it, but would not insist on it, since so many of his friends opposed it so strongly.

I say this was exceedingly unguarded to all the company, but especially to me, who, when I often upbraided him with neglect of that matter, constantly replied, "You see, the Lords would not pass it; I did what I could," etc.

After dinner, I went to the Wednesday Music Club, being the last time of their meeting this season.

Thursday, 6 April.—This day I went to the House, where Captain Vernon's Bill for repealing the forty shilling clause was committed and ordered a third reading without opposition, only Mr. Oglethorpe spoke against the severity of forfeiting the ship for the sake of a seaman's breaking the law. The merchants of the House who are most concerned in it making no opposition, we who are of Ireland thought it proper to be silent, since we could not appear against the Bill but on the foot of its injuring trade, which the merchants gave up.

The House, after reading several private Bills, adjourned itself to this day sen'night.

I returned to dinner, and passed the evening in my study.

Among others who disliked Captain Vernon's Bill, Mr. Scroop, Secretary of the Treasury, is one, who told me, nevertheless he would not speak against it, because he saw Mr. Horace Walpole was violently for it; that Mr. Walpole is beset by a parcel of low projectors and informers, who put things in his head, and hurry him on in a manner that Sir Robert, his brother, condemns.

This day Sir Charles Wager told me that the *Otter* sloop is given to Captain Dumaresq, and sent to Sheerness to wait for him, which news I writ to the Captain in Jersey, and writ to Colonel Schutz to thank his Royal Highness.

Friday, 7 April.—This being Good Friday, my wife and I and children kept the fast, and went morning and evening to St. James' Church.

Saturday, 8 April.—Spent the day at home.

Sunday, 9 April.—Communicated at the King's Chapel, then went to Court, where the King spoke graciously to me. Went in the evening to chapel, and afterwards visited Lady Londonderry.

Monday, 10 April.—I visited brother Percival, Lady Rooke, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Lord Grantham. Then went to the Prince's Court, who, as soon as he saw me, let me know the pleasure he had in procuring a ship for Captain Dumaresq, and added that if in any little matters he could serve me he should be always ready. I answered what was proper on the occasion.

Dr. Couraye and Dean Berkeley dined with me. I spent the evening in my study.

I received a letter from my son, dated Dublin, the 4th inst., that had not my Lord Mountjoy's business in Ireland detained him and obliged him to put off the day he had fixed for sailing

to England, he had been lost in a ship that set out that day, and was cast away, which mercy I hope he will always remember.

Dr. Coghill also writ me that my niece Dering's affair in Ireland is in a manner concluded, and that 'tis on all hands agreed the house that is to answer the debt shall be sold next term.

Tuesday, 11 April.—This morning I visited Mr. Southwell, cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell, Mr. Withrington and Mr. John Temple. Then went to St. James' Vestry, where we ordered a distribution of the charity given by our parish to the poor sufferers by fire of Blandford and Tiverton. The subscriptions rose to no more than 121*l.*, which we divided, two-thirds to Blandford, and one-third to Tiverton, and that none should partake of it who had above 500*l.* of their substance left.

Spent the evening in my study. Cassano, the Greek priest, came to see me, and told me that the good Bishop of Patmos, who my wife got out of slavery many years ago by a gathering she made on Tunbridge Walks, the memory of which is preserved in the chapel there, is very well, and remembers with gratitude his deliverance.

Wednesday, 12 April.—Visited Mr. Augustus Schutz, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Francis Clerke. Went to Court. Brother and sister Percival, Dr. Bearcroft and a singer of the Opera dined with us. Spent the evening at home.

Thursday, 13 April.—Went to the House, where among other things the Hat Bill had a third reading. Colonel Bladon, of the Board of Trade, opposed it as ineffectual to prevent the making hats to be exported from our Colonies, which is the intent of the Bill. He therefore was for adding a clause which in the Committee we rejected, namely, that if any person should be acquitted there of an accusation that he had transgressed the Act, that person should undergo a second trial in England. He said the juries in the Colonies would not find a countryman of their own guilty, and that the Colonies are running into all sorts of manufactures, which must be stopped.

Captain Vernon seconded him, but Mr. Bernard opposed it as too great a hardship on English subjects and contrary to *Magna Charta* to try a man twice for the same thing.

Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Papilion seconded him. Mr. Bladon said he knew it was not regular to propose an amendment on the third reading, and therefore should oppose the passing it, whereupon Mr. Bernard and Mr. Sands replied that they wondered it should be affirmed that the Colonies are running into all sorts of manufacture, and ought to be checked in time, and yet those very gentlemen who complain thereof should be for rejecting a Bill designed to prevent that evil. That if the Bill as it stands shall be found ineffectual, we may mend it next year.

I left them debating, and returned home to dinner. After which, I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 14 April.—I was visited by Captain Dumaresq, who is something disappointed in being preferred to the *Otter* sloop, which has but eight guns. He told me unless I desired it, my brother Parker would not have five votes at Harwich in case he should stand again there. Mr. Ferguson came to see me and Dr. Courayë.

I went to the House, where the Bill for repealing the clause that allows seamen to carry forty shillings of Irish manufacture abroad, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

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Mr. Waller offered a petition from the Lord Sidney Beauclerc, complaining of the undue election and return of Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart., for member for the borough of Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire. Sir Thomas was returned by a majority of five, but the petition set forth that there was bribery and force used in his favour, and that my Lord Beauclerc had a legal majority, and Mr. Waller said the magistrate was put in fear of his life, and left the Court, and left the election to go on as people pleased, so that many who had no right to vote gave their names for Sir Thomas. He concluded with desiring the election might be tried at the bar of the House, and not at the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Sands seconded him, and said he was for hearing it in the House that we might see whether we are to stand by the late Act to prevent bribery and corruption at elections, or to give it up.

Mr. Thomas Windham thirded the motion, because he heard the word bribery affirmed, and he hoped the House would consider its own honour so far as to yield to hear it at the bar. There was nobody opposed it in speech, but (Sir Robert Walpole being observed to say to his next neighbour let it be referred to a Committee), when the Speaker put the question, we who were for hearing it at the bar were but 80, and they who stayed in were 114, which I think was a great instance of Sir Robert's influence over the House, who, though he said nothing nor any of his friends, yet by the very nod of his head was able to carry the question.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert, at which were present my Lady Ailsford and her daughter, Lady Londonderry, the two great fortunes, Miss Spencers, of Suffolk, my niece Parker, Mrs. Walpole, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Southwell, sister Percival, Mrs. Woodhouse, Lord Bathurst's daughter, Lord Grantham's daughters, Mr. Horatio Walpole, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Hill, Mr. Tuffnell, etc.

Saturday, 15 April.—I visited Sir Edmond Bacon, and Ned Southwell, and then went to see the works of Mr. Lens, limner to the King, and enamel painter, who teaches my daughter Helena to draw, and afterwards we went to see Zeaman's paintings in St. Martin's Lane, and Mr. Vandest's in Newport Street, both face painters. In the evening Sir Thomas Hanmer visited me.

Sunday, 16 April.—Went to chapel, and then to Court. Returned to dinner, and to my great pleasure found my son safely arrived from Ireland, from whence he set out Sunday, the 9th, and was two days and three nights at sea between Dublin and Parkgate, near Chester. Remained the evening at home with him.

Monday, 17.—This day I carried my son to wait on the Speaker and Mr. Horace Walpole; after which I carried him and my daughters to the rehearsal of the Opera of *Flavius*, and then went to the House, where upon petitions preferred by Smith and White, the purchasers of Lord Darentwater's estate and Mr. Ratclif's annuity there arose a long debate whether the witnesses to be produced should be examined at the bar in the most solemn manner. At length it was carried by the Court party that they should not; that is, the previous question, whether that question should be put, and it was carried against us by 98 to 61. The leading members on both sides who chanced to be in the House, spoke long and often. Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Mr. Winnington, Sir William Young and Mr. Pelham on one side, and Mr. Pulteney,

Mr. Bernard, Mr. Sands, Mr. Plummer, Sir John Cotton, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Gibbons on the other.

The arguments for not swearing the witnesses were that the House of Commons has not a right to do it; that it is erecting our House into a Court of Record, that the House of Lords will not suffer it, but will fling out the Bill, by which the public will lose the resumption of those estates valued at 200,000*l.*; that this is not the worst, for it may occasion a quarrel between both Houses, which must end in a speedy breaking up the Session, if not dissolution of the Parliament. That the House never practised it but once, and that was threescore years ago in the case of the Popish Plot, which was an extraordinary occasion; that the not using it since shows the House did not look on it as a right in them, and custom of Parliament is the law and constitution of Parliament. That each part of the Legislature ought to keep itself within its proper bounds, and that nothing destroys the power and even the very being of Courts so much as the abuse of their power. That it is morally certain the Lords (who are as jealous of what they think is peculiar to themselves as we can be of our own rights) will at least reject the Bill, if not go further, and therefore it behoves those who are really for the Bill not to put it to that hazard. That the motion, if premeditated, was unfair, and with ill intention to occasion a contest, and by establishing a precedent to pave a way to the trial of property in our House, a thing of dangerous consequence. That whoever voted for it must be looked upon as men who desired to throw the nation into confusion. It may also provoke the Lords to revive their pretensions to add pains and penalties to our Bills and interfere in our right of giving money.

It was argued on the other side that the House has the right to examine witnesses upon oath, as appears many ways. There is an Act of Parliament of Henry 8, declaring that none should demand their wages for serving in Parliament but such whose attendance is recorded in the journals of the House, which implies that the journals were a record, or they could not be given in evidence. We have the precedent of the Popish Plot, which the Lords did not object to. The reason of the thing also showed it, for it is undisputed that we have a right to order Committees to examine upon oath. We have constantly practised it, and even this very Session in the case of Robinson, but it is absurd to say that we can delegate a right that we have not ourselves, and the maxim of the law declares *Quod nemo potest delegare potestatem quam non habet in se.* That if the unfrequency of exerting this right be an argument against the motion, it is time to exert it now, that we may keep possession of it, and we cannot do it on a greater occasion than to recover 200,000*l.* to the people, which they will else be defrauded of, for the Courts below will proceed very dilatorily and perhaps not decide the right at all. That the Bill for reassuming those estates was founded on the evidence of witnesses examined upon oath, and since we now act in a judicial capacity and are to determine whether we will proceed in passing the Bill or reject it, it is absurd and unjust to guide our judgment by weaker evidence, such as persons who are not upon oath are careless how they give. That we had an instance of a woman who, after being examined before the Lords on oath, did, when examined before the Commons, speak the quite contrary things, and excused

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herself by saying she was not there upon oath. That Smith, the purchaser of Lord Darentwater's estate, and now petitioner, declined being examined on oath before the Committee, yet is ready to be examined before the House, believing he shall not be obliged to swear, which shows he makes a great difference between saying the same thing on oath, and not upon oath. What security, therefore, can we have to form our judgments unless the witnesses are on their oaths? As to threatening us with dissolutions and such like, it is a vain fear. We have always on like occasions been threatened, but nothing came of it; we are doing a necessary thing, and the Lords will not throw out the Bill on this account; if they do, it must be upon weighty reasons. We cannot think they will deprive the public of 200,000*l.* for a punctilio ill founded. There is, 'tis true, a tacit sort of compromise between the Lords and us that we should have the sole giving of money, and they be a Court of Judicature, but their right of judicature was till within the memory of man contested by the Commons, which shows it was not always allowed to be inherent in them, at least not solely in them; that we ought not often, nor except on extraordinary occasions to exert our right, but when the case seems to require it, then we ought to do it. That the world must judge who are most for the Bills passing, they who all along opposed the Bill and own in this very debate they wish there were none, or they who were always for a Bill, and are now for examining witnesses on oath, in order to pass it with conviction of judgment.

We broke up after six o'clock, and I returned home to dinner. For my own part, I had no notion of judging the same thing a second time upon weaker evidence than what determined the House before, and I thought it a contradiction not to allow the House a power in ourselves which we delegate to others; besides, I apprehended this estate will slip through our fingers.

Tuesday, 18 April.—This morning Captain Dumaresq told me his commission was signed for the command of the *Otter* sloop. I carried my son to wait on Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Wilmington, and Lord Bathurst. Then went to the House, and on a division the Bill for enlarging the fees of an office in Scotland was flung out on the first reading, 81 against 80.

My brother Parker came last night to town, and told me he left the Harwich gentlemen very tight in their adherence to my interest; that they know of my son's design to stand, and drank his health.

Dean Berkeley and Lady Rooke dined with me. Spent the evening in my study.

Wednesday, 19 April.—Sir Thomas Hanmer came to see me. I walked in the park, and returned to dinner. I passed the evening at home; received Mr. Taylor's accounts from Ireland, whereby I find that my son spent the eleven months he was in Ireland 1,256*l.*, besides 86*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* paid him at Cork, 50*l.* I gave him for his journey over, and 537*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, his election cost him; in all, 1,930*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, which is a lesson to me for the future, never to trust the discretion of young men when left to themselves, let them promise ever so fairly. I immediately put him to an allowance of 300*l.* a year to begin at Ladyday last, which is enough for him, his man, and his horse (living with me), for all reasonable and handsome expenses. The forfeiture of his character by the ill company

he must have kept to squander so much money away in that cheap country, and my disappointment in him, who I proposed to confide in and trust all things to as my second self, has sunk deep and preys on my spirits, and grieves me more than the loss of the money, but, what is worst of all, he shows little sense of his crime, makes no declaration of future amendment, takes no thought to reconcile himself to my good opinion.

God prevent him in all his doings and further him with continual help. Amen.

Thursday, 20 April.—I went with my son to Court, and had him presented to the King and Queen ; then I went to the House, where at six I left them. Mr. Sands had not then gone through more than two-thirds of the report from the Charitable Corporation, of which he is chairman.

Friday, 21.—I went with my son to the Prince's Court to get him introduced, and then went to the House, where counsel were heard in behalf of Smith and White, purchasers of Lord Darentwater's estate and of Mr. Ratcliff's annuity, against passing the Bill for vacating their purchases. I left them at six o'clock, believing they could not go through the business this day, and returned home to dinner, and the same evening had a concert of music.

Saturday, 22.—Lord Wilmington and Lord Grantham came to see me and return my son's visit to them. I visited brother Parker. In the evening I visited Dr. More and Lady Rooke, and then went to the Opera.

Sunday, 23.—Went to chapel, then to Court.

Mr. Sharp, Clerk of the Council, told me that our Carolina Charter had been signed by his Majesty Friday last, but that the Duke of Newcastle desired first to know whether we would not have the time appointed for filling up the number of trustees to 24 altered ; for in the charter as it now stands, the time required is on Tuesday, the second or third week in February, which time being lapsed by the delay of the charter, we cannot do it till February next year, but if we would have the date altered to some day of this or the next month, his Grace was ready to do it, but then the charter must be new drawn. Mr. Sharp added that Mr. Oglethorp and others of the trustees having been consulted thereon, replied they were willing to let the charter proceed as it stands, though we cannot fill up our number till next year. Their reason was that if the charter be altered it must go again to the Council and occasion a further delay which might endanger the loss of the charter, at least for this year. I told him and Mr. Holland, as also Mr. La Roche, who I saw soon after, that it put a great hardship on the 15 trustees, to be obliged to act a twelvemonth almost without filling up their number to 24, as required by the charter, because it was on supposition of that complete number that the charter requires a quorum of eight trustees, which being more than half the body, will be hard to find to meet together, because of sickness or necessary avocations. They said it was true, but the chief of our business for a twelvemonth will be only to get in subscriptions and settle schemes for our proceeding, which may be left to committees. I granted it will be a great while before we can proceed to anything of good purpose, because without a necessary fund of money we can do nothing, and I said that under 12,000*l.* we could not

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undertake to send families over lest we should starve them, for the estimate ought to be made in the highest manner, because of many disappointments we should meet with, and a good stock of money remain for contingencies and unforeseen accidents. I told them Captain Coram, who knew the West Indies well, had declared to me that we could not set out under 12,000*l.* Mr. La Roche agreed we could not under 10,000*l.* I said that was too little, for every family will stand us in 100*l.* at 20*l.* a head the bare fitting out with tools, clothes and transporting, besides which we were to maintain them in provisions a year when arrived, to build houses, etc., and erect a sort of fort, etc.

Mr. Francis Clerke dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel.

Monday, 24 April.—This day I waited on cousin Southwell to wish him a good journey, and visited brother Percival, after which I went to the House, where counsel for the purchasers of Lord Darentwater's and Mr. Ratcliff's estates were heard against the Bill for vacating the same. This ended about six o'clock, and the counsel for the Bill replying, we sat an hour longer, after which the counsel on both sides being ordered to withdraw, the Attorney General, in a very sensible and decent speech, showed the weakness of the principal arguments urged by the counsel against the Bill, and recapitulated what made it manifest that the purchasers were joined in fraud with the Commissioners, who sold them the estates.

Mr. Oglethorp opposed the Bill, not by defending the innocency of the purchasers, but for the dangerous consequences that may attend the property of the subject by the Parliament's intermeddling therewith in this manner by way of Bill. I knew his secret reason for showing his opinion against the Bill, viz., that Sir Robert Sutton, his relation (whose affair comes on next Thursday), may not be punished for his mismanagement in the direction of the Charitable Corporation by Parliament, but be left to law.

Serjeant Chappel seconded Mr. Oglethorp, and spoke with so much heat in favour of the Commissioners and purchasers both, and against Bills of this sort on any occasion, as gave a bad impression of his parts, and the Speaker could not but smile, though his friend; for I remember, when he was first introduced into the House, the Speaker taking him by the hand, said aloud, so as many at a distance heard it, that one of the honestest men in England was come to sit among us.

Serjeant Lutwych then got up, and after animadverting on Serjeant Chappel's speech, said that the fraud both of Commissioners and purchasers appeared so gross, that unless we would condemn all the Bills that ever passed in this House from former times till now, reverse all forfeitures and attainders by Act of Parliament heretofore and never exercise the like power for the future, we ought to commit this Bill.

The counsel at the bar having produced no reason of weight to the contrary, accordingly the Bill was committed for to-morrow by motion of the Attorney General.

Sir Robert Walpole tried the House by shifting his place to argue the case with particular members; he was much against committing the Bill, and the reason was plain, for ministers will have better chance to escape a censure on their conduct if left to

the judgment of Westminster Hall, and not proceeded against in Parliament. But he found such universal displeasure at the foul proceedings of the Commissioners and purchasers of this estate that he saw it was in vain to oppose the general current of the House, and therefore sat silent. He came and sat behind me a considerable time to talk the matter with Sir John Hind Cotton and Mr. Barnard, from which subject they went off to others; he asked what they thought of Sir Robert Sutton. They replied, that he appeared by Mr. Sands' report to have a great share in the abuses of the Charitable Corporation. He said he was persuaded Sir Robert meant honestly, and was not concerned in any combinations to squander away the Company's money for his own use, though he was indeed a stockjobber like the rest of the directors. They answered that it appeared every one of the directors had no other view than to make fortunes by the trust reposed in them, without regard to the public or the proprietors, and if Sir Robert was honestly disposed he should have quitted his trust when he found the rest of them carrying on their frauds, but acting on, he had by the reputation of his character, misled and ruined abundance of honest people, which made him a guilty man.

I, having in my hand the Primate of Ireland's report to the House of Lords concerning the great increase of Popery of late years in Ireland, turned about and showed it to Sir John Cotton, expecting it would occasion some discourse with Sir Robert Walpole on that subject, as it did. Sir John told him it was no wonder the number of conversions to Popery increased both in Ireland and England, since so many heterodox opinions were published in print, and for his part he expected the time would come when we should be all Papists; for the people will be of some religion or other, and if we suffer our own to be writ against and exposed as faulty by deists, freethinkers, Arians, and such like, the next thing will be to embrace a religion which does not allow of such disputes. And what, said he to Sir Robert, is the meaning that so many of Dr. Clark's notions are preferred by the Court? Sir Robert replied that persons of that character were not preferred; on the contrary, it was a bar to them, which he repeated twice.

Mr. Barnard said he would have the clergy distinguished with favour who were Tories in the Church and Whigs in the State, not high flying Tories, but moderate ones, who were for preserving the Church doctrines without violence and persecution, men at the same time who would exert themselves against Popery, which makes great advances in London.

I returned half an hour after seven to dinner, and passed the rest of the evening at home.

This morning Sir Robert Walpole told me the King had signed the charter.

Tuesday, 25 April.—I went to the House, and returned home to dinner, afterwards spent an hour at the Coffee House, and then came home.

Wednesday, 26 April.—I went to the Bank to buy some lottery annuities in behalf of my niece Dering, being desirous to lay out her money in the public securities as early as I could. Therefore I bought for her 75*l.* share or interest in the *Joint Stock erected by Act of Parliament in the 4th year of King George 2, entitled an*

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Act for raising one million two hundred thousand pounds by annuities and a lottery in manner therein mentioned &c. For which 75*l.* share I paid Will. Whitmore 73*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to Mr. Wright, the broker, 2*s.* 6*d.*

After this I went to the House, where Sir John Eyles offered a petition from the South Sea Company to convert their capital three-fourth parts into annuities, and to leave only the other fourth part to carry on and be subject to the advantage or disadvantage that may be made by trade. I did not believe there could be any opposition made to so reasonable a request; but yet the Tories and discontented Whigs opposed it, and maintained a debate till six o'clock, whether the petition should be received, but at length it was agreed to admit of it, and then to leave it to the judgment of the House, whether to put off the consideration thereof to so long a time as to do nothing in it this year.

Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Sands, Sir William Windham, Mr. Pulteney, Captain Vernon, Mr. Perry, Mr. Waller, Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Barnard argued that by receiving the petition and approving of the proposal, we should exclude ourselves from the enquiry into the mismanagement of the directors of the Company, and give occasion for much stockjobbing, since there is more room to do it on three millions of stock (the fourth part of the capital) than on the whole Stock.

Sir James Lowther, Colonel Bladon, Sir William Young, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. La Roche, and Sir John Eyles argued, on the contrary, that to settle three-quarters of the Stock in annuities was the rescuing so much out of the stockjobbers' hands, and quieting the minds of a great number of proprietors who had no mind to be gamesters, but to content themselves with a sure interest of 4 per cent. That this petition was not the desire of a few, but of the General Court of South Sea, held yesterday, and carried there by ballot, three to one.

After this question was agreed to, and Sir John brought up his petition, I left the House, and returned to dinner, with this reflection, that the opposition given to the petition could only proceed from an uneasiness the opposers of the Government have to see a measure taken that will make a number of subjects quiet and contented with the Government, seeing their properties secure.

In this debate there had like to be a quarrel between Captain Vernon and Sir John Eyles, the former insinuating that the directors of the Company had carried on a private trade contrary to their oaths and hurtful to the Company, neglecting to prosecute and punish those they employed abroad because they in fact trafficked for the directors, who appointed them, and having his eye all the time on Sir John Eyles (who by the universal vogue has been greatly guilty in this respect). Sir John, in his reply, took this as a charge levelled at himself, and said that gentleman had accused him in the House of what he dared not say to him out of it. Upon this several gentlemen interposed, and required the Speaker to enjoin both of them to give their words that nothing should ensue; accordingly they both declared they would not prosecute their resentment. I spent the evening in my study.

Thursday, 27 April.—I met the trustees for building the new church at Woolwich, where it was agreed to follow a plan produced, and to build it with brick. The body is to be on the inside 90 foot

long and 60 broad. I then met the gentlemen concerned in the Carolina Settlement, and we agreed to go in a body to thank Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Wilmington next Thursday for their assistance in forwarding the charter.

Friday, 28 April.—This morning I carried my son to wait on the Duke of Grafton, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Grantham, Lord Palmerston and Lord Carteret.

I called on Lady Rooke and Doctor Moore and Mr. Temple, and returned to dinner.

In the evening I had the last concert for this winter. The company who heard it were the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Torrington, Lady Evelyn and her daughters, Mrs. Hollins, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Walpole, sister Percival, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir John Evelyn, Mr. Hill, the three Mr. Cornwalls, Dr. Teissier, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Le Grand.

Saturday, 29.—Went to Court, where the King and Queen talked a great deal to me, she took notice of my collection of heads and said it must be very curious and fine, but wondered I did not work upon it in winter. I said I had not time. "No," said she, "when you rise at four o'clock? When do you go to bed?" I said, at ten. "That is," said she, "sleeping six hours, which is long enough for anybody." We then talked of the vices of the age, and she said she thought the world as good as it was formerly. I said it ought to be so, considering what a good example we had before us, but there were fashionable vices that reigned more one age than another, as cheating and over-reaching our neighbour does now more than ever, occasioned by riches, trade, and the great increase of the city, for populous towns have more roguery than little ones, for here men may hide it, but when men lived more in the country, as in former times, there was not that knowledge how to cheat, neither the temptation, nor opportunity given. "May be," replied the Queen, "you are for reducing people to poverty to make them honest." "Not so," replied I, "but great wealth occasions luxury, and luxury extravagance, and extravagance want, and want knavery." Many more things passed on this occasion, as discourse on the South Sea, etc. I concluded that though I would not have the nation poorer, yet it were better if riches were more equally divided, but if the nation were richer we should be never the better, because everything we bought would be dearer, and then the poor would be scarce able to live. The King's discourse was on Parliament affairs, and the fine prospect of plenty the season gives us. I returned home to dinner, and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 30 April.—Went to chapel, then to Court. After dinner went to chapel, then to see my brother Percival.

Monday, 1 May.—Colonel Schutz, Dean Berkly, and Lord Palmerston kept me at home part of the morning, then I went to the House and returned home to dinner. In the evening I visited my brother Parker, who is out of order.

Colonel Schutz acquainted me that Lord Harvey, perceiving the Prince to show more coolness than usual toward him, took it in his head that Miss Vane had set him against him, and thereupon had the indiscretion one day last week to write her a letter, which he sent by Bussy Mansel (my Lord Mansel's uncle), wherein he upbraided her with the ill services she did him with the Prince,

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and if she did not repair them would discover what he knew of her and use her as she deserved. Upon reading of this letter she fell into a fit, which surprised Mansel, who asked her what was in the letter. She threw it him. He swore to her he would be my Lord Harvey's death, for making him the messenger of so great an affront, and for deceiving him, for that my Lord told him his letter was only to recommend a midwife. To prevent murder, Miss Vane was obliged to acquaint the Prince with what happened, who made the matter up, but much resented the ill-treatment of his mistress, as did the King and Queen and Sir Robert Walpole, when they heard it.

Tuesday, 2 May.—This morning Mr. Robert Finley, a broken banker many years ago, came to me and expressed his desire of being employed as agent for the Georgia Colony affairs, he designing to go to Carolina and settle there. I replied, that though I am honoured with being named the first in the charter, yet I as yet knew less of the intentions of the gentlemen concerned with me than others, who have pursued the obtaining the charter. That I heard them say, they knew a gentleman of that Colony who was a proper man for to be our agent, and I thought a person settled there of long time was properer than a stranger to that country, such as Mr. Finley is. He replied he was going over to live there, and carry on merchandise before autumn. I answered I could say nothing to it, being but one of many, and that he should speak to others ; that I did not see it was worth his while, we hoping to get persons to serve us without profit. He said the reputation of the thing was a great deal to a merchant. I answered I could mention it to the gentlemen, but was resolved to restrain myself as much as possible from influencing them in the measures we shall pursue, other than to see that we carry our affairs with prudence and honesty.

After this, I waited on Mr. La Roche, where, by appointment, I met Mr. Digby, Mr. More, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hucks, and Mr. Oglethorp, and went with them to Sir Robert Walpole's to thank him for the charter granted us. It was agreed I should do it in all their names, and accordingly I said to him as follows : "Sir Robert, the gentlemen concerned in sending colonies to Carolina are come to wait on you, and return you their thanks in behalf of the public for your care and favour in dispatching their charter, and they hope for the continuance of your protection as often as they shall have occasion to apply to you."

Sir Robert answered : He was glad we had obtained the charter, and wished we had it sooner. I answered, we knew it had not stuck with him.

Then we withdrew, and went to wait on my Lord Wilmington, to return him likewise our thanks, but he was abroad. After this we went to the House, where the debate on Mr. Sands' report from the enquiry into the Charitable Corporation came on at one o'clock, and lasted till nine, when we broke up after agreeing to nine motions made by Mr. Sands, none of them being divided on, and most being passed *nem. con.* We are to proceed on the same next. I was sorry to see Sir Robert Walpole and his creatures in employment show tenderness for the guilty directors of that Corporation, by endeavouring to alter the motions in such a manner as to bear least hard upon them, and it will certainly do him great injury

with the public, for there is no pretence to excuse them, particularly Sir A. Grant, Burroughes, Bond and Sir Robert Sutton. However, Sir Robert was right in the alteration he made to some of the motions, and the House acquiesced in them, but he would have rejected others if he had been strong enough.

Sir Archibald Grant and Sir Robert Sutton took opportunities to speak in their justification, but did themselves more hurt than good.

From the House I went to the Opera House to hear Hendel's "oratory," composed in the Church style.

Wednesday, 3 May.—I went with the Common Council gentlemen of the Georgia Charter to wait on my Lord Wilmington and the Speaker to thank them for their favour in forwarding the grant. We were eight in number. Mr. Oglethorp, La Roche, Holland, Hucks, Heathcot, Captain Eyles and Mr. Digby. Lord Wilmington said he should always contribute to support the design, and wished it might prove a pattern for all future new settlements in America, if such a number of gentlemen might be found who would give their service for nothing to the public.

The Speaker was gone to the House before we got to his door, but we left our names there.

Then we went to the House, where after a conference with the Lords upon the subject of Lord Darentwater's Bill, we, at two o'clock, entered upon the Charitable Corporation affair, and sat till eight, when at Mr. Oglethorp's motion, we adjourned the affair till to-morrow morning, that Sir Robert Sutton might have time to make his defence, for Mr. Sands having concluded all the motions he had to make concerning the abuses of the directors, their assistants, and servants, in the management of the affairs of the Corporation, had charged him personally with several practices which the House yesterday and this morning resolved to be designedly destructive of the Corporation.

Sir Robert Sutton was entered upon his defence, when Mr. Oglethorp made his motion, and there was a short debate whether the time desired should be allowed, Mr. Sands submitting it to the House whether there is any precedent that a person who had begun his defence might be indulged with time; but the Speaker showed us there was a precedent on our journals in the year 1720, being the Lord Barrington's case, which was in point, and if there had been none, the House thought it a piece of humanity to indulge a gentleman so far, whose confusion must be very great to be charged with twelve or thirteen different facts of a deep nature, and obliged to answer thereto upon the sudden. I returned home to dinner, and went afterwards to see my brother Parker, who has been some days confined by his late disorder.

I called this day on Mr. Soley at his office, who told me the Prince's receiver of Cornwall was in town settling his accounts, which would be soon done, and that he had entered the half-year's salary due to my deceased brother Dering, as auditor, amounting to 110*l.*, which he hoped would soon be paid.

Thursday, 4 May.—I went early to the House to secure a place. We proceeded on Sir Robert Sutton, who, after a defence of six hours, was ordered to withdraw, and then Mr. Sands, recapitulating the particulars of Sir Robert, showed the weakness of some and falseness of others, made a motion, that it appeared to the House

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that Sir Robert Sutton had been guilty of promoting and abetting and carrying on the fraudulent practices of the Charitable Corporation.

Lord Limerick seconded him, and then Sir Paul Methuen made a very handsome speech in his favour. He said that he found himself under a great difficulty to appear in that honourable gentleman's defence, without speaking against the resolutions passed yesterday. That if Sir Robert had been guilty of any frauds he would say nothing for him, but the gentleman who made this motion acknowledged him innocent of it, and therefore he would speak to alleviate his guilt, and if possible dispose the House to recede a little from the severity of the motion; however, he would not take upon him to alter the words of it, but leave that to some other gentleman. That he had long known Sir Robert in public and private life to have always acted honestly and as a man of honour. He was indeed guilty of the grossest neglect in the world in suffering rogues to cheat the poor proprietors, and though his being cheated of his fortune by those villains as well as were the proprietors, is but a small alleviation of his fault, yet some alleviation it was, and he really believed he was a sufferer by them in that respect; but if this motion passes he will suffer much more, as it must ruin his character, and make the world believe he was likewise guilty of fraud. That he did not think him guilty of the tenth part laid to his charge, therefore desired the censure might be mitigated. He did not care in what colour the House exposed Sir Robert's neglect, so as they would not leave upon him an imputation of corruption, which the words of the motion inferred, and should be glad that something were proposed for the relief of the poor sufferers consistent with justice.

Mr. Palmer, in a very eloquent and moving speech, replied, and showed the justice of the motion.

Mr. Pelham supported Sir Paul Methuen. He acknowledged Sir Robert guilty of the greatest and most notorious degree of negligence in drawing the proprietors in and ruining them by his example and placing too great confidence in others, who were really the rogues, but as he was not guilty of wilful fraud, hoped the motion might be mitigated. That even in treason an abettor is only guilty of misprision, and therefore receives a more gentle punishment than the real traitor, and he hoped the like distinction might be made in favour of Sir Robert. He commended the zeal of the House in detecting and punishing such villainies, but desired they would not go too far, and that they would consider how much this motion may affect the property of the subject.

Mr. Barnard replied, there was no words in the question that were not strictly true; that Sir Robert was not only remiss and negligent, but the patron of the Corporation. That his application and credit alone obtained the two licences for augmenting their capital to 300,000*l.* and to 600,000*l.* That when he obtained the first license on suggestion that the Company had lent out their money on pledges, and could lend a greater sum if their capital were increased, there was only 82,000*l.* of 100,000*l.* paid in by the proprietors on their capital, and when he obtained the second license to add 300,000*l.* to their capital, he must have known that 30,000*l.* of the Company's money was drawn out on fictitious pledges by their treasurer and warehousekeeper, Robinson and Thomson.

He allowed Sir Robert had no design to defraud the Company, neither had Robinson nor Thomson, but he allowed it only in this sense, that they drew out the money on fictitious pledges to stockjob and make fortunes by, and then to replace that money to the Company's account when their turns were served. They did like Mr. Hambden, Treasurer of the Navy, who gamed away the public money in Exchange Alley, but hoped to have got instead of losing, and intended to replace it; he left it to the House's consideration how criminal a thing it was for Sir Robert to neglect the true knowledge of the Company's affairs, and thereby impose falsities on the King, and make his sacred Majesty a participant in the ruin of his subjects. That his guilt was greater in that he was at that time a Privy Councillor, and his good character before, is an objection to him in this case, since he made use of it to seduce numbers of people to trust him with their fortunes, and then not only betrayed them to others, but bought up their shares at low prices to sell them out dear, for which purpose he kept the licenses for augmentation of the capital secret during some months. He thought the motion was rather too charitable than too severe.

Mr. Digby, on the same side, said Sir Robert's plea of innocency from the loss of his own fortune in the Company was frivolous and false in fact, for by Sir Robert's own state of that loss, the 1,650 shares he now has in the Corporation, they could not cost him above ten shillings apiece, though according to the original value, worth 5*l.* That it appeared by his own confession he bought proprietors' shares at 6*l.*, and sold them out at 7*l.* and at 10*l.*, and these shares he now has cost him but 5*l.*, besides which he transacted for 500 more shares of which Sir Robert gave no account, but to be sure he was no loser by them.

After this, the motion was called for and passed without a division, and very few Noes against it.

Then Mr. Sands moved to expel Sir Robert the House, which likewise passed, with only 12 or 13 dissenters. Here Sir Robert Walpole showed his error, as I imagined, in appearing yesterday so strong against the motions then passed, which were to lead to the condemnation of Sir Robert Sutton this day, and so tamely giving him up this day. I thought he had either done too much or too little; but I afterwards heard, and was assured by Mr. Byng, that last night the Tories and discontented Whigs were resolved to a man to leave the House abruptly, if a division had passed this day against Mr. Sands' motion, which had been of most dangerous consequence to the Ministry, and perhaps to the nation. It would have been represented to the nation that the majority of the House were corrupted by the Court, and that honest men could not sit any longer there. Sir Robert was informed of it late last night, and for that reason made no opposition this day, but by what he did yesterday he must have lost much reputation. I heard also by way of secret that the Prince had ordered his servants to vote against Sir Robert Sutton if they thought him guilty of what stood against him in the report. The suspicion that Sir Robert Sutton attempted to shoot himself a fortnight ago (though great pains was taken to hush up the report) is now so far past any doubt, that I know the Court and Ministry believe it.

Friday, 5 May.—This day I carried my wife and daughter Kitty to the House of Commons to hear Sir Archibald Grant make his

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defence. So many ladies said to be undone by the managers of the Charitable Corporation, induced the Speaker to indulge ladies to be present in the gallery, and witnesses of the justice the Parliament are doing on those vile persons.

This day's business was to accuse Sir Archibald Grant, which held us from two o'clock till eight. He was heard in his place, and had the fate of all guilty persons, who the more they enter into a long defence of their actions, twist the cord tighter round their necks. The charge upon him was heavy and strong, his excuses weak.

Mr. Sands objected twenty different articles of wilful frauds or neglect against him, most of which he admitted for true as to the facts, owning himself guilty of most intolerable neglect, but denied he was participant in any fraud, which he pretended was manifest by being himself undone by the bad management of others in the direction, who have stripped him of his fortune as well as the unhappy proprietors.

After a tedious but insufficient defence, he concluded with tears in his eyes that he cast himself on the compassion of the House, and calling God to witness that he had no corrupt intentions, declared his only comfort was that the time was coming when he should clear his innocency to all the world.

Being withdrawn, Mr. Sands summed up in a few words his offences and reply; and then made a motion that it appeared to the House that he was guilty of being concerned in co-partnerships wherein the cash of the Company was employed, and great sums lost and embezzled, and was principally concerned in promoting, abetting and carrying on many other indirect and fraudulent practices in the management of the affairs of the Charitable Corporation.

To which motion, Sir James Grant, his kinsman, was the only member that spoke, saying that he did not oppose the motion because it contained nothing but truth, but he could wish it might in some sort be mitigated for commiseration sake alone; he would not pretend to propose any alteration, but hoped some other gentleman would do it. But nobody seconding him, the question was put, and had not one No, Sir James Grant excepted.

Then Sir Archibald was expelled the House.

After this the House proceeded to pass like censures on Mr. Denis Bond, Mr. Burroughs, Wolley, Warren, and Jackson, but the word guilty was not inserted in the motions, because they were not heard in their defence. There were several members spoke in Jackson's behalf, who delivered his case printed to the members, wherein he alleged that he was only an assistant, was not chosen till after the servants of the Corporation were elected, and particularly Thomson, nor was chosen when notes were resolved to be issued, nor present when Clarke, the accountant, was discharged. And though he was present when the key was given to Lovel, he had been but a few days assistant, and it was the second time he attended the Committee, when he was ignorant of the business of the Corporation. That he was concerned in no frauds, was a great loser in the Corporation shares, was in no cabals, knew nothing of the two licenses obtained till they were made public, and after the misfortune of the Company's affairs and Thomson's flight, assisted the inspectors appointed by the proprietors in their enquiries.

The members above mentioned did not speak against censuring Jackson, but they observed that Sir Thomas Meers and Sir Fisher Tench, and Mr. Torriano had been passed over by Mr. Sands, as persons not justly to be censured, though to them it appeared that these gentlemen were for the time they acted in the management of the Corporation as guilty at least as Jackson, if not as the worst of the managers, which they thought was a partial proceeding, and for the honour of the House we ought likewise to pass over Jackson, or to censure those gentlemen too.

Mr. Sands replied he thought himself attacked in this, but the reason why he passed them over was that they quitted the management when they discovered the fraudulent practices of others, and were instrumental in discovering those abuses to the Committee, whereas Jackson continued to act to the last, and never promoted the enquiry into fictitious pledges.

I thought the motion hard upon Jackson, though I could not excuse him, and therefore retired out of the House, as did likewise Mr. Byng, that we might not vote. Soon after the motion passed upon him.

Mr. Molesworth, who was in the direction, Mr. Man, and Mr. Beale, assistant, were by consent of all the House, passed over as more innocent than all the rest, and industrious to prevent frauds and embezzlements as soon as apprized of them. But whether Sir John Meers, Sir Fisher Tench, and Mr. Torriano, though passed over, will not be overhauled is a question. This must be said for Sir John Meers, that when he found the cheques removed, he quitted, as did Sir Fisher Tench, but this last suffered his son to remain cashier till his death, who was guilty of frauds, and Mr. Torriano continued in the management till by coining a multitude of new notes he thought the value of his old notes would be depreciated.

Mr. Molesworth told me afterwards that Sir Fisher must know of his son's roguery, because he affirmed in a gentleman's hearing that his son's employment as cashier was worth him 600*l.* a year, though his salary was but 150*l.*, and further, that Robinson gave his son 100*l.* a year, which could not be but that he might abet Robinson in his rogueries. The great question on Monday will be whether to proceed against the persons we have censured by way of impeachment, or by a bill of pains and penalties.

Saturday, 6 May.—This morning I visited brother Percival, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Schutz, and brother Parker. I gave Colonel Schutz my last will to keep, dated 2 Feb., 173½, and he gave me his. I acquainted the Colonel that I was well informed yesterday that an extent is granted against the York Building Company, and desired him to look after his shares.

I then went to Court, where both King and Queen spoke to me. I there first perceived that the Ministry will endeavour on Monday to prevent the House from resolving on a bill of pains and penalties on the directors of the Charitable Corporation, whom we censured yesterday, and will oppose even the impeaching them, which are the only two ways that the House can further proceed against them. For when the Queen asked Mr. Clayton, of the Treasury, what was to be done on Monday, he replied, only a bill of pains and penalties was talked of, but there would be no time for it. I

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answered it was talked of impeaching them. He replied that would take up more time than the other.

I returned to dinner, and in the evening went to Hendel's oratorio. The Royal Family was there, and the house crowded.

Sunday, 7 May.—To-day I went to chapel, and then to Court. In the evening I went again to chapel, and for an hour to the Coffee House.

Monday, 8.—To-day I went to the House, where we proceeded upon the affairs of the Charitable Corporation. Mr. Sands moved that Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Archibald Grant, etc., whom we passed censures on Friday last, ought to make a just satisfaction to the Charitable Corporation for the losses they had occasioned by their breach of trust.

This motion was at first opposed by Sir Robert Walpole's friends, lest a second were to follow it for a bill of pains and penalties; but it being explained that that was not intended, Sir Robert and the whole House agreed, and only two Noes were heard against it—Mr. Oglethorp and Sir Robert Sutton's brother, the Brigadier.

Then Mr. Sands moved for leave to bring in a Bill to restrain Sir Robert Sutton, etc., from going out of the kingdom, till the end of next session of Parliament, and from secreting their estates, which likewise passed without opposition, except the two Noes above-mentioned, and Mr. Sands and Lord Limerick were ordered to bring in a Bill accordingly.

The third motion Mr. Sands made, was that it might be an instruction to prepare a clause in that Bill to oblige Mr. Squire, one of the delinquents, to appear and give security not to withdraw till the end of next session of Parliament, and to prevent alienation of his effects.

His fourth motion was for leave to bring in a Bill for relief of the unhappy sufferers, which he explained to be by appointing Commissioners to enquire into the property of the sharers, to know how they came by it, and to give them a fixed time for laying in their claim. He said he was informed that near one-third of those shares are in the names of Thomson and Robinson, who being fled from justice, their effects are of course fallen to the Crown, they being declared felons; that he doubted not but the Crown would give up those forfeitures to the sufferers, which, with the mulcts set upon the delinquents, and striking off a great part of the Company's debts due on notes and bonds, which are in Robinson's hands and cannot be claimed by him, will make the sufferers' losses come out much less than was expected, and perhaps enable them to carry on the business of their charter.

That the Commissioners to be appointed ought in his opinion to be persons of low rank, but noted honesty, who would be contented with small salaries, and would certainly attend that business better than members of Parliament with 1,000*l.* a year, and he thought it best to leave the choice of them to the proprietors themselves. This motion likewise met with no opposition, and so we broke up at half-an-hour past three.

Had Mr. Sands proceeded further, and moved immediately for impeaching the delinquents, Sir Robert Walpole would have come into it, for he apprehended a bill of pains and penalties was designed, but the other side had no such design. I asked my Lord Limerick how it came they did not move for one or the other,

who replied to me in confidence that to set out next Session with impeachment (for there was not time this Session to go through with it), would interrupt their enquiry next year into the mismanagement of the South Sea directors.

My brother and sister Percival dined with me and Dr. Teissier. In the evening I was informed of a little altercation had happened yesterday between the King and Queen. Sir Robert Walpole had a desire that the Duke of Newcastle should attend his Majesty abroad, and desired the Queen to move it to the King, which she did; but his Majesty was for taking the other Secretary, my Lord Harrington, and upon the Queen's repeating her reasons, the King replied he was the best judge what was most for his service. These things, how little soever they may appear to vulgar eyes, are remarked to be of consequence at Courts.

Tuesday, 9 May.—I did not go to the House. I visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. Walked in the Park, and returned to dinner. Captain Dumaresque dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 10 May.—This morning I went to Counsellor Annesley to lay before him the new lease of Ballimacow I design to grant my steward William Taylor. He told me that sending them over signed with blanks did oblige me to draw them over again. I also laid before him the writings of Mr. Davis's estate, which are to be security for the rent he is to pay for my brother Dering's house in Pallmall, which he desires to take from Michaelmas next, during the remainder of my brother's term in that house.

I then went to the House, where we read a second time the Bill to prevent the delinquents in the Charitable Corporation affair from leaving the kingdom and secreting their effects. We also read the first time the Bill for relief of the unhappy sufferers in that Corporation.

Then I went to Court, where the Queen talked much to me of Ireland, Dr. Couraye, etc.

Mr. Schutz dined with us. A German gentleman of note told me that the late King's will was left with four persons, the Duke of Wolfenbottle, the Emperor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Chancellor of Hanover. That it was with difficulty his present Majesty got the will out of their hands and suppressed it, that the Wolfenbottle pension was continued him under colour of hiring his troops as a reward for his facility in giving up his copy. That the King of Prussia was satisfied in his demands for a share of the effects the King left behind him, and that it was thought the King left a great deal of ready money.

I visited the Duke of Dorset this day. In the evening I went to a music in Panton Street.

Mr. Heathcot told me at the House that he had communicated our scheme (of taking vagrants from the London parishes and binding them apprentices to invalid soldiers to be sent to Carolina, provided the Government gave us the allowance for a certain number of years paid to those invalids, and 10*l.* a head for the vagrants and poor children we transport over) to Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Sands, and Sir John Rushout, who were extremely well pleased with it; and Mr. Oglethorp told me he had communicated the same to Sir Robert Walpole and to the Speaker, who were equally pleased with it. They added that they found no disposition in

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the House to oppose a motion for addressing the King out of the next Acts of Parliament to grant 10,000 for this purpose, grounded on a petition from some parish overseers to be eased of the great number of vagrants and orphan poor in this city.

Thursday, 11 May.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole to take my leave upon going into the country. He asked me whether Mr. Oglethorp had disposed the angry chiefs of the minority to relish our design of planting colonies in Carolina, and to give the money desired by us for carrying it on. I told him he had. He said the King had given his consent. I then asked him to speak to the Commissioners of the Salt Duty to place Francis Pulham in the place of collector at Manningtree, when a vacancy should happen, whereby the collector now there might be removed to that vacancy. He said he would speak to Mr. Woodcock. I then went to visit Sir Thomas Hanmer and Lord Grantham, and brother Parker, to take leave of them.

Then I went to the House, where some of our gentlemen showed me the motion which was intended to be made to the House to-morrow for addressing his Majesty to give a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* for binding vagrants and beggars out apprentices at 10*l.* per head, and to allow masters 20*l.* for every four apprentices he should so take, and to settle them in Carolina, the same to be repaid out of the next Acts of Parliament, which motion I approved.

Mrs. Middleton and Mr. Schutz's daughters dined with us. At five o'clock I went to Manwaring Coffee House in Fleet Street, by appointment, to meet my fellow trustees, and deliberate on that motion and other affairs relating to the colony, where were present: Mr. Digby, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Towers, Mr. Holland, Mr. Moore, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bedford, Mr. Hales, Captain Coram, Mr. Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hucks, and it being the stated meeting of the trustees for executing the purposes of Dr. Bray's and Mr. Dalone's wills, the first for settling parochial libraries, the other for converting negroes to Christianity, I was in the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Smith acted as secretary.

The minutes of the last week were read, when Mr. Vernon was chairman, and we postponed the consideration of sending Erasmus's *Commentary* to the Bishops of Ireland, and to other persons in England, and five pounds presented by a person, who desired not to be known, was delivered by the Secretary into Mr. Oglethorp's hands for the furthering Christianity by instructing negroes. But our chief affair was to discuss the motion that is to be made to-morrow, which is to follow several petitions that will be delivered from the inhabitants of Westminster, Southwark, the Tower Hamlets, etc., to be relieved against the great number of vagrants and beggars.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that the motion I saw in the morning had been altered by the Speaker, who said it was contrary to form and order that the House in their address should mention a sum to his Majesty, which ought to be left to him. We considered the motion as thus altered by the Speaker, and finding objections to it, mended it anew: in doing which we spent above three hours. Our great care was that by the wording we might not give encouragement to foreign Protestants to crowd too fast upon us, in expectation of being sent to Carolina, and at the same time not to tie up our hands by resolution of Parliament so strictly as that we might

not have liberty to send some foreigners thither, which will be necessary to carry on the silk growing, the making wine, etc., and we had a debate whether the motion as it stood altered by the Speaker, did allow us to engage with masters to take apprentices; besides, the motion did not express that these apprentices were to be sent to the uncultivated parts of Carolina. These considerations made us alter the motion in such a manner as we judged would answer these ends, and be agreeable to the House.

Friday, 12 May, 1732.—I went out of town with my family to Charlton, to fix them for the summer, and dined there.

This day several petitions were offered to the House, complaining of the great abuses and mischief arising from vagrants and beggars who have no settlement. It was intended by Mr. Oglethorp and the other gentlemen concerned in the new intended settlement of colonies in South Carolina to ground thereupon a motion for addressing the King to grant 10,000*l.* to us for transporting those vagrants and beggars under the age of sixteen to South Carolina, and bind them apprentices to masters we should send over; but an unexpected opposition arose against us, and the House after an hour's debate resolved to go into a Committee of the whole House Wednesday next, to consider the petitions, and how those vagrants may be rendered useful at home.

Captain Vernon and others said we wanted hands in England, and to send vagrants under sixteen years old to America, was a bad scheme for the public. It was likewise opposed by Mr. Sands, Sir John Rushout, and Mr. Gibbon, on account that the Parliament is so near being up, and that it is of dangerous example to address for disposing of the public money so near the conclusion of a Session.

Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Oglethorp spoke on the other side, and showed the advantages of our scheme, and Sir Robert Walpole acquainted the House that the King had been acquainted with it and made no objection; nevertheless the House (though they commended it in general) would not agree to it, so for want of money I find we shall be able to do nothing in pursuance of our charter this year.*

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* This ends Volume 2 of the manuscript diary. The volume is carefully indexed. Loose in this volume is the following:—

STATE OF THE CHARITABLE CORPORATION, MICH., 1731.

CHARITABLE CORPORATION. 1731. Sept. 30.		DR. £	s.	d.	PER CONTRA. 1731. Sept. 30.		CREDR. £	s.	d.
To Fund paid in by the Proprietor	..	353,817	10	0	By an old debt paid	..	5,000	0	0
To Notes standing out		104,002	10	0	By cash	.. ..	44,534	6	9
To Interest on Do.	..	5,653	10	4	By Borrowers	..	397,780	1	8
To Bonds issued	..	35,900	0	0	By Interest and Charges due on Pledges	..	44,730	13	6
To Interest on Do.	..	214	11	7	By John Thompson	..	3,487	19	5
To Dividends yet unpaid	.. ..	992	18	6	By Will. Higgs	..	25	0	0
To Surpluses on Sales yet unpaid	..	1,292	2	5	By the House in Spring Gardens	.. ..	2,539	12	4
To Mr. Oaker	.. ..	338	11	5	By Profit on Transfers		273	0	9
To Mr. Jones	..	182	6	9					
To Balance	.. ..	11,976	13	5					
		£514,370	14	6			£514,370	14	6

Dividend at 3 sh. per share on 70,763 shares .. £10,614 10 6

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Saturday, 13 May, 1732.—Stayed all day at Charlton.

Sunday, 14.—Communicated at church. Dean Berkley and Dr. Warren dined with me.

Monday, 15.—I went to town upon a letter from my brother Percival, who at the desire of several sufferers in the Charitable Corporation, writ to me to be in the House this day.

When I came to the House, I enquired what was the business. And was told that a clause in the Bill for relieving the unhappy sufferers would be opposed, which if the opposers should succeed in, and throw out, it would prove of greatest detriment to the proprietors. That the clause was to this effect that such as should subscribe anew for carrying on the affairs of the Corporation, should not be liable to pay the creditors of the Corporation who had lent money to it upon the Company's notes and bonds. It was very justly alleged to me that if this clause did not pass, nobody would subscribe to the Company, and so money would be wanting to carry on their business.

But when we went into the Committee upon the Bill, and this clause was arrived at, I found it was not simply as represented to me, but there was this addition to it, that such new subscribers should have solely the advantages and profits of all loans etc. arising to the Company, which quite altered my sentiments of the clause : for so the old proprietors who are the sufferers would be saddled with making good the demand of the creditors of the Company, and have no share in the advantages to be made by carrying on the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Barnard first opposed the clause as not answering the intention of the House, which was to relieve the sufferers, and as tending to establish the Company on too high a foot, for its run to allow new subscribers to complete the capital at 600,000*l.*, whereas the Company had not from the beginning found above 50,000*l.* of real pledges to lend upon. He added that it was too soon to allow of new subscribers at all till the circumstances of the Company were known, which could not be till next Session of Parliament.

He was supported by Mr. Earl, Mr. Whitworth, and Sir Robert Walpole, who spoke extremely well upon it.

Mr. Sands replied that the Bill was to relieve the sufferers, who could have no relief if not allowed to carry on their affairs, but in order to that, it was necessary to take in new subscribers, the old ones being undone.

Mr. Oglethorp spoke on the same side, but disapproved the clause as worded, for he would have left out the giving all advantages arising from the new subscription to those new subscribers. Sir James Lowther was for Mr. Oglethorp's amendment, but expressing himself after such a manner as showed he had respect and care only for those who lent their money to the Company and not for the poor proprietors.

Mr. Barnard replied that he had no concern at all for the creditors of the Company who were rich, but his desire was to relieve the poor sufferers, the poor proprietors, and he hoped the creditors should not get a farthing.

The Solicitor-General Talbot ended the debate by showing that if this clause passed, the capital should be made up 600,000*l.*, that such a sum would occasion the same vile practices as before, that the shares would come again to be stockjobbed in the

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Alley, that the old proprietors would sell out, when the Company's credit was raised to new ones, who would be undone in their turn. That he was sorry for those who already have suffered, but should not be for drawing in a new set to be undone likewise, which such a Parliamentary sanction would do, and so the Parliament make themselves accessory to all that mischief.

Upon this the Committee rejected the clause, there being but two voices for it.

When this was over, I left the House and returned home to Charlton at three o'clock.

Tuesday, 16 May.—Stayed all day at home.

Wednesday, 17 May.—Went to town at the desire of our Associates for sending Colonies to America, to attend the Committee of the whole House, to whom the petitions concerning vagrants were referred; they were in hopes that if a debate arose, the House might be brought to incline to give us 10,000*l.* for carrying on our design, but when the order of the day was called for, the Committee was put off for three weeks in order to lay aside the matter till next year.

I gave Sir Robert Walpole a memorial in favour of Francis Pulham, that he might succeed collector of the salt duty at Manningtree by removal of the present collector, when a vacancy shall happen in some other place.

I gave Counsellor Annesley some extracts of letters relating to the Annah Manufacturers denying to pay me my arrears till I complete their lease 99 years; as also Counsellor Roan's opinion thereon, and the heads of the lease agreed between the Company and me. And then I returned to dinner at Charlton.

Thursday, 18 May.—Stayed at home all day. Davis, collector at Harwich, and Rolf and his brother, came in the afternoon.

Friday, 19 May.—Visited Dean Berkly at Greenwich. Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Hamden, of Buckinghamshire, dined with me.

Saturday, 20 May.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 21.—Read prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 22.—I went to town and dined with my brother Percival. Returned at night.

Tuesday, 23.—Stayed all day at home. Mr. Hollings, the lawyer, younger son to Dr. Hollings, the physician, came and dined, and lay a night. He is a studious, sober gentleman, and has excellent sentiments of religion, though not above twenty-two years old.

I received a letter from Dr. Coghill that the house in Dublin, late my uncle Dering's, was set up to cant this month, but nobody bid for it; wherefore he thought my cousin Ned Dering might safely treat privately for it.

Wednesday, 24.—Stayed at home all day.

Thursday, 25.—I went to town to receive of Mr. Soley, Deputy Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, the half-year's salary due to my brother Dering while he enjoyed the office of auditor. It came to 110*l.*, but by deduction of 2*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* for receivers' fees, at sixpence in the pound, the money I received was 107*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* I gave him a receipt as received of Mr. Penrose, receiver general of that Duchy.

I went to the House, where Mr. Annesley advised me to distrain my tenants of Annah Manufactory for their rent, and said I might

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even make void their lease. I desired him to prepare a rough draft of the lease I am to make Mr. Davis, of my brother Dering's house in Pallmall, consonant to the articles by which my Lady Londonderry holds it till Midsummer next.

I looked into the House of Lords, who were engaged in hearing counsel, upon Mr. Denis Bond's petition against the Bill for restraining him and other delinquents, managers and directors of the Charitable Corporation, from going out of the kingdom.

I was well informed that Sir Robert Walpole had two days ago a letter from Rome that the Pretender had with his consort visited Thomson, late warehouse keeper, imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome ; that he had got out of him 30,000 pistoles : that Thomson was let out. And Sir William Sanderson told me he expected the orders of the House of Lords to go this day into the city, and deliver Baglony's, the Roman banker's, letter (which he writ to the secret Committee, which sat upon the Charitable Corporation) to the sheriffs, in order to have it burnt by the hand of the common hangman, pursuant to the resolution of both Houses of Parliament, to whom it appeared that the said letter was calculated to recommend the Pretender to the favour of the nation.

Friday, 26 May.—Lord Mountjoy and Mr. Hambden dined with us.

Saturday, 27.—I went to town by appointment of Mr. Scroop, secretary to the Treasury, to talk with him concerning the repairs necessary to be made to the Government's lands at Harwich. My brother Parker came there, and Mr. Scroop agreed that the necessary repairs should be made out of the rents of my brother Parker and Mr. Heath, who are joint tenants of the Government lands there at 110*l.* a year. Mr. Scroop said he doubted not but the Lords of the Treasury would agree to it upon a memorial presented to them. So I hope this difficult affair that has lain so many years unresolved is at last determined.

Upon this I writ a letter to James Clements, present mayor, such a one as was fit for him to copy and send me in order to ground a fresh memorial upon.

I learned that the Lords did last Tuesday resolve that it was the inherent right of all Peers or Lords of Parliament, whether plaintiff or defendant, to answer in all Courts upon protestation of honour only and not upon the common oath, on which occasion Lord Stafford having in the debate asked what judge dared to require a Lord to answer interrogations upon oath, he was answered in a bold and generous manner by my Lord Chief Justice Raimond that he was one who would not only require but commit a greater Lord than he who asked the question, should he refuse to answer upon oath, even the Heir-apparent of the Crown, and he believed there was not a Judge on the Bench but would do the same, they being all upon their oaths to do justice in their Courts. I went from the Treasury to Court, where the King asked me several questions, and took more notice of me than of any at the levée.

Sunday, 28 May.—This being Whit Sunday, I communicated at church.

Monday, 29.—I received a letter from Mr. Oglethorp that the charter of Georgia settlement had passed all the Offices, and that the Duke of Newcastle has forgiven his fees.

Dr. Hollings' two sons and daughter came this day to stay till Thursday with us. They told me that this day, being the Restoration anniversary, when it has been the constant practice for both Houses to have a sermon suitable to the occasion, the House of Lords upon a question refused to have one, though the Bishop of London and others offered to do it.

Tuesday, 30.—I went this day to London, and returned to dinner. I went to wait on the trustees of the Georgia Company to return the Duke of Newcastle our thanks for not requiring his fees for passing the charter. He told us it was not his fault it was not dispatched sooner, and promised to assist us in the prosecution of our design. We then waited on my Lord Carteret with a fair copy of the charter, and claimed his promise of concurring with his Majesty, for he is proprietor of one-eighth part of Carolina, and his consent was necessary; he promised his consent again, and gave us good advice how to proceed, particularly he thought we could not set out without at first sending a thousand men which, at 20*l.* a head, comes to 20,000*l.* That we ought to send them by way of regiments subject to martial law. He said he would assist us with his advice, and meet us at any time, for besides the public service, he had a good interest in the success, being possessed of a tract of land 80 miles long on the coast and 300 the other way. His knowledge of that country, and excellent sense on all matters of this nature, gave us great expectations of benefiting by the assistance he was so ready and desirous to give us. He said the Parliament ought to give 30,000*l.* a year out of the Sinking Fund for so great a purpose, on which we might have 300,000*l.* advanced at 3 per cent.

Thursday, 1 June.—Stayed all day at home. This day the Parliament was prorogued.

Friday, 2 June.—My wife went to town to dine with Dr. Hollings. She brought me word that the Bill for restraining the Directors of the Charitable Corporation from going out of the kingdom had passed the Lords' House, and that the King had the goodness to declare himself with great indignation against the roguery committed by those directors upon the proprietors. Honour and justice of nature are parts of the virtues which every man allows his Majesty to be endowed with.

He caused my Lord Harrington to read over the printed Report, and spent a part of three evenings upon it, and cried: "Good God, is it possible there can be such villainy in the world! I will have no man screen them." The effects were seen in the debate upon passing the Bill above-mentioned, when my Lord Harrington, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Scarborough, and others of his Majesty's servants spoke strongly for it, and passed it by 54 against 10.

The Duke of Argyle, Lord Islay, and others who favoured the directors were for proceeding by law rather than by Bill, urging the ill consequences of such a precedent and the hardship of obliging the directors to give inventories of their estates to the Barons of the Exchequer, as the Bill required, in answer to which my Lord Chesterfield observed that the penalties contained in the Bill were rather not strong enough, and as to the danger of the precedent, he asked what would be the consequence if a precedent were made for letting such iniquity go unpunished.

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The Duke of Argyle said that, make the worst of it, their offence was under and within the law; to which the Earl of Peterborough replied he was not a little surprised that such criminals as these should be left only to the law, since it was so precarious a way of punishing them, that it was urged the very law permitted such crimes. That the frauds were such as the criminals in Newgate would be ashamed to commit, for those rogues never rob and plunder when their pockets are full, and if a man may rob by the law, he may as well whore and drink by the Gospel.

This Lord, though eighty years' old, has his parts as quick as any man of thirty.

My wife brought me home a very ready reply he made the Queen a few days ago on the subject of Mr. Spencer, younger brother to the Earl of Sunderland. It seems this young gentleman is fond of frequently bathing, and has a bath in his house. By mistake a gentleman who came to see him was admitted while he was in the tub, whereupon making a short visit, he took his leave that he might not keep Mr. Spencer too long in the water; but Mr. Spencer out of a sprightly and frolicsome humour, leaped out of the bath, naked as he was, and waited on him down to the very street door. The Queen at her levée, talking of this action as a very extraordinary one, my Lord Peterborough replied that Mr. Spencer was a man of extraordinary breeding to acknowledge the favour of a common visit in his birthday clothes.

This Mr. Spencer has got great reputation by his generous answer to the old Duchess of Marlborough. It seems my Lord Sunderland's late marriage with Mrs. Trevor had so disobliged her, it being concluded without previously acquainting her with it, that she not only forbid him her house, but sent to Mr. Spencer to tell him that if he would engage not to see his brother, she would immediately settle 400,000*l.* upon him, to which he nobly replied that he had always loved his brother, and no sum on earth should make him desert him and break this friendship and the ties of nature.

Saturday, 3 June.—Stayed at home. The King set out this day for Hanover.

Sunday, 4.—After Church service, visited Mr. Blackwood and Captain Hughes. Lord Mansel, the clergyman, Mr. Molesworth's son and cousin Fortrey dined with me; the latter came to lie for some nights.

Monday, 5.—I went to town, visited my brother and sister Percival, called on Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Vernon about Harwich affairs; the first I saw, the latter was not in town. Called at the Treasury to give Mr. Scroop a memorial for the Harwich affairs, but he was not there; wherefore I enclosed it in a letter to him, wherein I told him my brother Parker advised me to ask 400*l.* towards the repairs to be stopped out of the rents of the Government's lands in Harwich. I called at Mr. Annesley's, and desired that by Thursday next the mortgage of Morgan Davis' lands for security of his paying the rent of my brother Dering's house in Pallmall might be ready, as also the lease of said house, for Davis to peruse on Thursday next, and sent to Davis to wait on Mr. Annesley that day. Returned home to dinner.

I was informed in town that Lord Harrington, who resented Sir Robert Walpole's application that not he, but the Duke of

Newcastle or Horace Walpole should attend his Majesty to Germany, is forming a party against Sir Robert, consisting of Lord Carteret, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Wilmington and others, the effect of which time must show. Also that Sir Robert was urgent with the King not to have Signor Belloni's letter (called the Pretender's letter) burnt, as that would prejudice the sufferers of the Charitable Corporation rather than benefit them, which the King took so ill as to use him very roughly for it, but this may be only report.

Wednesday, 7.—Remained at home all day.

Thursday, 8.—My brother and sister Percival came to dine with us. It was their wedding day.

Friday, 9.—Stayed at home all day.

Saturday, 10.—Old Captain Lucas, of Harwich, came to dine with me. I received a letter from Mr. Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, that the Board had issued a warrant for 300*l.* for the repairs of the Government's lands at Harwich in the manner my memorial desired.

I learned that Mrs. Vane is brought to bed of a son, to the great joy of the Prince, who, 'tis said, gave a hundred guineas to the person who brought him the account.

Sunday, 11 June.—After church and sacrament, I went to town to lie there, and set out to-morrow for Harwich.

Monday, 12.—I set out with my wife, son, and cousin Fortrey, and lay the first night at Ingatestone.

Tuesday, 13.—I proceeded and lay at Colchester.

14.—I proceeded to Harwich, and was met by the Mayor and several of the Corporation at Thorn, a village nine miles on this side of Harwich. I dined with Richard Philips, and lay at his house.

15.—I visited several of the Corporation, and at two o'clock gave the Corporation a dinner at Peck, the Postmaster's. They were all rejoiced at the account I gave them that the Treasury had ordered a warrant for money to repair the Custom House Quay and the breeches made by the sea upon the shore. I sent for Monsr. Du Maré, an engineer on our establishment, to examine the repairs wanting, the Mayor and others accompanying us. We found that 200*l.* would amply repair the Custom House Quay, and 40*l.* more make a new "shy" of timber that would prevent the encroachments of the sea upon the shore near the lighthouse. I found the Corporation very steadfast to me and very cheerful, Phillipson, the late commissary, with the captains of the Packet, being at sea.

Friday, 16.—This morning the Mayor summoned a Hall, and my son and cousin Fortrey were made free of the Corporation.

I learned that Mr. Heath had given out he would stand for Harwich, and spent 2,000*l.* rather than lose it; and that he boasted he had got Sir Robert Walpole's promise, which I believed to be a lie, as it afterwards proved. After a breakfast at the Three Cups, we took coach at one o'clock, dined at Colchester and lay at Witham.

Saturday, 17.—This day we dined at Burntwood, and at night returned to Pall-mall.

Sunday, 18.—Went to St. James' Church, then dined with brother Percival.

Monday, 19.—I called on Mr. Scroop at the Treasury, and took out the warrant for 300*l.* allowed for repairing Harwich.

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Then went with my wife and son to Kensington, and waited on the Prince, and then the Queen. The Queen desired me to go to Richmond to see the fine drawings of Holben which he made of Henry the 8th, his Queens and courtiers. She said she wanted much to see my collection of printed heads.

I saw Sir Robert Walpole, who again promised that Francis Pulham shall have the collectorship of the salt duty at Manningtree as soon as a vacancy shall happen where to remove Adams, the present collector there. I told him it was for the Government's service. "Nay," said he, "I do it to oblige you." Upon which I replied, I took it so. I then asked him if any one had applied to him for the Government's interest in Harwich at next election. He replied, "No," and asked me who I suspected. I replied, "Mr. Heath." He said he did not remember he had. I said my reason for asking was that I designed to set up my son. He answered, "He was not of age." I replied he was: that he was already in the Irish Parliament, and would be a man of service. He said we could not be both father and son there. I answered that was not my intention. "O," said he, "You mean another borough. Aye, with all my heart." I did not undeceive him, who thinks I intend again to serve in Parliament, but by this step I have secured my son's election.

I returned to dine with brother Percival.

Tuesday, 20 June.—This day I have been married twenty-two years, and I bless God that I have lived so long with the best wife, the best Christian, the best mother, and the best mistress to her servants living; and that not only the world thinks so, but that I am myself sensible of it.

I went this morning with my son to Sir Robert Walpole's and to Counsellor Annesley's, where I signed a lease to Morgan Davis of my niece Dering's house in Pallmall, to commence from Michs. next for 3 years at 120*l. p. ann.* And took also a mortgage from him of 37*l.* a year in land in Wales for security of the rent. I also signed a lease to Will. Taylor, Esq., my steward of Egmont *alias* Ballimacow, which farm his father surrendered to him upon my making out a new lease and putting in a life in acknowledgement for his service in setting a good part of my estate out of lease to advantage.

I dined at home and went in the evening to the Opera House to hear the fine masque of Acis and Galatea, composed by Hendel.

Wednesday, 21 June.—This morning I went to the Treasury, where Mr. Treher informed me that Richard Munt's order to be boatman at Harwich was signed by the Lords of the Treasury, and sent to the Commissioners of the Customs, with direction to dispatch it away to Davis, the collector.

I then called on Mr. Soley at his office in Palace Yard, Westminster, and left with him the Treasury warrant for 300*l.* to repair Harwich, in order to have it passed through the auditor's office of the county of Essex, which he promised to do.

I dined with my wife at cousin Le Grand's, and in the evening visited Lady Londonderry. At night Thomas Woodcock, Esq., commissioner of the salt duty, writ me word that the Board had unanimously resolved that when an opportunity offers, Adams, their collector at Manningtree, shall be removed to some vacancy, and Francis Pulham succeed him, for which I writ him a letter of

thanks. Thus Pulham will be provided for, and yet able to keep his house in Harwich, where he is a voter.

The Duchess of Buckingham's sudden and secret retreat into France occasions much talk; 'tis said she apprehended some danger from the papers lately sent over by Mr. Arbuthnot, of Paris, belonging to Thomson, late warehousekeeper of the Charitable Corporation now at Rome.

Thursday, 22.—I visited brother Percival, and dined with Dr. Hollings. In the evening I went, according to summons, to the weekly meeting of the Common Council appointed by charter to settle colonies in Georgia, of which the charter has appointed me the first president.

We met in our new house, taken for a year certain, with liberty to continue if we like it. We pay only 30*l.* a year, and not manner of taxes. Our landlord is Justice Blackerby. It stands in a lane that goes out of that street that leads from Palace Yard to Milbank ferry. I found there James Vernon, Esq., Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hales the clergyman, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Roger Holland, Mr. La Roche, Captain Coram.

They were busy setting down the names of the Aldermen of London in order to apply to them for subscriptions to promote the colony.

Before I left Westminster I signed a release to Lady Londonderry of my niece's house in Pallmall, and received her ladyship's rent to Midsummer, 1732, when she leaves the house. I also received 120*l.* consideration money for my consent to quit her lease. The whole sum received was 279*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

I then returned to Charlton.

Friday, 23.—I stayed all day at home; and Captain Henry Martin dined with me, an old soldier and poor. He told me his case, which is so pitiful, that I presented him with 24*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

Saturday, 24.—Went with my family, at Lady Dartmouth's desire, to see a play acted by strollers on Blackheath.

Sunday, 25.—Captain Hughes and Dean Berkley dined with me.

Tuesday, 27.—Lady Osborn and brother and sister Percival dined with me, and also Mr. Arragoni, my daughter's music master, who came to stay a week with us.

Wednesday, 28.—Stayed at home all day.

Thursday, 29.—I went to town and gave directions for sundry petty repairs to my brother Dering's house in Pallmall, which I ordered at the least expense I could possible.

Dined with brother Percival, and in the evening met as usual the trustees of the Georgia Colony, where Mr. Oglethorp brought us the charter, which was signed the 9th inst., but did not pass all the offices till this week.

The members present besides myself were: Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Holland, Mr. Vernon, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hales (clergymen), Mr. Anderson.

The charter fees came to 160*l.*, though the Duke of Newcastle forgave his own.

Mr. Pury, a foreigner, came before us. He has obtained a grant of lands, part of South Carolina, on the opposite side of the river Savannah, which bounds our province on the north, and is lately come with some persons of Berne, in Switzerland, to settle a colony

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there. He has four with him in London, seventy-eight waiting at Calais, and expects a hundred more from Berne.*

I returned to Charlton at night.

Friday, 30.—Our frights about the Spanish Fleet are over, for the King of Spain has put out a declaration that it is ordered to invade Africa. This day Lady Londonderry and Mr. Stringer dined with me.

Saturday, 1 July, 1732.—Stayed at home this morning. Went in the evening to show Mr. Arragoni Greenwich Hospital, which now contains 900 seamen, and is designed to contain 1,600. 'Tis remarkable that of the 900 there are now but ten sick.

Sunday, 2 July.—Went to church. Mr. Arragoni left Charlton.

Monday, 3 July.—I went to town. My principal errand was to take the oath of office as President of the Colony of Georgia; but I learned that some mistakes happening in transcribing the charter, it is necessary they should be amended, and the seal put to it anew. I desired the charter when amended might be sent to my house on Thursday next.

I went to Court, where the Queen and Prince and Princess Royal talked much to me of my brother, son, and of Dr. Couraye.

I returned to town, and after dining at the Red Lion, brought Dr. Couraye down with me to Charlton. I learned that the Spaniards are for certain gone to take Oran from the Moors in Africa, but there was a ridiculous report that they design to erect a kingdom there for the Pretender.

My friend Thomas Woodcock, Esq., died this morning. A worthy man, and commissioner of the salt. He died of eating fruits and a cold he caught seeing the late instalment.

Tuesday, 4 July.—This day my cousin Fortrey came down to stay some days with me.

Wednesday, 5.—Stayed all day at home.

Thursday, 6.—Went to town, and lay that night there. Dined with my brother Percival, and went in the evening to the trustees of the Georgia Carolina.

Friday, 7.—Went early in the morning and took my oath of office before the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds at his house in Red Lion Square. Visited Mr. Clerke, and returned with my wife to Charlton to dinner.

Before I left town I paid Miss Mary Minshull 50*l.* legacy left her by my sister Dering, sending the money by my wife.

This week died George, Earl of Cardigan of a bleeding at the nose, and has left a son married of his own name to succeed him in honour and title. This deceased Lord married the Lady Elizabeth Bruce, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ailsbury. My Lord Cardigan was bred a Papist, but in Queen Anne's reign turned Protestant, and was made Master of the Buckhounds. He lost much money at play in his youth; brought an Italian from Venice called la Kecka, whom he publicly kept in London, and was, I think, both old and ugly, and had a noble house of his own building burnt to the ground in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In it were lost very fine pictures and much rich furniture. These are the most remarkable things in this Lord's life, for he never distinguished himself in the House of Lords by speaking, nor in the country by exerting

* *In Margin:* Purisburg affairs.

himself for any party, though he constantly persisted to vote with the Tories in all reigns. From the time he married he quitted all condemnable diversions and made a very good husband, master and father.

Saturday, 8 July.—Stayed at home all day. Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Swarts came to see me. Dean Berkly and Councillor Hollings dined with me.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated at Charlton, and took a certificate thereof, it being necessary upon the passing our charter of Georgia.

Monday, 10.—This day my brother and sister Percival, Dr. Delany, and Mr. Arthur Hill, of Ireland, dined with me.

Tuesday, 11.—Remained at home all day.

Wednesday, 12.—Dean Berkly and his lady dined with me. This being my birthday, on which I am fifty years old, my children and servants kept it as usual by dancing and masquerade habits.

Thursday, 13.—I went to town to consult Counsellor Annesley upon the advise writ me by Dr. Coghill that Mr. Wesley had offer'd but 700*l.* Irish for the house in Dublin, which is to satisfy my niece Dering's debt, but comes short of it, there being due to my niece principal and interest on the 20th of August next 773*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* English.

Mr. Annesley advised me, however, to take the money, and to give a receipt for so much received in part of the debt; and if my cousin Ned should require the delivery up of the bond, he left it to my consideration whether I would do so or stay for the debt's being paid me out of the rent of the house.

We considered that to do the latter was both exceeding troublesome, precarious and tedious, especially considering the different tenures of the house, the garden and stables, which are held by shorter leases one than the other, and renders it uncertain what rent may after eight years be expected; besides that, we know not who will tenant it nor how soon or how long it may be empty.

But if I accept the 700*l.*, though with exchange it come to but 630*l.*, and the debt in August next is 773*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, so that my niece will lose 143*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* by that acceptance. Yet it is a great matter to secure so much of the debt that has so precarious a security as that house which is all the executor has to pay the debt with. That the worst that could happen to me hereafter would be, that if my niece should be so ungrateful as to charge me with the remaining sum of 143*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and the interest thereof from this time, I must pay it, but this cannot be imagined of her, or any one who considers that I do really the best for her by securing 630*l.* English money, that may probably be lost in part, either by sinking of rents, the houses standing empty or lawsuits.

But if Ned Dering, the executor, will pay the said 700*l.* and be contented with my receipt in part only of the debt and not require the delivery up of the bond, then I shall be perfectly secure from any future demand of my niece, and Mr. Annesley thought Ned Dering cannot dispute it, seeing he is liable to no further payment of the debt than he has effects to answer it.

Upon these considerations I resolved to write to Dr. Coghill my acceptance of the 700*l.*

I next advised with Mr. Annesley touching the Annah Company's resolution to replevy in case I distrain for the arrear of rent they owe me, and show'd him Counsellor Roan's opinion that I have

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power to distrain. Mr. Annesley is of the same opinion, but desired me to write to Mr. Taylor to send me a copy of the memorandum signed between them and Berkley Taylor in my name in 1726, as also a copy of the agreement the manufacturers signed between themselves.

The third thing I advised with Mr. Annesley upon was an allowance my niece ought to make me for her maintenance, it being chargeable to me to keep her in lodging, diet and washing, with her maid and a horse, and that my wife assured me she could not do it under 50*l.* a year, exclusive of my niece's clothes, sickness and masters.

He reply'd that if I allowed myself any money on that account without an order of the Court, tho' ever so reasonable, it might hereafter be disputed, but that my best way would be to apply to the Master of the Rolls, and to petition for an entire allowance that should comprehend all the child's expenses. That the Court would consider the child's fortune and make a suitable allowance.

I reply'd there would be one difficulty to me in it, namely, that the best part of her fortune is the 2,650*l.* which my brother Dering lent me, and which I have not ready money to pay, and if upon petitioning the Court I should be obliged to produce that money and vest it in public securities, I should be put to difficulties. He reply'd that he thought the Master of the Rolls would be satisfied with a mortgage on my estate at 5 *p. cent.* English (which is what I now pay her), since there is not 4 *p. cent.* to be made in Government securities.

From thence I went to dine with my brother Percival, and in the evening I met the trustees of the Georgia Settlement. At night I returned to Charlton.

I left with my brother Percival my new lease of Ballimacow to be sent to Dr. Coghill.

Friday, 14 July.—I stayed at home all day.

Saturday, 15.—I stayed at home all day.

Sunday, 16.—Mr. Benet, Master in Chancery, dined with me.

Monday, 17.—Mrs. Hollings and her family dined with me.

Tuesday, 18; Wednesday, 19.—Stayed at home. One Bignon, and three other inhabitants of Berne in Switzerland, came to complain of Mr. Pury, a gentleman who has lately obtained from the Province of Carolina a grant of 20,000 acres to plant a colony of strangers upon. They said he had seduced them with 130 others to go over with him and settle there, but had prepared a ship to carry them so small that not sixty could conveniently be held therein; they added that he had borrowed money of some of their company who were most able, which he refused to return them, and that they were come to offer themselves to go over to Georgia under our protection. I told them I had seen Mr. Pury and had a better opinion of him, and recommended them to Mr. Oglethorp to tell their story to.

Thursday, 20.—I went to town, dined with my brother Percival. In the evening went to our office, it being the day on which I summoned all the trustees to meet by circular letters. Of all our numbers, we were but twelve, myself included: Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Moore, Mr. Belitha, myself, Captain Coram, the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson.

The four last only Trustees, the eight former of the Common Council; so that were absent: Mr. Digby, the first chairman, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Holland, Lord Carpenter, the Rev. Mr. Hales, Mr. Sloper, Captain Eyles, the Rev. Mr. Burton, the Rev. Mr. Bundy.

The eight first of the Common Council, and the two last only Trustees. I swore those who were present to their oath of office, but for want of our chairman we apprehended we could not act as Common Council, and therefore appointed no secretary, but we agreed that Mr. Martin, recommended by Mr. Heathcot, would be a proper man for that employment, who offered his service to act gratis till such time as the Corporation should be in a condition to allow him a salary. He is a very ingenious young man, and writ a tragedy last year, which had great success on the stage. He has some employment under the Government, and is a sober young man, who out of his little maintains his mother and sisters.

After I had sworn the gentlemen, I produced letters I had received from Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stackpole and Mr. Verhelst, desiring to be employed in the Company's service as secretary, accountant, or writer, but we considering our infant state thought our secretary, when he should be appointed, would be able for a considerable time to act in all the capacities above-mentioned, and therefore we civilly dismissed those gentlemen without receiving them.

I recommended to the gentlemen to think of making laws for the colony before business multiplied on our hands; we also agreed upon a printed letter to be sent to such persons as we thought would advance subscriptions, and Mr. Oglethorp having communicated to us a proposal made for employing an ingenious person to reside in our colony, where he has already been, to search out medicinal plants and roots, and to make experiments of grain to be planted there, and to instruct the colony in agriculture, we were of opinion it might be of great use both to the colony and to England. Wherefore, if at the next meeting the gentlemen present should approve it, we thought it proper that the said proposal should be abstracted, and added to our letters of subscription, with an assurance that those who should singly subscribe on that account should find their purpose answered. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that my Lord Peters had for this purpose proffered to subscribe fifty pounds annually, the Duke of Richmond twenty pounds, and Sir Hans Sloane twenty pounds.

At this meeting, Mr. Pury, lately mentioned, attended on us with seven or eight more of the chief of the foreigners who go over with him. Mr. Oglethorp had reconciled those people to him, and procured another ship to go with the former, so that they had sufficient convenience for their passage. Bignon, who I formerly mentioned, was now a minister, being ordained by the Bishop of London. Pury told us he was the son of an eminent minister of Berne of that name, and had University education, which surprised me, when from his own mouth I learned that he was a gardener. We presented them with a small library out of Dr. Bray's books, of which we are trustees, and also with thirteen guineas to assist their sick and big bellied women on board, collected by some particular members of our Board.

Friday, 21.—I returned to Charlton.

Saturday, 22.—Stayed at home.

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Sunday, 23; Monday, 24; Tuesday, 25.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 26 July.—Went to London with my wife to consult physicians, she being very ill of colic.

27.—This morning Francis Pulham, of Harwich, came post to me from Harwich to tell me that Knowles, tide surveyor of Manningtree, is dead. I went immediately to the Treasury to ask the place for Pulham, but Sir Robert Walpole told me he had just promised the place to one of the same town, recommended by Mr. Parsons, the member for Malden; but, he added, he would see if Parsons would find some other way to help his man.

I then told him the favour the King designed my brother last year meeting with great difficulties in carrying on, I wished he would be so kind as to give him something here that I might have the satisfaction to see him settled where I lived myself; that there being a place in the Salt Office void by Mr. Woodcock's death, my brother should execute it for half, and give the other half to any gentleman Sir Robert thought it would accommodate. Sir Robert said he had many applications for it, but one person stood fairer than the rest, having been pressed on him by a very great man, and having waited two years for a place; that indeed he at first would have been contented with 300*l.* a year, but now asked 500*l.*, which is the value of a commissioner's place in the Salt Office, to which Sir Robert replied that it was not reasonable to raise his market on him. That as to my brother's offer of giving half and appearing to act as if he had the whole, he must needs say it was fair and reasonable and was not out of sight. I told him it would be a personal obligation to me; that my brother might then sell his place in Ireland if Sir Robert would give leave so to do, and with the money and the place here be able to live. He asked what place it was, and how much worth.

I answered that it is Customer and Collector of the Port of Dublin, value 300*l.* a year. That he had served in it these twenty years with commendation, and had been injured by my Lord Sunderland, who took away one-half of the business to serve a friend of his own.

Sir Robert said, so long service deserved some regard from the Crown, and asked if my brother bought his place. I answered, "Yes." On which he said this gave him still a better pretention. He concluded with assurances that he should really be glad to serve me, and said he should be able to inform me further in a few days.

Afterwards I went with my wife to wait on Dr. Delaney to wish him joy on his marriage with the widow Tennison, a very prudent and sensible lady, who has a jointure of 2,000*l. per annum.* At three my brother and sister Percival dined with us at Davis' eating house, who has taken my niece Dering's house in Pall Mall.

In the evening I went to our weekly meeting of the trustees of the Georgia Colony, where were present Mr. Oglethorp, President for this week, Mr. Vernon, Captain Coram, Mr. Sam. Smith, Mr. Towers, Mr. Heathcot, Rev. Dr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson, myself. We agreed on a proposal to be made the collectors of charity for the Saltsburgers, to send over families of them at the following rate: For every couple, man and wife, and their infants under four years old, twenty pounds; for every single man, ten pounds;

for persons aged from four to twelve, five pounds; and for those between twelve and eighteen, seven pounds ten.

We also agreed that a letter should be written to Augsburg to acquaint a gentleman there that we would take Saltsburgers over, pay their passage from Frankfort to Rotterdam, and freight them to Georgia; give them lands and maintain them for a year till they had settled themselves. We also agreed that a book should be prepared to enter bye-laws, and the copy of the charter to be entered at the head of it, with references. We also agreed to summon the Common Council for next Thursday, and to write to Mr. Digby to come up, he being the first chairman by charter, without whom we could not begin to act as a Common Council. Several other matters were discussed preparatory to business.

Friday, 28 July.—I went to Court, where the Queen talked of the necessity of curbing the subjects of West India, who grow so insolent as to contemn the King's orders, and refuse to pay their Governors unless he be subject to their pleasure, particularly New England. She added the general disposition of those people was wicked and cruel, especially to their slaves. The Speaker, to whom she addressed herself, replied that 'tis remarked the English when out of England are the greatest tyrants of any people where they can command. That we lost the opportunity of curbing the New England people by not bringing their refusal of granting a salary for life on Governor Belcher the last year into Parliament, for that the Parliament only can oblige them to it. That 'tis to be feared they will one day withdraw their allegiance, growing so headstrong. That 'tis a great misfortune the King has not the payment of all the American Governors, not to be a charge on the King, but money should be raised on the Provinces to be given the King for that purpose. I told him the difficulty will lie whether by the laws and fundamental constitution of New England those people have not by their charter the power of paying their own Governors, for, if so, to gain this point we must overturn their constitution. He answered, he did not know, but believed the British Parliament might do it.

The Queen then told me I had a good deal of business on my hands on account of the new colony of Georgia. I answered, we should have more as the affair proceeded, but that will depend on the foundation of all such designs, money, which we hoped would come in on subscriptions, the design being of such public use. She wished it might succeed. She then talked of Mr. Whiston's late defence of Dr. Samuel Clarke upon a point which I forget the substance of, and said he had been lately at Court to show her a model of the New Jerusalem, as described by the prophet Ezekiel, but on her not seeing him, he sent word that though he was no minister of State, he was a minister of God, and must tell her she was capable of doing much good, but was timorous. She added he was a sincere, honest man.

The Duke of Kent said her Majesty did well not to see him, and he should himself be loath to be in his company, for fear he should catch at his words, and publish them to the world in print, as was his way to do. The Speaker said he had been with him lately, and was so positive the Jews were to be restored before the year 1764 and rebuild their new Jerusalem, that he lay all his credit

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upon it. That he also talked of some great thing to happen in the year 1736.

Several persons were with me this day to offer themselves to go to Georgia.

I dined at home, where I spent the evening, only drank coffee at the Smyrna.

Saturday, 29 July.—Returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 30.—Visited cousin Percival at Eltham.

Monday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 1 August, 1732.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 2 August.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 3 August.—Went to town. Was at Sir Robert Walpole's, who told me he had my brother Percival still in his thoughts. Dined with my brother. In the evening went to our Georgia Colony office, where met the following gentlemen: Mr. Digby, chairman of the Common Council, who came to town purposely to be sworn, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Towers, Mr. Belitha, Mr. Heathcot: these seven with myself made a Common Council; Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, these two last trustees.

I swore Mr. Digby, and then we proceeded to transact business in both capacities of trustees and Common Council men.

Under the former we made a bye-law that all officers and commissioners should be determined by ballot.

We agreed on several commissioners for collecting gifts towards the promoting the settlement of the colony, among whom were the Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, Lord Baltimore, Mr. Paice, and Mr. Ivy, merchants of the city, Sir Abraham Elton, Robert Johnson, Governor of Carolina, Sir Roger Meredith, knight of the shire for Kent, and others whom we minuted down.

We also directed that Mr. Martin's short account of the design of the Georgia Colony and the advantages accruing from it to England should be printed, with the names of the trustees at the end of it, as receivers of the gifts that shall be made. As Common Council, we appointed Mr. Martin our secretary, and directed that Mr. Verels, an extra man at the Custom House, should meet us next Thursday and act as accountant. Both these gentlemen were recommended to us under very good characters, and offered to serve us gratis till the colony shall be in a condition to allow salaries.

Mr. Vernon reported that the gentlemen employed to collect charity for the poor Saltsburgers had approved of the terms on which we offered to take a number of them and settle them in Georgia.

This day I heard that Lady Lucy Pitt, daughter of the late Earl of Londonderry, aged thirteen, together with Mistress Cholmley, daughter of the member of Parliament, and to Mistress Cholmeley, my Lady Londonderry's sister, a girl of seventeen, had privately left Mistress Cholmeley's house and married two brothers, Merrick by name, scholars at Westminster School. A Fleet parson did the office, and between them four they could raise but seven shillings to pay him. However, the former has 10,000*l.* fortune, and the latter 7,000*l.*, in their own possession.

My Lady Long's daughter (widow of Sir James Long, of Wiltshire) has also just married her mother's gardener. The gardener,

when it was over, sent a message to my Lady to acquaint her with it, and to desire she would order a lawyer to settle his wife's fortune, which is 7,000*l.*, in such manner as she pleased for the advantage of his wife and the children she might have by him ; but my Lady's answer was, that she hoped he would spend it fast, that she might have the pleasure to see her daughter a beggar.

Friday, 4 August.—I returned to dinner at Charlton.

Saturday, 5—Wednesday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 10.—Went to London, called on my brother Parker, who arrived Friday last from Scarborough, and paid my sister Parker her legacy of 50*l.* left her by my sister Dering in her will. My brother Parker was witness to the receipt she gave me.

I went to Kensington with my brother Percival, where I thought it proper to pay my respects before I went to Bath, especially having learned that the Court was informed of it.

The Prince talked of his fine new barge, and its out-rowing that of the King with an equal number of hands, and said indeed it was too fine. I answered that fine sights pleased the people, and that it was good natured to entertain them that way. He replied that kindness should be reciprocal ; when the people do all they can to gratify their Prince the latter should oblige them in their turn. That this was an amusement to him, as was his learning the bass-viol, for he could not always be in company. I answered, the pleasure of life lay in little things. He said he hoped soon to play well enough to be admitted of my concert, and have my wife hear him. I answered it would be the greatest honour I could ever expect. He asked after her, and was sorry for her illness that obliged her to go to Bath.

The Queen also mentioned our journey with other common things.

There was a great Court, being Council day, and I had an opportunity of saluting Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Kent, the Attorney and Solicitor General and others. Colonel Schutz gave me five guineas for the Georgia Colony.

I returned home to my brother's to dinner, and in the evening called on Lady Osborn to thank her for her present of 1,000*l.* she made my brother Percival in part consideration for his great service in carrying on her lawsuit, by which she recovered possession of her estate fallen to her by her brother Walsingham's will. She was 84 years old last week, and visits abroad, but declines fast.

Afterwards I went to the weekly meeting of the trustees for Colony of Georgia, where I met Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Mr. Hales, and Mr. La Roche. I swore the two last into their office, and some deputations to collect money were signed. I proposed, and it was agreed to, that the five first should be a committee to prepare laws for the Government of our Colony, with any others the gentlemen present should think proper to add to them. A minute was taken of it. At night I was cupped.

Friday, 11 August.—My wife and I set out for Bath, where we arrived the 14th at dinner time, and took lodgings at Leak's, the bookseller's.

Thursday, 24.—I received letters from Mr. Taylor that Mr. Price, of Tipperary, had agreed to my terms of selling him Sherpstown

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in that county; whereupon I spoke to Walters, the attorney, to cause Mr. Bear to be writ to, to know if he will sell his life in possession of Priston and Stanton Prior farms near this town, I having my son and daughter's life in reversion.

In the evening I went to the play, "Venice Preserved," a piece wherein distress is worked up beyond any other I know. About this time died Richard Philips, a friend of mine and voter at Harwich.

Saturday, 26.—I went to see Sir Emanuel Moor, ill of the palsy. He is son to my father's sister, and I was much troubled to see his condition, his leg dead, his speech faulty, and a great blister on his head; with a wife who makes a good nurse, but has periodical fits every two months. God be praised I am yet free from illness, and my wife in perfect health, bating her colic, which though at some times very painful, yet is, I hope, not of that dangerous sort as to abridge the natural course of her life.

Tuesday, 29.—Mr. Scroop, secretary of the Treasury, passed through this town to hold court at Bristol, being Recorder there. He told me he had received his deputation to gather money for the Georgia Colony, but wished there had been one for the Mayor and Aldermen in general. He said he would collect what he could.

Wednesday, 30.—This day Dr. Delaney and his lady, and Mr. Singleton, Prime Sergeant of Ireland, with his niece, dined with me.

Thursday, 31.—We dined with Dr. Delaney.

Sunday, 3 September.—Dr. Delaney preached at the Abbey Church an excellent sermon, on a text in St. James, "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." He showed the offending here meant is the habitual living on in any sin, wherein we wilfully and knowingly offend and break God's command given to the contrary. He that does so is as guilty in God's eyes as if he broke the rest of His commands, because he disobeys the authority which equally forbids the committing of all sins. That where there is no law there is no transgression, but all sin is the transgression of the law, and the sin lies in wilfully and continually disobeying the authority to which we owe entire submission. Then he showed that such sinners as these have no virtues whatsoever to plead, because if they seem to practice any, it is not out of respect and obedience to God's will, but out of worldly motives, as vanity, fear, reputation, interest or the like, or perhaps out of constitution, but we are commanded to do all things for the glory and sake of God, whose pleasure should be the ultimate end of our actions. But sinners who will indulge themselves in any one favourite sin, would do the same by another sin, and another if equally inclined to do so; moreover, if it were an excuse that one man follow only one favourite sin, and another follow only another, then it will come to pass that not one command of God's will remain unbroken by some or other of his subjects, and so his authority be universally contemned. He afterwards showed one sin is attended by a crowd of others, so that no man can comfort himself that he only offends God in one point, which he proved in the case of cheating, drunkenness and following lewd women, of each of which he spoke homely to our consciences, showing that the dealer who cheats will lie to support that cheat,

that he oppresses the poor thereby and defrauds the rich from somewhat which he might dispose of to the poor, that he brings scandal upon his branch of trade in general, and starves the fair dealer whom he involves in the general bad reputation of defrauding those who buy of him. As to drunkenness, he showed that it is attended with loss of reason for the time, neglect of business, and a careful provision for our families, with quarrels, murder, and a disposition to execute any crime we have in our heart to do, finally, with the shortening of our days. And lastly as to following lewd women, that the habitual sinner this way injures his neighbour in the tenderest point, destroys the peace of families, enjoys a property not his own, often intrudes a successor of his own into another man's estate, ruins the reputation of innocent virgins, or confirms those who are already abandoned in their wicked and vicious trade; acquires aches, pains and rottenness, etc.; frequently wastes his fortune upon this expensive vice, and infallibly drives the grace of God away, who with respect to this particular crime has assured us that they who do it shall not see God, for which reason the Scripture is very careful in commanding us to fly all youthful lusts, giving the reason that our bodies are the Temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwells in us. But if any man defile the Temple of God, him shall God destroy. Well, therefore, might St. James say that he who opposed God's authority in one point does it in all.

His sermon was delivered with such zeal, and strength of argument, that the Mayor and Aldermen design to wait on him in a body to desire him to print it.

Monday, 4 September.—Cousin Will Southwell and his tutor dined with me.

Sunday, 10.—Lady Londonderry dined with us, and Mr. Stringer. Delaney made another excellent discourse.

Monday, 11.—This day I qualified myself at the Quarter Sessions of this city for Common Council man of the Georgia Settlement, by taking the oaths, and took my certificate.

Thursday, 14.—Mr. Jaspar showed me a letter from Captain Coram, one of our Georgia Society, that the Bank directors had subscribed to it 300*l.*, the India Company directors 600*l.*, and that the trustees for disposing of the late Earl of Thanet's charitable legacies had given 300*l.* That in the whole 2,000*l.* is already subscribed.

This day brought news of Colonel Negus's death, which puts me upon thoughts of selling out my niece's property and mine in the Chelsea Waterworks Company, for since he's gone, we cannot hope for so disinterested and wise a man to conduct it, or who had so good interest at Court to support it.

Saturday, 16.—This day the Mayor of Harwich acquainted me by letter that there is some danger of losing the election of Sam. Philips, set up by my interest, the votes standing thus :—For Sam. Philips : Page, Peck, Pulham, Will. Richman, Rolfe, Will. Philips, Fennings, Davis—8 ; Cockerill, Dumaresque, John Philips, absent—3 ; Nicholas Richmond, desperately sick—1.

For Orlebar, the apothecary : Orlebar, his father, Bridge, Bickerton, Rainer, Coleman, Stevens, John Smith—7 ; besides which, if present, there are in his interest, Battney, Young, Captain Wimpole, Captain Fuller, Captain Lucas—4.

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Wednesday, 20.—Dined with Lady Londonderry.

October 14.—I have made acquaintance here with Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, who is much of a gentleman, learned and communicative; but what I most admire is the generosity of his sentiments and seriousness in the cause of religion, without the least taint of bigotry, or artful concealments of his principles, whether in religious or civil points.

Sunday, 15 October.—An infidel having this year published a pamphlet entitled "A Dissertation or Inquiry concerning the Canonical authority of the Gospel according to St. Matthew," it was answered by Leonard Twelves, vicar of St. Mary's in Marlborough, which answer I read this morning with very great delight and satisfaction.

Wednesday, 18.—I had an account from Captain Coram that the trustees of the Georgia Colony had concluded to send a small number of persons over, and that Mr. Oglethorp resolved to go with them. Though I am not of opinion they should send any away so soon, yet it rejoiced me that Mr. Oglethorp would go, for my great pain was that although we were ever so well prepared, it would be difficult to find a proper Governor, which post he has accepted of.

Saturday, 21.—We left Bath, and went to Whaddon in Wiltshire, twelve miles distant, my brother Parker's seat, and stayed with him till Tuesday morning.

I acquainted him with Mr. Annesley's objections to my securing my niece Dering's money I owe her, by way of mortgage, and his advice given me to take care of it in my will, which I accordingly had done in the strongest manner possible, Mr. Annesley being the drawer of my will. My brother said it was the rightest way for his niece's security and mine to.

Tuesday, 24 October.—Left my brother's at Whaddon and lay at the Three Tuns in Marlborough.

Wednesday, 25.—Lay at Newberry at the George and Pelican.

Thursday, 26.—Lay at Maidenhead Bridge at the Orkney's Arms.

Friday, 27.—Dined at my house in Pall Mall. Visited my brother Percival in the evening, who was still laid up with the gout.

Saturday, 28.—Paid my Court at Kensington, where my reception was gracious, and the Prince said to me in private a thousand kind and obliging things. He inquired after every one of my family, and my brother Parker, and entered into the detail of all our concerns. He wished my brother Parker would set up for the county of Suffolk next Parliament, at least that he would be in Parliament, as it became men of his great estate. Asked me who I would set up at Harwich. I told him I intended to recommend my son if the Government liked of him and would give their assistance. He replied, that to be sure the King would like of it, but said I wanted no assistance, the borough being at my devotion. I answered, though I could bring him in, there might be a great expense attend it, if any rich citizen or neighbouring Tory should resolve to spend much money there; that I was not such a Don Quixote as to spend my money when there was no occasion, the last election having cost me near 1,000*l*. He asked whether I did not design myself to stand. I said I was

growing old, and had rather leave it to younger men ; but whoever his Majesty pleased should be chosen. He asked me how music went on, and how my children passed their time. I said my daughter followed her music. He asked after my niece Dering and said he should never forget the value he had for my brother Dering, nor any that belonged to him ; that he looked on my niece as his child, and concluded that he was confident I did believe he had a true concern for all my family and heartily concerned for its prosperity. I returned and dined at home, and spent the evening in writing and answering letters, one of which was to Clements, Mayor of Harwich, who acquainted me by letter that Cockerill, one of our Common Council men, was dead beyond the sea, and that he would set up his brother Clements unless I had any other in view. I answered nothing could please me more than to see his brother chose, and therefore enclosed a letter to him for him to show all my friends, to desire them to vote for his brother. I also writ a strong worded letter to Mr. Sanson, wherein I gave him in civil terms to understand how ill I took it of the Post Office to be still firm in a body against my interest.

The same day I had a petty favour asked me by Page, which I promised to serve him in, and did so accordingly the following day.

Sunday, 29.—This morning I went to chapel, and afterwards to Court, where I spoke to Colonel Armstrong to let Page have some part in the lead work at Landguard fort ; he promised to speak to the plumber of the Board of Works to employ him. I also spoke to Mr. Fairfax, commissioner of the Customs, that Captain John Philips might have leave to be at Harwich for the election of a friend in the room of Cockerill deceased, and that he might remain there till the election of the Mayor is over, which he promised to move to the Board.

I also spoke to Sir Charles Wager, Lord Torrington, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lords of the Admiralty, that Captain Dumaresque might have the same leave, which they promised.

I dined at brother Percival's, and in the evening visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell.

Monday, 30.—Being the King's birthday, I made clothes for the occasion, and went to Court, where there was a great crowd. I dined at home, and then went to Charlton, leaving my son in town to dance at the Ball. I found all my family well, God be praised.

Tuesday, 31.—This day I received letters from Harwich that Mr. Clements, brother to the Mayor of Harwich, was chosen Common Councilman in Cockerill's place without the least opposition, and that whereas our adversaries had some time ago made an order of Court that whoever was chosen should pay 10*l*., the Court were now pleased to favour him so far as to reduce it to 2*l*.

I writ my compliments to the Mayor on the occasion.

Wednesday, 1 November.—After dinner I went to town to attend the meeting of the Georgia trustees, where we assembled eleven in number, viz. : Lord Carpenter, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Hales, Mr. Belitha, Mr. Oglethorp, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche and myself. Mr. Martin, secretary, Mr. Veralst, accountant.

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We first were a Board of Trustees, and Mr. Hucks in the chair. We resolved a civil government should be established in Georgia, and the town to be erected should be named Savannah, and the lands thereto belonging to be 5,000 acres. The government to be by bailiffs, constables and tithing men, a court to be erected of Oyer and Terminer, with a judge, jurats, justice of peace, etc. We were not particular in establishing the constitution, because till we come to that the laws of England take place.

After this, Captain Coram and Mr. Smith retired, being only trustees, and then we resolved into a Board of Common Council, and Mr. La Roche took the chair.

We nominated our bailiffs, judge, recorder, storekeeper, and justice of peace, and added some persons to the number that are to go in the first embarkation, which is now designed 100 whole persons. They were now but 98, of which perhaps about 40 are able sensible men, the rest women and children.

To Mr. Oglethorp (who has the public spirit to go over with them) we gave several powers under our seal, as upon failure of duty in the officers, or death, to place new ones nominated by us, to make leases to the persons that go with him, not exceeding fifty acres besides their house and garden, to grant licence of absence, etc., and all who go signed a form engrossed on parchment, putting their seals thereto, that they would submit to the laws we should make, and be dutiful to the Government set over them, that they would stay three years in the country, mutually assist each other in clearing the land and building their settlements the first year, etc.

There goes with them a surgeon and apothecary, and Mr. Herbert, son to the late Lord Herbert of Cherbury, goes voluntary chaplain to the colony for a time, till we can procure or be able to give a salary to some other clergyman.

Thus I hope, with the blessing of God, this noble, charitable, disinterested and profitable design to the nation will take root and flourish, having taken all the care possible for its success.

Some new deputations were ordered to collect money from well disposed persons, for our fund is as yet little above 2,000*l.*, but it will by our good management answer the first embarkation and settlement. The gentlemen acquainted me that the King had ordered Governor Johnson in Carolina to be assistant to us. At half an hour after nine we broke up.

Thursday, 2 November.—I called at the Admiralty about Harwich affairs, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 3.—Mr. Conolly and Mr. Barnard of Ireland dined with me.

Saturday, 4.—Stayed at home till Wednesday, 8th, when I went to town on a summons from the Georgia Society to meet them at our office at one o'clock. There were present the trustees and Common Council following: Mr. Oglethorp, Heathcot, Towers, La Roche, Vernon, Hales, Percival, Belitha, Hucks, Coram, and Smith.

Mr. Oglethorp in the chair of the Trustee Board.

We signed commissions to the officers of our Corporation, namely, to the first and second bailiffs of Savannah Town, recorder, judge, justices of peace, constables, and tithing men. We agreed with a society of twelve potash makers in partnership, of whom four with six servants go over about Christmas next, to whom

we gave 1,200 acres. We also agreed with a noted carpenter, once worth 10,000*l.*, but who broke and honestly compounded with his creditors, that he should go with four servants and have 500 acres ; also resolved to grant 300 acres for a glebe.

We dined at the Horn Tavern, and afterwards returned to our office, and resolving into a Board of Common Council, it was my turn to be in the chair, when we signed an authority to the Rev. Mr. Herbert to do the duty of minister to our colony.

I took my leave of Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Herbert, who go on board at Gravesend on Wednesday next, in order to proceed on their journey, the persons they conduct being already on board, about forty men able to bear arms, besides women and children. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that an able engineer goes generously with him, a volunteer, to erect the fort we design to build, besides whom there goes a surgeon and apothecary we have engaged. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, writ letters this day to all our Governors in America, to assist us, and as for provision, medicines, tents, arms, etc., nothing is wanting. We broke up at half an hour after nine.

Thursday, 9.—I waited on the Admiralty, requested that the ships of war on the American stations may have orders to assist and protect our colonies as Mr. Oglethorp should advise, which Lord Archibald promised to lay before the Board to-morrow, and that Mr. Oglethorp should have the orders sent to him at his house before Wednesday next.

Afterwards I went to the Temple to Counsellor Annesley, where I signed a resignation, at Dr. Hen. More's request, of my trusteeship to his children. I also met Mr. Dowdal, lawyer to Mr. Price, who buys my farm of Shirpstown in the county of Tiperary, where we agreed on several matters relating thereto.

I afterwards returned with my wife and son to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 11.—This day I returned to Dr. Henry Moore my resignation of the trust for his children's money, to my great satisfaction to be eased of that affair.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Wednesday, 15.—Archdeacon Stubbs dined with me. I shall mention what I know of him in my book of heads, under his picture.

Thursday, 16.—Returned the visits of Sir Gregory Page and Mr. Signoret, to whom I lent "Memoires of Mesnager."

Friday, 17 ; Saturday, 18 ; Sunday, 19.—Stayed at home.

Monday, 20.—Went with my wife and daughters to town, and after dinner at my brother Percival's, I carried them to the Crown Tavern to a public music given by the members of our Monday Society, where they heard the Italian singers, Strada, Celestina, Seresino the Bass, and another.

21.—My son came from Charlton this morning, and I went with him to Mr. Annesley's chambers, where we joined in a bond for 1,500*l.* paid me in part of the purchase of Sherpstown, which purchase is not yet finished because I am to suffer a recovery.

After this I called at the Charitable Corporation in Spring Garden to discourse Mr. Bennet, Master in Chancery, touching the claim I made in behalf of my wife for her shares in that Company.

I dined at Davis's, and passed the evening at home.

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22.—Visited Lord Grantham and cousin Le Grand. I acquainted my Lord that I desired his advice upon a matter which if he thought would not do, I would think no more of it; if he thought otherwise I would proceed. It was that now my children were grown up, I thought it an obligation on me as a parent to study their benefit and advancement in the world; and that I thought if his Majesty advanced me to the degree of an Earl, my children would marry the better. That I did not think of this on my own account, for I had no ambition, nor could be the better for any further title, but my children might, and I had an estate sufficient for it. That if his Majesty approved, it would add to the obligations I have received; if not, that would not at all diminish my sense of them.

His Lordship replied, he thought it a right thing; that he believed the King would like of it, if it did not put difficulties on him, which Sir Robert Walpole would tell me when I spoke to him of it, as he advised me to do in a friendly way. That he knew the Court had a value for me, as also the Prince, and Sir Robert Walpole too, who has told him he esteemed me a very honest man, and that whenever I voted against the Court measures, he knew it was out of conscience, and not by a spirit of opposition.

I answered, it was a pleasure to me unspeakable to stand well in my King's favour, and as to Sir Robert, I had a real regard for him as a better minister than I know any able to supply his place, and one who used me always civilly. He replied, nodding, that he was not without his faults. I said it might be so, but that was not my business, he had not been faulty with respect to me. In conclusion, his Lordship, with great affection, told me that when I begun the affair he would speak to the Queen, and in the meantime not open his lips.

I afterwards heard the practice of Alexander at the Opera House and dined with my brother Percival, and then went to our Wednesday Music Club at the Crown Tavern.

At my return I found a letter from Dr. Coghill that I shall speedily see an end of my niece's affair in Dublin, which is a very great pleasure to me.

Thursday, 23 November.—I answered Dr. Coghill's letter. Visited Dean Berkley and Colonel Schutz, who were not at home.

Dined at Davis's. In the evening went to the Georgia Board at four o'clock, and stayed till nine. Present: Mr. Vernon, Towers, Holland, who I swore into the Common Councilship, Hales, M.A., Hucks, Heathcot, myself—seven Common Councilmen, and Captain Coram, Mr. Bundy, M.A., Mr. Smith, M.A.—three trustees.

Mr. Vernon reported that he met a favourable disposition in the Society for propagating Christianity in foreign parts to supply Georgia with a missioner, as soon as there were a church built and proper reception for him, whereupon he ordered a memorial to be drawn up to desire a missionary might be sent at the best allowance the Society grants to others (which is 70*l.* a year), and to let them know that we have already received some benefactions towards the religious designs of the charter, which we intended to employ in building a church and clearing 300 acres of ground allotted for a glebe.

On this occasion, Mr. Hales informed me that Mr. Bundy knows of a worthy clergyman who has 3,000*l.* of his own and is disposed to go a missionary. We agreed with several reputable and

substantial persons to go over at their own charges and follow the manufacturing of silk, and one of them assured us that he had worked Carolina silk for many years in London, and found it as good as that which comes from Italy.

We noted down some poor persons who attended and desired very urgently to go over, but we dismissed several who were able to earn their bread in England, and are careful not to send any who do not satisfy us that they have their creditors' leave to go, and that they do not run away from their wives and families to leave them a burthen on the parish.

Mr. Heathcot, in the chair, put the seal to the Militia powers sent to Mr. Oglethorp. We are unanimous in our proceedings, and all with the same manifestation of public spirit. The whole we have hitherto received in money is something over 2,100*l.*

Friday, 24.—This morning Dean Berkley visited me, to whom I showed my dialogue against taking off the Test, in which the Dissenters have been very busy; but 'tis thought they won't proceed in the undertaking, being much divided in their opinions.

I went to South Sea House, and laid out 1,000*l.* in South Sea stock, and then to the Bank, where I bought 75*l.* stock in Lottery annuities 1731, for my niece Dering's use; interest is but 3 *per cent*, but I choose to put her money there because it is to lie many years, and is not in danger of being paid off, or falling on that account. I then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 25; Sunday, 26; Monday, 27; Tuesday, 28.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 29.—I went with my wife and daughter Helena to town, dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 30.—Went to Sir Robert Walpole's, and asked him if he could tell me any news about my brother Percival. He answered, he still thought of him. I asked him if it would do. He answered he believed it might in some shape or other. I then told him I came to ask him a question as a friend, which if he thought improper or unlikely to be approved by the King, I would think no more of. I said my children were now grown up to be marriageable, and my family desired I would aim at an advance in the Peerage, because they thought it would be of service in settling my children. That he might believe it was no thought of my own for any service it could be to me, for I had no ambition, and could not be better than I am; but the world thought there was something in quality, and my own household pressed me to ask it, but if he thought it might not be agreeable to his Majesty I would think no more of it. He answered he believed the King had that regard for me that he might do it. I said, I knew indeed no objection, unless it might draw other applications of like nature on his back, which might embarrass his Majesty, but if that should be the case, I would not for anything perplex him. He answered that was the only objection that had any weight, but he would enquire how that matter stands and talk further of it to me. He asked what degree I was now of, whether a Baron. I answered a Viscount, and my desire was to be an Irish Earl. He said he saw no objection but what I mentioned, and asked if I was in haste. I said No, and further that whether I obtained it or no, I should be the same man, for I did not understand resenting his Majesty's refusal of favours, which he was the sole judge if fit to grant, and

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which men have no pretensions to but as his Majesty thought fit to bestow.

I then went to the Royal Society, being St. Andrew's Day, our anniversary meeting, where we continued our president and officers for the following year, and I was elected into the Council. We dined about threescore at Pontack's, after which I went to the Georgia Board, where we were only seven Common Councilmen and one trustee, viz., Mr. Towers, Heathcote, Lord Carpenter, Vernon, Hales, Holland, myself, and Captain Coram. Mr. Towers in the chair of trustees, but we had no Board of Common Council for want of an eighth man.

We examined several poor people who appeared, and some of them were noted down, others who could get their bread at home we rejected. I proposed that for the future when we send any persons over, we should publish their names in some public paper a fortnight before, that their creditors might not be defeated of their debts, which was approved. I also acquainted them that I was informed some persons who are disposed to give to the design held back their hands, being doubtful whether we do not allow Papists that go over a public toleration of their religion, which though provided against by the charter, yet is not, it seems, clearly expressed in the printed paper we sent out to inform the world of our design. I added that I should be against sending any Papist over, for they would only be spies upon our colony to inform the French or Spaniards of the condition of the colony. The gentlemen were of my sentiments. At nine a clock we broke up.

Friday, 1 December.—This morning I visited Colonel Schutz, who was not at home; also brother Percival and brother Parker. I advised with my brother Parker whether I should return Charles Dering's bond now that all the debt is paid off, 48*l.* odd shillings excepted, and that Ned Dering, the executor, has no more effects of his brother in his hands, which he offers to swear. My brother was of opinion I should. I also told him that I designed to place my niece's money in the Funds in the 3 *per cent* Annuities of Lottery 1731, because it is not likely the Government should hastily pay off a debt that carries the lowest interest, nor that these Annuities should alter their value, and therefore as I designed my niece's money should not be touched (the expense of her maintenance and education excepted), I knew no better way to lodge of them [than] in these Annuities. He said that of all things he approved it.

I went my rounds at Court, and waited on the Prince to thank him for his message to me that he would do what he could to get the gentleman off from being Sheriff of Cheshire, which I had desired, but not having an opportunity I desired my Lord Guilford and Augustus Schutz to make my acknowledgements to his Highness. Then I went to the Queen's levée, who talked to no gentlemen but General Wade and me, which lasted about half an hour. She expressed her resentment against a pamphlet lately published, entitled "A Philosophical Discourse upon Death," wrote by Count Passerini, a native of Savoy, who had been employed by the late King of Sardinia to write against the Pope in the quarrel of that time, and afterwards gave him up upon the reconciliation; thereupon the Count fled to England, and wrote this book in Italian, wherein he embraces the atheism of

Spinosa, and afterwards draws conclusions from his doctrine that destroy all society and virtue, for he concludes that men are bound to follow their appetites; that assassins are justifiable, even Ravigliac, whom he names; that when men judge it proper they may destroy themselves. For this he is now taken up, together with one Morgan, who translated the book into English, and the Attorney General ordered to prosecute them.

The Queen said the book destroyed all distinction between good and evil, truth and falsehood. General Wade said men often dispute about words, and what is good, what evil. I answered, the ideas there could be no dispute of words whether to assassinate a man is an evil action. That the ideas of good and bad, truth and falsehood, were known to the most ignorant. The Queen spoke to the same purpose. The General then desired he might show her Majesty a book he had been five years in search of, the subject of which, being only a Roman Missal, was of no curiosity, but it contained the finest limnings he ever saw. The Queen expressed herself exceedingly obliged to him, and said she would be careful to restore it. The General replied her Majesty was curious in every thing, and if she liked it he should beg her to keep it. She thanked him, but excused the receiving his compliment of being so very curious. I said persons of general knowledge were curious in every thing. She shook her head as esteeming herself not to deserve the compliment, which yet she really does, for she reads and converses on a multitude of things, more than our sex generally does.

She then asked me about Dr. Couraye, where he was, and how he did, adding he was a very worthy man. I replied, he is at Mr. Duncomb's in Soho Square; that he has finished his notes on Father Paul's history of the Council of Trent, and that I heard Mr. Campbell, of our House, has some manuscripts relating to that Council which might possibly be of service to the Doctor. That if Mr. Campbell were informed of it, he could judge whether they would or no, and accordingly send for them to town. The Queen said she knew him, and would speak to him about it. Then she said she was glad to see my wife so well recovered (for she had paid her Court the day before), and believed nothing was better for the colic than the Bath. To which I answered what was proper. Then she asked me how my books of printed Heads went on. I told her the work was so voluminous, it almost tired me. All passed very gracious.

Afterwards I went to dine with Mr. Dodington in his new house, though not finished, where Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Scarborough, Lord Guilford, Augustus Schutz, and another were of the company. I returned home at eight o'clock.

2.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, December 3.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 4; Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 7.—Went with my wife to town; went to Court. The Queen having had a cold and fever, of which she is recovering, saw no company, but Mrs. Selwyn received the compliments of those who came to ask after her. Then I went to dine with my brother Percival, where I met Lady Osborn and my cousin William Percival, second son to Dean Percival, who is come to study at the Temple, a promising youth of about twenty years old.

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Afterwards I went to the Georgia Board, where were present, of Trustees—Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram. Of Common Council men—Mr. Vernon, Towers, Hucks, Heathcot, Lord Carpenter, Holland, Digby, myself. Mr. Holland in the trustee chair.

We considered about applying to the Admiralty for a sloop of eight guns to be stationed on the Georgia coast to protect our settlement, and Mr. Hucks, with others, undertook to apply to my Lord Torrington, and make a report.

We also received Mr. Harbing's information touching one Bacon, or Hog, an Englishman's conversation with a London tidesman, that he had changed his religion and was well acquainted with the Spanish Governor of Fort Augustino in Florida, bordering on our colony of Georgia, and hoped to be made a considerable man by the King of Spain, which if he failed of, he could then turn a good Englishman again.

At the same time, Mr. Harbin gave us a narrative of what passed between this fellow and our tidesman, who knew him twenty years ago, and writ the same conversation down to be delivered us by Mr. Harbin, which he now presented to us by the tidesman's leave, who added that the said Bacon is an admirable pilot and desperately brave, and was particularly well acquainted with the coast of Georgia.

We then had a debate, though foreign to the subject, whether we should send any Jews over if they went on their own expense; against which Mr. Vernon and I argued and gave our reasons, but Mr. Towers and Heathcot were for it, so the matter is referred to future consideration.

Mr. Holland acquainted us that he had hopes that the Society of Freemasons would greatly advance subscriptions. After this I took the chair of Common Council.

Mr. Vernon moved to allow Mr. Verelst, our accountant, for the great pains he has been at, 50*l.*, but the Board considered their circumstances, and though they thought that a fit salary for him, ordered for the present only 25*l.*, for which he was thankful. For this purpose and divers occasions, we impressed 100*l.* to be paid by the Bank to Mr. Heathcot, which I and four more signed.

Then we signed our grant to the Potash people, and ordered that on Tuesday next they should attend Mr. Verelts at our office to sign their counterpart; in the meantime we kept our grant to them in our own hands.

After this we examined about thirty poor persons, who applied to go over, which held us till nine at night. Most of them we rejected as able to live though poorly in England, but we noted down about four of them who cannot subsist at all, for future consideration.

I heard this day that when Sir Robert Walpole came last to town from Norfolk, there was a meeting of the great men, to whom Sir Robert exposed the desire of the Dissenters that the Test Act should be repealed this session. My Lord Chancellor said that in his private opinion he thought it a fit thing, but that it is not now a proper time to do it. All the rest were against it absolutely, and particularly the Speaker, who said if it came into the House of Commons, not five members would be for it.

This night I received an account from Dr. Coghill that he had received Mr. McGill's money, so that he had, now he has in his

hands all the debt due to my niece on account of Charles Dering's bond, 48*l.* excepted, for which Ned Dering, his brother's administrator, has no assets (*sic*).

This night also I received letters that Alderman Baker is chosen Mayor of Harwich without opposition.

Friday, 8.—This day I visited brother Parker and showed him a letter from Aunt Long to my wife concerning a great charity given by her father, embezzled by Mr. Bear. My brother said if she would instruct him, he would stir in it. I returned home to dinner.

From Friday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 19th, I was confined most part to my chamber by a cold.

My servant went to town and brought me word that my pamphlet entitled "A Dialogue between a Church of England man, a friend to the Government, and a Presbyterian, concerning taking off the Test," was in the press, and would speedily be published. I charged him not to let it be known who wrote it.

This Tuesday I writ to Mr. Annesley to draw the writings for the purchase of his inn on Snow Hill, called the George, and his warehouse let to the blanket makers, the rent of which is 195*l.* a year, which with the freehold I have besides in England will make just 300*l.* a year, which is a qualification hereafter for my son when he stands Parliament man.

Wednesday, 20 December.—Went with my wife to town, called on Mr. Annesley, and desired him to draw the writings for my purchase of his estate on Snow Hill, viz. the George Inn and a Warehouse let to the Blanket Company, for which I agree to pay him twenty years' purchase. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 21.—Went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée and visited cousin Le Grand, Horace Walpole, and Frank Clerke, who told me that to-morrow he buys a house in New Bond Street, which when he dies he designs to leave me, which he mentions with great expressions of kindness and gratitude for my former friendships to him.

I then went to the King's levée, and then to the Prince's, to thank him for getting Mr. Dod excused from serving this year as Sheriff of Cheshire. He was very gracious, and repeated that he should be always willing to serve me, but that I had got this favour for a Jacobite, who must therefore not expect to be again excused. I replied I never heard he was a Jacobite, and if I had known it should not have asked for him; and it was possible he might be represented worse than he is, nothing being so common in cases where men are desirous to cast the trouble of sheriff upon others. He said it might be so. I then went to the Queen's side, who talked most of the time to the Spanish Ambassador, and called me up to join in the conversation, which was an obliging distinction.

I dined at brother Percival's with Dr. Couraye, and then went to the Georgia Board, where were present Lord Carpenter, Mr. Heathcot, Towers, La Roche, Hales, Vernon, Holland, Digby, Hucks and myself, in all 10 Common Council, and Mr. Smith and Captain Coram Trustees. The last minutes were read, and some benefactions reported, and then Mr. Vernon presented a letter from Mr. Page, an eminent clergyman and Justice of Peace in Suffolk, recommending Mr. Quincy to go chaplain or minister to

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our colony at Georgia. The character he gave him was unexceptionable. He called Mr. Quincy in, who is a young man of modest appearance, and told us he was educated at the College in New England, from whence he came to London and carried on his studies in the Dissenters academies, after which he went to Cambridge, that then he returned to London, and for three years was an Independent preacher, and afterwards preached to the Presbyterians. That then he conformed to our Church, and had been ordained by the Bishop of London. He has a wife and one child.

We desired him to withdraw, and I proposed that seeing we intend to apply to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts for a salary to the minister we shall send, it would be proper to acquaint them with the good recommendation given of this gentleman, and to have their approbation of the person, though no hand in the appointment of him, that being entirely in us, and as it is possible many of that society may be acquainted with him or his character, we should go upon safer grounds in sending him. The Board approved it, and Mr. Vernon undertook to apply to them being one of that Society; and he added that he doubted not but the Bishop of London would himself give him a character. Then extract of letters from a foreign minister concerned for the Saltsburg Protestants were read; wherein he desires we would deliver proposals on what foot we will send any of those poor people to Georgia.

We thought it a nice point, because the persons in question, being as yet subjects to the Bishop of Saltsburg, having not quitted his country, it was not proper to tempt them away, but I proposed that Mr. Vernon and Mr. Towers might draw up proposals to be reported to us next meeting for our approbation, and then sent to Frankfort or Augsburg to remain private in the hands of his Majesty's minister, and not divulged till a new set of emigrants shall leave their country, because when banished, there can be no offence taken by their Prince at our inviting them to Georgia. In the course of our debate, we all agreed that if we send any they shall be so mingled with English men as in time to become one people with us.

This passed in the Trustee Board, Mr. Hales in the chair. After which Mr. Digby took the chair, and signed grants of lands to Mr. Lacy and four more who design to set up the silk manufacture, and carry each four servants, who at the end of their service will have 50 acres each, and the gentlemen have each 400.

Then we agreed with Mr. Penkerton, an ensign on half-pay, to give him 300 acres, and to his three servants 25 each, when out of their time. We considered that grants of larger quantities of land than men can cultivate is a weakening of the colony, and therefore though in the beginning we were obliged to give great encouragement to men to go, yet now 'tis time to be more frugal of our grants. We broke up half an hour after nine.

Friday, 22 December.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 23.—My servant Hossack brought me down three copies of my printed pamphlet against taking off the Test, but the publisher took the liberty to alter the title, and give it not only too pompous a one, but in part a false one, for in it I say nothing for or against the Corporation Act.

The title I gave it was, *A Dialogue between a Church of England man affectionate to the Government and a Dissenter concerning the taking off the Test;* but the publisher has given it the following one: *The Controversy in relation to the Test and Corporation Acts clearly disputed, in a Dialogue between a Dissenter and a member of the Established Church. The arguments on both sides containing a full explanation of everything relating to this important question.* Printed for John Roberts, in Warwick Lane, 1733. Price, sixpence.

My servant also brought me my son's pamphlet on the same subject, entitled, *A full and fair discussion of the pretensions of the Dissenters to the repeal of the Sacramental Test.* Printed for the same person. Price, sixpence.

Sunday, 24.—Was well enough, the weather being favourable, to go to church.

Monday, 25.—Christmas Day. Communicated with my son at church.

Tuesday, 26; Wednesday, 27.—Stayed at home.

Thursday, 28.—Went to town. Called on Mr. Annesley to forward the writings of the purchase of his estate on Snow Hill. He told me that he understood the Dissenters would not push the repeal of the Test Act this session; that Lord Barrington, who has been the active man in the affair, had told the Ministry that if they would make him an English peer, the Dissenters should drop their application, which the Ministry who despise him have told to everybody, and that it has greatly lessened that gentleman's esteem among his friends. He told me also that Sir Robert Walpole had declared against gratifying them in this particular, and that the King had declared that while he lived the Test Act should never be repealed, which gives great satisfaction to the Churchmen. He said, too, that the Bishop of Salisbury (who formerly had declared for the repeal) had taken this opportunity to offer that the repeal should not be petitioned for if he might be assured to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, when the present Archbishop dies, but I do not believe a man of his good sense would make such an overture. I dined with my brother Percival, and in the evening went to the Georgia Board, where I stayed half an hour after nine.

We were only a Board of Trustees, for we were not a sufficient number to make a Board of Common Council, which requires eight.

The members present were Mr. Vernon, Towers, and myself, Common Council men; Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith, and Captain Coram, Trustees. Myself in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. Johnson, Governor of South Carolina, to Mr. Oglethorp, dated 28th September, expressing his good wishes for the success of our undertaking and subscribing 50*l.* to it, and advising the not making an embarkation this twelvemonths, because of the necessary preparations first to be made of houses, etc., which confirms my sentiments which I writ from Bath, that we should not send any persons over for a considerable time, but Mr. Oglethorp was eager to begin the colony, and the matter was determined before I returned to London.

We ordered a narrative should be drawn and sent to Mr. Oglethorp of all our proceedings since his departure, the state of our cash, the principal heads of our agreements with those who go over on their own accounts, etc., and to enclose him Governor Johnson's letter. We also desired he would as soon as conveniently

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he could lay out the site of a minister's house, and prepare materials for building the same with a church, and to lay out the 300 acres of glebe, for that we have in a manner resolved to send over a minister of undoubted good character in the spring.

Mr. Vernon reported that he had, with Mr. Towers, drawn up an answer to the queries sent from Germany relating to the sending Saltsburgers to Georgia, and sent it away informing them that we could engage to convey thither fifty families; and that we had hopes of the public encouragement to provide for a greater number. Mr. Vernon added that he had acquainted the Bishop of London with our thoughts of sending Mr. Quincy for minister, and told him his good character, and that the Bishop expressed himself much pleased with it, and promised to further his going all he could. After this we delivered the two Elringtons and two Lacys their grants, who propose in January to go over with four servants each, if not more, and make silk yarn, wherein if they succeed we shall have done a notable service to this kingdom.

Then we examined divers poor people, some of whom we noted down, and the greater part we rejected.

Friday, 29.—This day I returned to dinner at Charlton, on which day the Committee of Dissenters appointed to consider whether it were proper to apply to Parliament for the repeal or explanation of the Corporation or Test Acts, made their report by the mouth of Samuel Holden, Esq., their chairman, that such application was like not to be attended with success, and therefore the said Committee thought it not advisable to make it. To which resolution 220 deputies then present (all but nine) agreed, nor were there more than three of a contrary sentiment in the Committee, whose number was twenty-five.

Saturday, 30; Sunday, 31.—Stayed at home.

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Monday, 1 January, 173$\frac{2}{3}$.—This week a labourer's wife in the neighbouring parish of Plumstead dreamt that in her hog sty she should find in digging a pot of money buried. In the morning she desired her husband to clear the sty and search, which he refused, whereupon she took her spade and fell to work, and according found a good quantity of King Charles the Second's silver coin, with which she went immediately and paid her debts. It happened that a neighbour over a hedge saw her, whereupon she went to a lawyer to know if she were not entitled to the half, by which means the matter came to the ears of Mr. Mitchel, lord of the manor, a rich gentleman at Richmond, who sent a constable and others to demand the money. The woman said she had paid it away, but if he pleased she would give him the receipts. The story was told by the constable to Mr. Chamberlayn, our curate, who related it at my table yesterday.

Monday, 8.—I went with my family to town for the winter, and dined with my brother Percival.

Tuesday, 9.—I visited Lord Cooper, Lord Grantham, Lord Pomfret and the Duke of Grafton. Then went to Court. I was at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who asked me if I were not for the excise of wine and tobacco. I answered I had met nothing yet to make me against it, but I hoped it would be with some regulations. He replied if I would have patience till I saw the scheme it would satisfy me. Spent the rest of the day at home.

Wednesday, 10.—Visited Mr. Clerke. Dr. Couraye and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Went at night to the Georgia Board, where were Lord Carpenter, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, who was sworn in, Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Hales, myself—nine Common Council; and Captain Coram and John Burton, B.D., Trustees. Mr. Heathcot in the chair.

We passed Mr. Pinkerton's grant, and one other to divers people, and also admitted eight sawyers to go over, who signed their hands, and are to embark on board a ship of Mr. Simmons' this day fortnight. These are miserable objects, one of them had for sickness been forced to sell his bed, another must sell his tools to pay his debts.

Thursday, 11.—I visited Lord Wilmington, the Speaker, Horace Walpole, cousin Betty Southwell, and cousin Le Grand. Went at night to the vocal concert, and engaged Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Payn and Mr. Bagnal to come to my concert to-morrow fortnight.

Friday, 12 January.—This morning I went to Counsellor Annesley and he signed writings by which he conveyed to me his freehold estate on Snow Hill, London, being the George Inn, and a warehouse adjoining, let to the Blanket Makers Company of Wittney, com. Oxon. My rent commences at Christmas, 1732; the rent of the inn is 150*l.* a year, and of the warehouse 45*l.* In all 195*l.*, for which I paid him twenty years' purchase, viz., 3,900*l.* I paid him down 200*l.*, and gave him my bond for the remaining 3,700*l.* Mr. Tyley, solicitor, and Mr. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, witnesses.

Brother and sister Percival dined with me. In the evening cousin Fortrey and Dr. Tessier visited me.

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Saturday, 13 January.—Went to Mr. Annesley's chambers, where I met Mr. Dowdall by appointment, who acts in behalf of Mr. Price, the purchaser of Shirpstown. I and my son signed the deeds of sale, to which Mr. Dowdall and Mr. Cooper were witnesses.

I then went to Court, and afterwards returned home to dinner, and stayed the evening at home.

Sunday, 14.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court. Stayed the evening at home.

Monday, 15.—Went to the Temple to Mr. Annesley's, and had a meeting with one Thomas Davis, who laid a claim to the remaining legacy, yet unpaid, left by Yarwell in his will, of whose widow I bought my houses in Pall Mall, and took on me the payment of said legacies, which did amount to 1,000*l.* Davis claims by assignment from one Jennings, who bought the said legacy of Compton, the legatee, or of some other under him, the sum bequeathed, 50*l.* I offered to pay it to him if he could give me a legal and safe discharge which Mr. Annesley and Tiley, my solicitor, thought he could not do ; he then demanded the interest of said 50*l.* from Yarwell's death, which I said I would pay when he could satisfy my lawyers, so he retired, and said he would what was necessary. I then visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Bathurst, Dr. Tessier, Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden, Cousin Ned Southwell, and Mr. Le Grand. After dinner visited Lord Abercorn.

Tuesday, 16.—This morning the King went to the House and opened the Session by a very gracious speech. Mr. Bromley moved the address of thanks, and Mr. Knight seconded him. Sir John Barnard objected to some words in the last paragraph of the Speech, wherein the King tells us nothing can give more weight and credit to all our resolutions than to avoid unreasonable heats and animosities, and not to suffer ourselves to be diverted by any specious pretences from steadfastly pursuing the true interest of our country.

Sir John said that by these words it looked as if the proceedings of the House had been misrepresented to his Majesty. Unreasonable heats, and specious pretences ! There had been heats, and there had been pretences, but they were reasonable, and well grounded. He observed that in the heads of our address we promise to avoid these things, but if what is suspected comes to pass (meaning the proposal to excise wine and tobacco), it will be impossible to avoid heats, and therefore if he acquiesced in these heads, he laid in his claim to oppose whatever should appear to him destructive to the interest, and particularly the trade of the nation, and if he expressed any heat, that it should not be esteemed unreasonable or only a specious pretence. He also desired that to the assurance we give his Majesty of raising the revenue supply, and of putting such measures as will most conduce to the present and future ease of those we represent, may be added, "consistent with the honour of Parliament and the trade of the nation."

Mr. Sands seconded him, and Mr. Shippen added, "consistent with the liberty of the people." He took occasion to hint at the intended excise, and said there were strange reports abroad of pernicious designs this Session, which being guessed at by the people, had united the whole body of the nation in one common defence, both Jacobites, as they are called, and Commonwealth men.

Sir Robert Walpole replied that his Majesty's speech was so general, that he did not expect there could have been a word objected to it; that it contained no reflection on our past proceedings, but only recommended a peaceable and calm session, as what would give weight and credit to our resolutions. That the additions proposed to the heads of our address were, in his judgment, wholly unnecessary, and carried with them as strong an imputation that we on former occasions had acted inconsistently with the honour of Parliament and the trade of the nation, as the King's words could be accused of with respect to heats and specious pretences in our former debates. Nevertheless, because he was willing our address go unanimous, he would for once in his life second his worthy friend (Mr. Shippen) that his amendment should be received. As to the apprehension of pernicious things to be offered to the House, he knew of nothing intended to be proposed but what he thought would be for the honour of Parliament and true interest of the trade of the nation, otherwise he confessed he could not tell what the trade of the nation was, and as to popular apprehensions, he made a great difference between what the people really feel and what they are taught to feel. When they are really grieved they will be the first to complain, but when they are not, 'tis art and industry of particular men that infuse jealousies and notions into their heads, which they abandon again when they see matters clear up differently from what they were made to fear.

Mr. Plummer said that it was certainly true the people may be practised upon to dislike what they ought to approve, but on the other hand it is as true that they may be taught to like what they ought to disapprove.

And Sir John Barnard added that if Sir Robert should propose anything relating to trade (as was apprehended he intended) that should be contrary to the sense of the whole body of our merchants, he would admit that Sir Robert could not tell what the trade of the nation was.

When the address thus amended seemed to be agreed to, Sir Thomas Aston got up and said he could not join in it, for therein we tell his Majesty that we are satisfied with the present situation of our affairs abroad and at home; but he was not satisfied with either, for as to abroad, the harbour of Dunkirk is not destroyed as our treaty with France requires, which may prove a pretence for keeping up the army, not to mention the alliances and guarantees we are entered into; and as to things at home, he could say a great deal but that it might reflect on the conduct of the Ministry.

The Speaker told him he could not speak against the address in general, because that was already resolved, but he was at liberty to propose any amendment he pleased; to which, after some pause, he replied that he would content himself with giving his No to the address, as he and one more did, thereby preventing its passing *nem. con.*, which seemed to be all he meant by standing up. I believe it will prove an angry session.

Wednesday, 17.—This day I called to know how Cousin Le Grand did, who has been ill of a cold some days past, and then went to the House, where we passed the address.

In the evening I called on Sir John Evelyn, and afterwards went to the Georgia Board, where we were only a Board of Trustees.

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Mr. Towers in the chair. The rest were : Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Captain Coram, Mr. Heathcot, and I.

Mr. Pinkerton demurred upon going to Georgia, because his lands if he should die would not descend to his heirs female. We told him we had set this rule in our grants, because the lands should not lie unpeopled and uncultivated, as they might be in case he had no son, for a successor might come that lived in England and who might abandon the settlement. But we had it in our power to grant his land to the heirs male of his daughter, and provided the land was dwelt upon and cultivated, would come into any terms to content him. In the meantime his wife would be sure of her thirds in his estate. He desired time to consider. There were others who applied to go, some on the charity account, others on their own.

We agreed to a memorial to be presented the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts, recommending Mr. Quincy, the clergyman we send over, to their favour for a yearly allowance as a missionary.

We agreed to send over some seeds to Georgia, and trees, particularly the Italian white mulberry. We also desired that Mr. Hucks should return the Society's thanks to the Duke of Mountague for his present of several ton of iron, and that I should thank Mr. Leak, bookseller at Bath, for his present of 1,000 copies of Dixon's Spelling Books for the use of the colony.

Mr. Simmons, the merchant, whose ship goes this month with persons to Georgia, acquainted us that Amatis, with five or six others from Piedmont, was arrived from Lyons, and on his road to England. That he was very intelligent in the raising and manufacturing of silk yarn. His brother, who is gone with Mr. Oglethorp to Georgia, sent for him, and we shall send him thither as soon as he arrives. We build great expectations on these two brothers. We agreed that no Jews should be sent, and that the deputations given them to collect should be revoked.

I returned at nine at night, and had the melancholy account of my cousin Lewis Le Grand's death this evening at seven a clock, aged fifty. He married Sir Robert Southwell's eldest daughter, and has left two sons and a daughter. The eldest was made last week an officer over the Beefeaters, which cost his father 1,800*l*. The youngest is page to the Prince. The daughter unmarried. This morning also died my Lord Torrington, the first of our Admirals. Both died of the epidemical distemper that rages fiercely in London, which leaves not one family free, but few die except such as have bad lungs, consumptive and asthmatical persons. I have now eight in my family ill, several of whom keep their beds. My son has been confined with it above a week.

Thursday, 18.—Visited Mr. Clerke and cousin Le Grand to condole with her on her loss. Dr. Bearcroft and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Friday, 19.—The House went up with their address. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 20.—The Prince's birthday, twenty-seven years old. I went to Court, to make my compliments on this occasion, and there was a great crowd. We just made our bows, and then passed off to make room for others. The Prince said something to every one, and to me he said he knew I loved him, which I observed was

the most gracious speech he made to any one. I dined and spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 21.—Prayers and sermon at home, and did not stir out.

Monday, 22.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and brother Percival, Bishop of Rochester and cousin Le Grand. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 23.—Mr. Tuffnall visited me. I went to the House, and returned to dinner, and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 24 January.—Mr. Bagnal and Mr. Duncomb visited me. I passed the morning at home. In the evening went to the Georgia Board, where met Lord Carpenter, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Moore, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, and Mr. Smith. We approved a letter ordered to be wrote Mr. Oglethorp, giving account of our proceedings, which goes to-morrow with Captain Yoakly, who sails for Georgia with ten persons on the charitable account, eight of whom are sawyers. There also goes Mr. Botham Squire, who has been master of a ship. He intends to settle there and be one of the hundred that has right of township. He pays his own passage, but is to be maintained as the rest of the hundred, in provision for the year, or till his own produce comes in.

Captain Coram proposed the sending Mr. Oglethorp 200*l.* worth of half-pence, but we considered our cash is too low, not having 700*l.* remaining, which I dont believe will suffice to answer half the drafts that Mr. Oglethorp will make upon us for to pay provision and other things, which must be bought to supply the persons gone over.

The newspapers are full of persons deceased this sickly time, among whom are several great persons as Lord Torrington, Lord Pembroke, Lord Foley, Lord Peterborough, old Duchess of Rutland, etc.

Thursday, 25.—Returned some visits. Dined and remained the evening at home.

Friday, 26.—Returned some visits, went to the House, where we voted 8,000 men for the sea service.

Mr. Marien, a clergyman, and my landlord of Charlton, dined with me, as also brother and sister Percival, and cousin Fortrey. In the evening I had my winter concert for the first time. The performers were Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Withrington, Lord Withrington's brother, brother Percival, Mr. Needler, Mutso, Mellan, Bagnal, Baron Bothmar, Signor Arragoni, Vernon, and the great bass. The company were my nieces Parker, cousin Moll. Dering, Sir John Evelyn, a Prussian gentleman, Captain Madden, Miss Parry, sister Percival, Captain Greenvil.

Mr. Vernon came to discourse me on the Georgia affairs, and desired me to speak to the Ministry that they would forward some Parliamentary encouragement for settling Saltsburgers in Georgia, the season now approaching for that design. I told him I would, and that I thought likewise we should go some of us in the name of the whole trustees.

Sir Thomas Hanmer came, and we agreed on the terms of his cousin Hanmer's marrying my daughter Catherine, 6,000*l.* to be given down with her, and she to have 600*l.* a year jointure, rent charge, of which 200*l.* a year to be purchased annuity with part of the 6,000*l.*, the rest to go to discharge his sisters and brothers' portions, so that with this annuity, Mr. Hanmer will have 800*l.*

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a year as good as rent charge for present living, and 450*l.* a year more at his mother's death, who has so much jointure rent charge out of the estate, settlement for younger children to be as our lawyers shall agree, and Sir Thomas is to settle 1,500*l.* a year on Mr. Hanmer, to fall to him at his death, provided Sir Thomas should die without heirs male.

Saturday, 27.—This morning I went to Mr. Annesley to discourse him about what passed between Sir Thomas Hanmer and me yesterday. I afterwards called on my cousin Will. Finch, Envoy Extraordinary to Holland, to congratulate him on his wedding, consummated Thursday last, with the Lady Anne Douglas, sister to the Duke of Queensberry. She brings him 21,000*l.*, of which he gives her back 3,000*l.*, and to the remaining 18,000*l.*, adds 12,000*l.* of his own. After this I went to Court, where the Queen talked a great deal to me of my Collection of Heads, which, said she, you know I have a concern in; and asked me how far I had proceeded in them this year. I answered I had only time to make up three volumes. She said she heard I placed them chronologically, which she said was the best way. I cannot imagine who tells her such minuteness. Brother and sister Percival and cousin Fortrey dined with me.

Sunday, 28.—Went to chapel, and then to Court. After dinner went again to chapel.

Monday, 29.—Visited cousin Le Grand. Then went to the House, where we agreed with the Committee that 8,000 seamen should be the number for the sea service this year, at four pounds a month. It is discoursed that Sir Robert Walpole will drop the intention of excising the wine on account of the universal clamour against it, and only propose to excise tobacco. I find we shall have great heats about continuing 18,000 land forces, which debate comes on next Friday.

Tuesday, 30.—I received a letter from the Mayor of Harwich, Gyles Baker, in the name of the Corporation, to oppose the excise. Visited Mr. Clerk.

Wednesday, 31 January.—Visited Horace Walpole, who showed me how grievously the planters of tobacco in our colonies are oppressed by their factors in England. The year before last these brought their principals in debt to them. I found by him that the design of excising wine as well as tobacco goes on, and indeed, notwithstanding the clamour raised against it, I can't but think it ought to go on, for if we can raise the revenue without burthening the subject, and only by preventing fraud and runnings, it is a just, honourable and advantageous attempt, for it will excuse some tax that else must be laid on the people, which would bear hard on them. He told me the present shilling on the land will not be taken off. I told him the prejudices were so great against this excise, that the people will not like it, though it come out in ever so good a shape. He said that he thought otherwise, when they knew the scheme. I asked him if there would be any alteration from the present method; he said there could not be. I said there was part of the present duty on tobacco, that goes to make up the civil list; if this should increase by the excise of tobacco, the people would murmur that we made the civil list too great, and it will be alleged that the officers will be severe to make themselves more acceptable to the Crown, wherefore I could wish such

increase if any were appropriated by Parliament to the public service. He answered he believed his brother Walpole had some thoughts on that point.

I told him the pamphlet against excise, the second of which is said to be written by my Lord Bolingbroke, is universally read and esteemed, and has industriously been carried by the emissaries of those who oppose this excise into all parts of the kingdom. That my Corporation had it, and had written to me to oppose an excise. He said he also had received directions from Norwich to oppose it, but he would stand for that city notwithstanding next Parliament. I said the people were so possessed against it that it would unsaddle a great many of the Government's friends who should vote for it, and that already there were persons making interest against a new election on presumption that the electors would grow cool to their members that on this occasion should vote with the Court. That I did not know how safe my own election might be, that Mr. Leathes was actually making interest there and perhaps Mr. Heath might do the same. That indeed I grew old and would not be again in the House, but would substitute my son, which I had acquainted Sir Robert Walpole with. He answered I needed not apprehend, they would take care of my son, when the time came, but he must talk with him. I said I hoped for better usage than last time, when it needed not have cost me 200*l.*, but by neglect of me it cost 800*l.*

After this I went to visit the Bishop of Lichfield, who entered into discourse about the petition to regulate the Bishop's Courts, which Sir Nathaniel Curson is to deliver, and his Lordship, who is apprehensive the House should go too far in it and abolish them, desired I would acquaint him what we shall do in it. I told him I would, but I was heartily for regulating them for many reasons, and that I found the inferior clergy were no less so, being harder dealt with than others when they have business there, the Courts being in the hands of laymen. His Lordship said he desired no more than that power might be left the Courts to restrain immorality and profaneness. I then went to the House, where Mr. Sands moved that he might present the Pension Bill to be read, without asking leave to bring in a Bill; that he had it in his hand fair drawn, and could assure us it was word for word the same that the Lords rejected last year. That indeed this had not been a practice of late years, though some precedents there are, but the importance of the subject, and the Lords rejecting it, seemed to make it necessary that the House should give it all the weight they can, that the Lords may know the zeal we have that it may pass. Sir Edward Courtney seconded him. Mr. Winnington opposed the offering the Bill in this manner, as what had been out of use these hundred years, that for good reasons the House had departed from it, and the revival of it might give jealousies to the Lords that we designed to depart from that proportion privileges between both Houses, which by consent and allowance has so long obtained. That it serves no manner of purpose, and he could not imagine what was the meaning of it. If the Bill were brought in with leave of the House, it would be regular, and he believed would be yielded to, though in his own mind he was entirely against the Bill.

Sir William Young added that if the manner Mr. Sands introduced the Bill were yielded to, it would become a practice in other

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cases, and the House might be surprised into giving their approbation to things they might afterwards be sorry for.

Sir Robert Walpole spoke to the same purpose.

On the other side, Mr. Plummer, Sir William Windham and Sir John Rushout said the disuse of a Parliamentary custom was not the giving it up, and that so late as the late King George's reign, the repeal of the Habeas Corpus Bill was brought in by Mr. Lechmere in the manner Mr. Sands offered this Bill, but, however, it was not material which method was now followed, the difference being more in words than things whether to bring in the Bill, or bring up the Bill.

Sir Robert Walpole then showed the difference between a Bill of this nature, and that precedent mentioned, which was done at a time when the safety of the King's person was in imminent danger.

Mr. Speaker also showed the difference, and then Mr. Sands, giving up his first motion, desired leave to bring in the Bill, which was yielded to, and after the intervention of some other business, offered it to the House, when it was read for the first time.

After dinner, I went to the Georgia Society, where we were nine Common Council and two Trustees. Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Moor, Mr. Heathcot, Mr. Holland, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers and myself, Common Council, and Mr. Smith and Captain Coram, Trustees.

Captain Pennifeather and others applied to go over on their own accounts.

We agreed to apply to Sir Robert Walpole for some Parliamentary support of our colony. We agreed also to recall the three deputations given in September last to the Jews to collect money for our settlement. I was then at Bath, and should have opposed it had I been present. We do not think it proper to make a settlement of Jews, and therefore thought it proper to recall those deputations, having heard that they designed their collections for their own use, besides the report of our sending Jews has prevented several from subscribing to us.

We ordered the Lord Cartaret's grant to us of his share of lands in Georgia, which has been approved by the Attorney General, and is fairly engrossed, to be sent to his Lordship for his approbation.

Soon after I came home James Glover, my butler, died of this sickness that is so rife in London. He was a faithful, diligent servant, and lived with me near twenty-six years.

February 1, Thursday.—This day I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Augustus Schutz, Dean Berkley and brother Percival. I was at Sir Robert Walpole's levée to desire to know when the Trustees of the Georgia Society might wait on him. He replied Wednesday next. The sickness in London becomes more mortal, no less than 1,500 and odd deceased last week, which has not been known since the great plague of 1665.

Friday, 2.—This day I went to the House, where Mr. Andrews, in the absence of Sir Will. Strickland, Secretary at War, made a motion, the same as last year, for near 18,000 men to be the military defence of the kingdom.

Mr. Andrews said the reasons for keeping up the same number of troops as last year were so plain that he should not take up our time to prove it, yet if any wanted conviction, they needed only

to consider the little confidence we ought to have in some of our allies, the necessity of keeping up our reputation abroad, which must diminish in proportion as we lessen the number of our troops. That at this time other States made no reduction, but some of them on the contrary are augmenting their armies. That the Pretender, however low his interest may seem, has partisans still among us, and that the people have been poisoned by libels and artifice to be discontented with the Government. That on these accounts 'tis necessary the number of our army should remain the same as last year, which can give no umbrage of any design the Crown has to attempt upon our liberties, the army being given but for one year, and not capable of subsisting but by consent of Parliament. That all which can be said against the number is the expense, but that is amply made up by the security it gives us.

Lord Morpeth said the reasons given for keeping up this number were not of sufficient weight with him to vote for it. The peoples' uneasiness seems to be the strongest, but if that uneasiness be groundless, there can be no apprehension from it; if well grounded, he would not have an army maintained to intimidate them. The King in his Speech has acquainted us that the situation of affairs, both abroad and at home, are easy; if so, what reason is there for keeping up the same number of soldiers as were thought necessary only in time of war. If any shall pretend, that when our army is lessened, Spain may make attempts on Gibraltar, that is an apprehension without ground, for we are at peace with that nation, and no attempts have been made of that sort since the signing. The King did give hopes of a reduction, when affairs should come to the happy state they now are in. A standing army is dangerous and burthensome and contrary to the nature of our Government, and it were strange to take a method for preserving our liberties that has occasioned the loss of liberty in all other countries where standing armies have been allowed of. If we in a time of profound peace keep up this number, we tell the world that we never intend to lessen them. The Dutch have determined next May to reduce their army, though by their situation on the Continent they are necessitated to be on their guard, but we are guarded by the sea. We are now at a crisis. Our ancestors always opposed a standing army, and shall we, chosen on a principle of liberty and consisting of men of good estates and fortune, vote so great a one? He had full confidence that the King is not inclined to arbitrary measures, but yet the best Prince is not to be trusted with too much power; it makes Ministers venture on rash and dangerous attempts, which a standing army can only bear them out in; nevertheless some army he thought necessary, and should acquiesce in the number of 12,000, though even this was the terror of our ancestors, and may prove the scourge of our posterity.

Mr. Cornwallis said the dignity of the Crown, the welfare and security of the people, depended on keeping up the number of troops proposed. This army is not properly a standing army, but a Parliamentary provision for one year. It keeps us safe at home, maintains our credit abroad, and yet is not great enough to make us jealous of our liberties, especially under a reign which has shown no design to lessen them.

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Mr. Harley said he was last year against this number of land forces, and has more reason to be against it now. He would not enter into the evils of a standing army, nor what we do and shall feel from it, but only take notice of the artificial reasons urged in former years for keeping up this number. One, while the public affairs, wars, and rumours of wars required it; another, while our treaties were not concluded; now, our treaties are not to be trusted. The King has intimated that all is quiet, and told us he only called us for the ordinary dispatch of business; if so, he never could mean continuing a standing army, unless by ordinary business he means a standing army; but are we to see this estimate come annually on our table? He would compound for any reduction, that the country might know they are not to be governed by a military force.

Mr. Rolls: A standing army, or a national or Parliamentary one, call it which you please, is equally dangerous to our liberties. If our neighbours keep up an army on the Continent, they have good reasons so to do, but the sure, safe, and natural defence of England is the sea. He was not surprised at this great demand. The Ministry, conscious of their ill designs, require an army to protect them. The Pretender is no more than a raw head and bloody bones, but of excellent use. Pope Leo said: "Quantum nobis profuit hoc nomen Christi"; so the Pretender's name profits the Ministry, with raising taxes and armies. Where is the mutual confidence that ought to be between the King and his people, that such an army is necessary to keep them in subjection? An army in profound peace must be as dangerous as burthensome. Let us take the army away, and in exchange give his Majesty our hearts, and let us do as the Scripture advises, take away the wicked from the King, that his throne may be established for ever.

Sir Thomas Robinson: This motion requires more serious consideration than anything that ever came into the House. He rose not to speak but for the clamours of danger to our liberties. Our liberties are more in danger by a reduction of our army than by continuing the number. On every reduction, commotions have followed, and we shall be always in more or less danger while the Pretender lives. In ancient times no Prince in Europe had a standing force, now they have all, which makes it necessary for us to have it, for the militia against militia can make its party good, yet militia is nothing against trained soldiers. The 18,000 men proposed bears no proportion to the numbers kept up by our neighbours. We live under the best of Princes, and have no cause to fear an ill use will be made of this army. A security against invasions or insurrections we must have, and a standing force is the only one to be depended on. This army is so dispersed in garrisons, in Scotland, Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar and Portmahone, that on any emergency not 6,000 men could be drawn together. There can be no danger from the officers, who are confessed to be men of honour, lovers of liberty, are related to the best families, and have many of them good estates, which they would not contribute to endanger.

Mr. Lewis is for the number for the same reason as last year. In 1715 he was warm for reducing the army, but has since seen the ill consequences of it. It was our weakness that encouraged the rebellions plots in the late reign. The same makes designing,

and crafty men practise on the humours of the people. Suppose an invasion, what are 12,000 men, necessarily dispersed as they must be, to oppose it? They who love the Government cannot be disobliged by keeping up 18,000; they who love it not ought to be disobliged.

Mr. Digby spoke because perhaps it might be the last opportunity he should have to do it freely. If this number be necessary, the King must indeed be in danger, and our Constitution with him, for such an army will provide for itself if the Parliament should not, and so we shall be governed by a military force, which may come to bear as hard on monarchy as on the people. He had travelled much last summer, and found no malevolent spirit in the people against the King; but sees a malevolent disposition crept into his Majesty's counsels, of which this audacious proposition is a proof; whoever has persuaded the King that he wants this force is an evil counsellor. He is well satisfied his Majesty has no ill intentions, no designs upon our liberties, but absolute power makes slaves of a people under the best of princes, and such an army gives that power. If he showed himself warm, he desired it might be imputed to his zeal for a limited monarchy under his present Majesty and his family after him, and for preserving the true bounds between his prerogative and the rights of his subjects.

Sir A. Crofts allowed that a standing army, if continued, will in the end destroy our liberties, but these forces are only for a year, and cannot be employed to so ill a purpose, for his Majesty is a Protestant, and his family settled on the foundation of guarding our liberties. The army is commanded by men of honour and estates, and the people have just notions of liberty. Had his Majesty other intentions than the happiness of his people, he would find none to stand by him, his army would not, nor would the subject, bear it. This number, therefore (even were the army never so corrupt) could not endanger our liberties, but what suspicion can there be that these should contribute to our ruin, when in King James's reign his army that depended on him alone, and not on the Parliament, refused to support him in his unlawful views. But though this force is not sufficient to enslave us, it is sufficient to prevent home insurrections with the assistance of the loyal body of the nation. He was not satisfied that affairs abroad are in so good a situation but we may possibly see a war renew; nor are we all affectionate to the Government here at home. There is still latent a disaffected principle fomented with great pains and art, and perhaps the Pretender is now breeding his son a Protestant. We cannot be entirely secure while there are such numbers of priests, and so many converts daily made to Popery.

Mr. Brampton: The importance of this debate renders it unnecessary for him to apologize for troubling the House. If we have any confidence in what his Majesty has been pleased to tell us from the throne, there can be no occasion for an army of 18,000 men. Surely his Majesty could never mean the keeping up this number, when he told us that we were called for the ordinary dispatch of business, unless he intended to make this demand ordinarily for ever; if his aim therein be his security, the hearts of his subjects is a much greater. We voted last Friday but 8,000 seamen, which shows there is no apprehensions from abroad. His Majesty allows that we are quiet at home, therefore this army

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can be designed for no other end but the Ministers' security. As yet we live under a civil Government; how long we shall do so, God knows, but such an army in time of peace may be wantonly employed to our destruction, and it is no argument that because the army has not yet abused their power, therefore they never will. We have justly a confidence in his Majesty, but it ought to be mutual, and he should also have it in his people, whereas by this proceeding it appears his Majesty has none. When such a number is really necessary, he shall be freely for it, but there is now no appearance of such necessity.

Sir John St. Aubin: At length the usual disguises for keeping up an army are thrown off, and now 'tis boldly proposed as a thing of course, against which he in behalf of his country enters his protest. Call this army by what name you please, it must in likelihood be the destruction both of King and people. The King's speech is a sufficient argument against this army, for he lets us know that all is well. If so, there is no use of this army, but when not useful, an army is hurtful. Can we think his Majesty desires these troops for a necessary appendix to his person, or shall we cancel our first obligation to the people to load them with the expense of an unnecessary force? Are we to keep up an army to march to playhouses, and muster by the notes of a fiddle? The King had staked his honour that when the situation of things allowed it the army should be reduced; and is not that situation come when universal peace reigns? What is it then is designed? What form of Government do the Ministry intend? A neighbouring country, though governed by a military force and an absolute monarch, has made a noble stand for their privileges and succeeded, and shall we who are a free people act slavishly to the endangering monarchy itself? If this motion pass, nothing will be left to Parliaments but to approve of the worst views of a Court.

Sir Richard Lane: We are become by the good providence of God the most flourishing island in the world. Ambassadors flock to us from all parts, whose business is to write home what passes here, and shall they report that we are not able or willing to preserve ourselves? Experience has shown that all reduction of troops has been followed by disturbance. The reduction after the Treaty of Ryswick was followed by the assassination plot Here are but 18,000 men proposed, which are so dispersed that a sufficient number cannot be brought into the field in case of insurrections or invasions. He is as much for liberty and good husbandry as any man, but this army is the way to both. A noble Lord has proposed but 12,000; if they be necessary, why are not 6,000 more as necessary? Our liberties are no more in danger from the greater than the lesser number. He would not have gentlemen reflect on those in authority. 'Tis indeed too often seen, but not to be approved. It was the case of the Prophet Daniel, who because he was *premier Ministre*, had many that envied his place, who pushed him even into the den of lions, but he came off with honour, and continued in the favour of Nebuchadnezzar and his successor. The talk of liberty is foreign to the debate. We may be sure that when the King sees it for the safety of his people, he will be the first for reducing the army; he thought it fit to continue this number till we see a reduction abroad. If we have not a convenient standing force, our neighbours, though in

alliance, may act as treacherously by us as they have formerly done.

Sir Thomas Sanderson: This is the seriousest debate I ever was at. Some colour of reason was formerly given for keeping up this force, but we are now on another foot. There can be no pretence for it but that the situation of foreign affairs require it or disaffection at home. We are sure the affairs abroad require it not, neither do those at home. I heartily wish his Majesty had reduced this number, were that reduction ever so small, because it would have endeared him to his people. I cannot be for this number, because, if agreed to, we must expect to have it for ever continued upon us.

Sir Joseph Jekyl: I am for 12,000 only. It is a serious and melancholy consideration, that in all this debate no arguments are used for continuing 18,000, but what will be urged for keeping the same number up in future sessions. Last sessions, Mr. Pelham declared against continuing this number for the future: he now finds that declaration fallacious. Let us throw out of our consideration those arguments that make equally for continuing this number hereafter as for granting it this year, and what remains will give but slender conviction for granting 18,000 this year. I see nothing of moment urged for this number, except our home discontents; but shall we keep up such a number as must increase our discontents? This is a strange circle of reasoning and acting. I had not spoke but for the uncommon way of debating.

Mr. Pelham dissapproved the manner of carrying this debate, wherein too much levity was used on one side, and too much terror cast out on the other. The Dutch have not yet reduced their army, but when they do, it will not be in the proportion we reduced ours three years ago. He agreed the affair before us was of great consequence and ought to be seriously considered. He also allowed that this number of forces in the hand of a bad, ambitious King, would do hurt, but he thought there was a moral certainty of disturbances at home if we made any reduction. Our situation is now different than in former times. Princes of old had no regular forces suddenly to pour upon their neighbours, but the raising them gave time for other States to prepare for their defence; but now it is otherwise, and every State must have a sufficient number of trained soldiers to guard against invasions. We are now in a tranquil state, but 'tis fit we should keep so, and we cannot answer for unforeseen things that may happen. In his conscience he thought an army necessary to preserve our liberties. This number will allow but 5 or 6,000 men for the field in case of disturbance; and though a less number might be sufficient to get the better of a rebellion, yet as it cannot be in all places at once, it would not be enough to prevent the ravage of particular parts of the kingdom, which the King, as common father of his people, would be willing to protect; we ought on this question to consider the disposition of the Crown, of the army, and of the people, all who are friends to liberty.

Sir William Windham: It is a thing entirely new, when the King himself tells us he only called us for the ordinary occasions and to have our advice, that we should grant a standing army of 18,000 men merely against the subject. Are we to be told that because our neighbours make no reduction, that we who live in

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an island, and are at peace with all the world, should make none? Is not our fleet the natural and a sufficient guard to us, a fleet superior to all the fleets of the world joined together? Or is it economy to keep up such an army on presumption that the States we have obliged ourselves to assist may have occasion for land men, when those States are in actual peace? Suppose an invasion should happen, have we not 12,000 men in Ireland? These, joined with even the 12,000 men proposed for England, make 24,000: a sufficient number to oppose invaders, or to be themselves invaders. The militia, though not so useful as regular troops, yet are surely of some use, and would in a just cause show themselves so. As to the Pretender, is his cause a sufficient pretence for keeping up 18,000 men, and making them a part of our Constitution? For that will be the case if you keep that number up this year. How can a greater number be necessary after four generations, than what was first thought proper when the present family was made successor to the Crown. Disturbances are usually at the first entrance of a new line, but this family has been long established. There never was a prince on the English throne who had not the people's hearts if he forbore to attempt on their liberties. When they are lost it is the prince's own fault. If a prince will ask an army on pretence he has not their hearts, there is the strongest reason to refuse him an army. Let him change his measures, and he will regain their hearts. But he would not be understood to apply this to the present times, he says this only in the general. He expected that those who have advised the King to make this demand, would have clearly shown the necessity of it; if they cannot, they are highly criminal. The King came in to defend our liberties and save us from a standing army, but if we cannot be satisfied of the necessity of this army, it is our duty to acquaint his Majesty with the unfitness of it. Do the murmurs of the people require such a remedy? If so, their murmurs are well grounded, if they are raised by artifice; artifice will be discovered by them. There may have been murmurs against the Ministry, but never against the King; let them change their measures, the murmurs will cease; but as to their jealousy of the Ministry, it is too well justified by the demand made this day and the manner of supporting it. When men of parts and sense give so bad reasons for keeping up this army, there must be some true reason they will not own. Are we to have an army to support the Ministry's schemes which will appear this Session, and is the load so great they would draw their master into it? Or is their case and peculiar safety to be called the public good? Let gentlemen lay aside private influence and advantages, and then see if any one man can vote for the question.

Mr. Walpole: The French and Dutch keep up their forces; two provinces have only consented to reduce them, yet not till May next, but the other five oppose it. This is a reason why we should not hastily reduce our own. The good measures of princes and their Ministers are in the general their security, yet the late King, who was the best our histories afford, met with an unnatural rebellion before he had time to do either good or hurt. No sooner did he reduce his army, but another attempt followed. The King had done nothing, but that innate principle of indefeasible hereditary right was the cause, which principle remains still alive under the embers. He may as well impute a design in Sir William

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Windham by lessening the army to give opportunity for a new rebellion, as Sir William can accuse the Ministry of arbitrary designs for being for the army. The people are fond of those who court them, and false patriots having thrown dust into their eyes pass on them for true. He who sees that every reduction has been followed by danger, may well be excused that he is for keeping up a necessary force. Those who speak so much in favour of the militia, do not consider how very burthensome a militia was, when lands were held *in capite* and by knight's service.

Gentlemen pretend they do not speak against the King, but against his Ministry; yet at the time of the rebellion against the late King, the Ministry had done nothing to occasion it. As to the Pretender, he cannot call his name a *fabula christi*; it was a comparison unfit to be made; but he thinks one as serious as the other. No power in Europe will aim at disturbing another, but they will first throw us in confusion if they think we shall not join with them, for we are too considerable to be neglected.

The Royal Family now reigning cannot possibly be supposed to have designs against the subjects. It stands on the foundation of the freedom and religion of the subject, how then can we fear that by the addition of 3 or 4,000 soldiers the Crown should aim at our liberties? In such a case the King would bring certain ruin on himself; both sides, the Jacobite and loyal subject, myself for one, would refuse to support him in such views, and I believe he would not have a man that would stand by him, which puts me in mind of a pleasant reply made to a physician you all knew, who, telling a person he could impart a piece of news to him, which was that the Whigs were bringing in the Pretender, was answered, "That's news indeed; then he must come in, for there will not be a man against him."

Sir William Windham: Notwithstanding the disturbance given the late King at his first coming to the throne, it still holds true, that there never was an insurrection to a certain point but when the prince oppressed his subjects; no, not from oldest time to this very day. I say, to a certain point. Our Constitution is to be governed by the civil power, which is able to quell such dissatisfaction as libels are said to occasion; but it seems it is not able to quell that formidable man the *Craftsman*. So we are to have 18,000 men to subdue the *Craftsman*; but if the *Craftsman* trumpets sedition, there are trumpeters too on the other side, one of whom presumes to say that if we are not contented with the good measures of Ministers, we lay a great temptation in their way to act by power. As to nobody's standing by bad princes, if this were true, there never would be insurrections, for kings that stand alone can do no wrong. But the misfortune is that princes see with other men's eyes; and Ministers mislead them into an abuse of power, that they may find a support for themselves.

Mr. Windham observed that a promise had been given of convincing reasons why this number should be kept up this year, but he has yet heard none that do not at the same time hold equally good for continuing them for ever, which is neither satisfactory to him nor will be to the people. Why they should be kept up even this year, he cannot see, since we are in so profound peace, that the Ministry do not fear even the Pretender, as appears by

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their suffering men to list for him in Ireland. His hearty wish is that the King might be cleared to his people; the several nations in Germany were once a free people, but their princes have in length of time by means of a standing army trampled on their liberties, and such countenance is given to the military force, that our prince has listed his Lord Chief Justice in his troops; how far this may hereafter reach to us in England, when a weak prince shall fill the throne, is not to be trusted, but examples of power are very catching.

He declared he had the utmost confidence in his Majesty's goodness, honour and wisdom; nor does he oppose the question out of any ill-will or diskindness to the Ministry, but to guard against an evil that posterity will one day feel from such a perpetual standing force, which seems so plain, and has been so well spoke to on one side, and so ill on another, that he cannot but expect that the gentlemen who are wholly independent of the Ministry's favours will concur with him in opposing this motion, having discovered the artifices that hitherto have led them to think this army necessary. It is not that he fears an ill use will be made of the army this Session, there must be time to make attempts, but this is a proper time to oppose this number, which if we should grant, some care, some expedient should be used to render the army less dangerous. To conclude, he wished that both for the King's and Ministry's sake this question had never been proposed.

Mr. Shippen: The time is come for us to exert ourselves, and to inspect the expenses of the army, which are become insupportable. He knows the army is a darling point, and the estimates given by the King's direction, but still they are subject to the inspection of the Commons, and require to be narrowly sifted. He had yet heard no argument of the least weight for the question, for there is not the least probability of danger to his Majesty by a reduction of the army, but there is by keeping up this number of forces, for a standing army is against the foundation of our Government, and what ever saps the foundation, endangers the superstructure. Let them show what Government is of value that cannot be supported without a standing army, or how such Government differs from a conquered State. In keeping these up we must be subjected to new taxes for paying them, or to tyrannical methods of collecting the old ones. How little does this demand tally with the King's Speech. If it be said we want a body of troops to be ready to fulfil our engagements to foreign princes to assist them according to stipulation, that assistance is either to be by ships, money, or men, but very probably they will least of all desire men, and it were an unreasonable burthen on the subject to keep men perpetually in readiness on an account that may not happen, or is not likely soon to happen, from the good situation of affairs on the Continent.

He thought 12,000 men were more than enough for entertaining those who delight in military decorations, or for quelling religious mutineers, which is all the use they are to be put to, but he will be for 12,000 rather than the 18,000.

Sir W. Young: It is wrong in gentlemen to argue what may happen in future years, for the debate should be confined to one year, the forces being demanded for no longer time. He believed

indeed the hearts of the people would be a sufficient support of his Majesty, had they not been poisoned by Acts made use of to disquiet their minds; pains have been taken to give them an ill impression of the Government's designs, and misrepresented them. Some gentlemen think 12,000 only necessary, others think 17,000; he hoped that neither should be thought enemies to their country for their difference of opinion. If gentlemen duly considered how the army is dispersed, they would not be so angry or apprehensive against the greater number moved for, for though we gave the highest number, they will in effect come out but little more than 12,000 men able to defend us in any reasonable time in case of sudden invasion or rebellion, for 1,800 of these are invalids, and 1,800 more are at Gibraltar; there are, besides, some thousands in Scotland, some in Guernsey, etc., and as to our safety from the numbers remaining, it is certain that had it not been for the great alacrity used in raising nine regiments, in calling troops from Ireland, and the assistance of the Dutch, the insurrection in the late King's time had proved successful, notwithstanding his standing army. The fear of gentlemen from the number of this army had no weight with him, for he believed, in a justifiable and general cause of liberty, the people would easily get the better of them, supposing they would serve ambitious designs, which he could not think they would.

Sir J. Barnard: He said he was before against raising the additional 4,000 men, and has stronger reason to be against the continuing them now. He would maintain that before standing armies came to be the fashion, there never was a good prince disturbed by his subjects; there has been since, because their armies prompted them to ill designs, and then the people struggled for their liberties. But where is the country that has not lost her liberty by a standing army? Sweden is, indeed, a late instance where they have recovered it, but that was owing to the sudden death of a prince who had cast them in despair, and to the election of a prince who contented himself with a limited Crown. He declared to all the world that he has the firmest opinion that can be, or any man can have, that his present Majisty never did, nor ever will, do the least thing to change our Constitution, and that he has the utmost veneration for him, and for his family. He knows he never will abuse his power, though we should give him 18,000 men, but that we are safe in him and his successor, and therefore his Majesty cannot apprehend insurrections against him, for all good men would support him, and in such case though he is not good at a sword, yet such as he has, he would draw in his defence, but if there should be any mean relics of a Jacobite party left he was sure the militia alone would quell them. Nay, he would undertake to do it himself; but this full confidence in his Majesty is no argument for his yielding to keep up a perpetual standing army, which in the course of time meeting with conjunctures, and a luxurious profane age, which draws swiftly near us, will without prophesy be the destruction of our liberties. It was said last year that 1,000 soldiers could enslave us; now 'tis said 18,000 cannot; but 'tis certain 18,000 is more likely to do it than 12,000. As to the second attempt against the late King, called Lear's Plot, 'tis true his Majesty had given no manner of occasion for it, but the fatal scheme of the South Sea had made

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many desperate who were undone by it, and foreign princes might imagine from thence that we should fall into confusion. Lastly, if the people are uneasy only by misapprehension, reduce the army and they will be undeceived, but if you keep it up without a necessity appearing they will grow the stronger.

Mr. Palmer said he was just come out of the country, and believed there would this day be no debate, but that the reduction now proposed had been designed by the Ministry. This is an unheard motion, for never was it proposed before to give forces but when the services they were to do were proposed. As to disaffection in the country, he declared he knew of none, but what arose from our proceedings in this House. Lear's Plot was not founded on any principle, but merely on the discontents that then reigned among the army.

What Sir Robert Walpole said I did not hear, being gone to refresh myself, but I came in while Mr. Pulteney was speaking, who said he was not against an army, for he knew we must have one, but he would not have too large a one, which was both expensive and dangerous. He knew many officers of the army to be men of the nicest honour, of great fortunes, lovers of liberty, wise, and so well bred, that his particular friendships lay mostly with them; it was their conversation he coveted and practised the most, and take them singly, they would not do a base thing for the world; and yet if he considered them in an aggregate body, he should not care to trust their generosity whether they should serve ambitious views or not. But since an army is necessary, he desired they might be rendered also safe, which might be done by rendering their employments sure to them during good behaviour, or by limiting the number of them that sit in the House, for 'tis a melancholy thing to see that besides 200 members and more which he can name who have employments, employments in trust or pensions, that there are also above 50 military officers sitting there, and what must the end be when those whose interest it is to tax the people do more than half fill the House? This must be one day considered, but he did not intend to make the motion, only to put it into gentlemen's thoughts.

Sir J. Cotton was the last who spoke. He said very little, only concluded that the safety of the people should always be the first thing considered by him.

The division was—For the 18,000 men, 239; against, 171; difference, 68.

Saturday, 3 February.—Stayed the morning at home. Cousin Will. Dering dined with me. In the evening went to the Opera.

Sunday, 4.—Prayers and sermon at home. Sir Thomas Hanmer brought his cousin, Mr. Hanmer, to see me, and we discoursed of the affair. Dean Berkley, Mr. Cornwall and brother Parker also came.

Monday, 5.—I stayed at home. I heard that on the report from the Committee touching the army, the number of 18,000 men was again opposed, and that the House divided, which being carried, Lord Morpeth moved to address his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased when the necessity of affairs allowed of it to reduce this number, but the same was opposed, and this motion not allowed of by a majority of 67—203 against 136.

Wednesday, 7.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, and found him at home. We informed one the other that the young people liked

each other, and discoursed sundry other matters relating to the match. Then I returned Mr. Hanmer's visit, who was not at home. Then I returned home. Went with Mr. Hucks, Towers, Eyles and La Roche to Sir Robert Walpole's by appointment to talk over the Georgia affair, but he was gone out.

I heard that at the House in the Committee of Ways and Means, Sir John Barnard opposed the malt tax, and Mr. Pulteney moved to lay two shillings in the pound on all officers' salaries, upon which the House divided, and the question lost by a majority of 130 and upwards against 71. In the evening I went to the Georgia Society, where met Mr. Digby, Vernon, La Roch, Heathcot, Holland, Moore, Eyles, Hucks, and myself, nine Common Council; and Dr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, and Captain Coram, Trustees. Some ordinary business passed. We had no Board of Common Council, and Mr. Vernon was chairman to the Trustee Board.

Cousin Southwell sent to me to be at the opening Sir Emmanuel More's will, deceased last week at Bath. My cousin Le Grand and her daughter were present.

By the same, he made me and his brother Major More, now at Gibraltar, executors, and my cousin Southwell and his wife guardians of the children. I told my cousin Southwell to acquaint my Lady More that I absolutely refused to be executor two years ago when Sir Emmanuel desired it of me, and therefore would not act, or accept the trust; my reasons were that I live in England, and his estate is all in Ireland, besides that I was too much encumbered with business. He left his eldest daughter 2,000*l.*, his second 800*l.*, his third 600*l.*, and his fourth 500*l.*, but one of them is dead since his making his will, which was in 1731. He only confirmed his marriage settlements, but left his wife not a farthing, nor any legacy or mourning whatever.

Thursday, 8.—This day I went to discourse Counsellor Annesley upon the marriage of my daughter.

Then I went to the House, where Sir John Barnard presented a petition from the York Building Company, praying to be relieved from the ruin brought upon them by their Governor and trustees. Mr. Winnington, Sir Robert Walpole, Pelham, and Sir William Young opposed the receiving it, as tending to make the House of Commons judges of private property, and thereby introducing a change in our Constitution. They were, therefore, for leaving the proprietors to seek their redress at law, but were for making a new law that should inflict the heaviest punishment on such as in any company's, even the greatest, falsify their trust.

Sir William Windham, Mr. Heathcot, Alderman Perry and Mr. Plummer, and Mr. Pulteney were on the contrary for receiving the petition, and argued the danger of setting bounds to the powers of the House, that when such a number of miserable people resorted to the House for relief it were barbarous to deny it them, and the receiving the petition and referring it to a Committee did no way hinder the good Bill proposed, but to be for a Bill to remedy future evils, and to reject this, was to tell the world they designed to screen the rogueries committed hitherto, in this company as well as that of the South Sea.

Sir Robert replied he had no desire to screen others or be himself screened, and that if this company were encouraged, there are twenty bubbles of the South Sea year which would imitate them

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and petition for redress so that the whole time of the House would be taken up with considerations of private property.

To which it was answered that the case of this company is different from that of the bubbles mentioned, for this was established by Royal authority and confirmed by Parliament, so that the people interested subscribed or bought into it upon public faith.

Mr. Plumtree desired to know whether they might have redress at law, which had not yet been made out; if they might, he was for referring them to law; if not, he thought the Parliament should enquire into it.

This occasioned Mr. Verney, the Queen's Attorney, to tell his opinion that the law would redress any abuses of this nature, but as the House was not apprised of the particular circumstances of the company's affairs so as to make a right judgment, he was for letting the petition lie on the table to be considered well by the members before they came to a hasty resolution for referring it to a Committee, because of the inconveniences that might follow from it.

To this Sir Joseph Jekyll replied that the law is able to meet with any roguery, and redress the injured, and yet the expensiveness of it would make it possibly very difficult for the sufferers to get redress, particularly if in case any of the Company's managers should during a prosecution against them die, or in case any of the prosecutors should die, then all proceedings against must begin anew. This must happen if the prosecutors should act against their managers in a body, and if they should all act separately, and against each manager in particular, the suits would be innumerable and the expense infinite. In so general a cause as this, where multitudes are sufferers, he thought it became the House to interfere.

Hereupon the House agreed to commit the petition.

In the evening Mr. Hanmer came to make his addresses to my daughter.

Friday, 9 February.—I called at the Temple, and went to the House, where several of the Georgia Society agreed on proper persons to fill up our number according to the directions of the charter—24.

Dined at home, and in the evening had my concert; performers—Sir Edward Anderson, Sir Lionel Pickering, Mr. Withrington, Mr. Needler, Mellan, Dobson, Pain, Prat, Sambroke, Bothmar, Mutso, Bagnal, my brother; and of professed musicians, Pasquelini, Arragoni, Vernon, the opera woman, and the great bass.

The company were brother Parker, Lord Bathurst, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Hanmer, Dean Berkley, Mr. Cornwall, Sir John Barker, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Hildsley, Mr. Fortrey, sister Percival, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Spencers.

Saturday, 10 February.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, cousin John Finch, and brother Percival. Went to Court, where the King, Prince, and Queen spoke to me of my wife's health, of the present sickness, and of Dr. Couraye, etc. Passed the evening at home, and was cupped.

Sunday, 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel. Visited Lady Londonderry, and her husband,

Mr. Grimes, who is son to King William's tailor, and has about 400*l.* a year of his own; her ladyship was a very great fortune, and is much blamed by her acquaintance.

Monday, 12.—Went into the city, bought for my niece 100*l.* lottery annuity, and sold for my own use my South Sea Stock, in order to the payment of my daughter's fortune.

I went to the House, where the Pension Bill passed the Committee. Mr. Hanmer dined with me, and in the evening Sir Thomas Hanmer came, and we settled the articles of marriage, which is as follows:—

1. My daughter's fortune to be 6,000*l.*, 4,200*l.* down, and Lord Percival to give an annuity of 150*l.* in lieu of the remaining 1,800*l.*
2. The jointure to be a rent charge answerable to 600*l.* a year, in lands and tenements (which we suppose will be 480*l.* rent charge), the annuity part thereof. The remaining part to be on Mr. Hanmer's estate now in possession.
3. 6000*l.* secured for younger children.
4. My daughter's allowance for clothes and pocket 110*l.* a year, and to be made up 150*l.*, when Mr. Hanmer's estate shall rise 500*l.* a year above the present income.
5. 1,000*l.* a year secured to the eldest son when the estate will allow it.
6. 1,500*l.* per annum settled by Sir Thomas Hanmer on Mr. Hanmer conditional that Sir Thomas dies without issue male, with liberty reserved to charge it with 6,000*l.*

But I forgot to mention that a proportionable increase of jointure should come to my daughter for what may fall out hereafter in increase of my daughter's fortune, which Sir Thomas had agreed to before, and which I shall perhaps discourse him about.

Tuesday, 13 February.—This day I visited Mr. Carey, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to return his visit, but he was not at home. I found him afterwards in the House of Commons, and gave him some papers to peruse that I received from Dr. Coghill, relating to Ireland. I then visited Mrs. Minshull, and acquainted her with my daughter's match, who approved it highly. Then I visited Colonel St. Hipolite and Mr. de Montolio, his nephew, and afterwards called at cousin Le Grand's and cousin Ned Southwell's, who both were extremely pleased with my daughter's marriage.

Then I went to the House, where we voted an address to the King to know how the Commissaries for adjusting our differences with Spain with regard to the taking our ships have proceeded, and then Sir Thomas Aston made a foolish motion (without concerting the thing with his friends) for coming to a resolution to ballot upon every question; he divided the House, and we that were against it were 297, those with him only 90. We then balloted for 13 to be a Committee upon the York Building Enquiry.

I saw Mr. Annesley, and gave him the heads of articles agreed on between me and Sir Thomas Hanmer relating to the marriage, and he promised to lose no time in drawing the writings. I dined at home, and so passed the evening.

Wednesday, 14 February.—This morning I received a letter from Sir Thomas Hanmer with a fuller explanation of the proposals

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we agreed upon Monday last, and varying a little from them, but not materially, so that I writ him word that I agreed to them.

I went to the House, where the ballot for a Committee to enquire into the abuse of the York Building Company was reported, and it appeared that neither of the lists, that given by the ministry, nor that called Mr. Pulteney's list, were entirely complied with by the majority of the House, there being chosen some on both sides, but the greater number were of those in Pulteney's list.

Sir Robert Walpole told me that he had been applied to for members for Harwich next Parliament, but that his answer was he would do nothing without consulting me, and must therefore ask me who I would have there. That accordingly he now desired me to tell him. I answered, I desired my son for one, and that the other might be who he pleased. He said Mr. Leathes had desired it, and he thought was a proper man unless I or my brother Parker had any objection. I answered I had none, and I dared say my brother had none, but I would first ask him, since his interest first brought me in at that place, and then I would acquaint him. I added that I hoped I should have better usage than last time, when it had cost me 800*l.* by neglect, that otherwise would not have cost 150*l.* He replied, "You mean from the Post Office?" I answered, "Yes." He said they should not oppose us. I replied, then the door would be shut against any other.

I also spoke to him about Pulham to be salt officer at Manningtree. He asked me if I would have the present officer turned out. I replied I should never be for turning men out, but I should be glad he were removed to some other place; that when I applied before, he told me he had promised Harry Parsons, but that Parsons told me he had no friend there, nor concerned himself for anyone; that he had indeed asked to put a man in there, but could not get it. Sir Robert desired I would speak again to him, and then give him a note in writing of the affair.

I visited my brother Parker, and found him in bed of a fever, occasioned by this cold that goes about, but in a way to do well. Mr. Hanmer dined with us, and in the evening I went to the Georgia Society, where we met as follows:—Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. Hales, Mr. Towers, Mr. Holland, and myself, Common Councilmen, and Mr. Smith, Captain Coram and Mr. Bundy, Trustees. Mr. Hales in the trustee chair. I presented the Society 50*l.* from Lady Osborn to be applied towards building a church, and had directions to thank her for her liberality.

I also acquainted them that the Lord Viscount of Tyrconnel had accepted to be nominated into the body of Common Council, and that he promised to attend. A letter from Sir Thomas Lomb was read, highly commending our Society and the goodness of Carolina silk, with promises to assist us with his advice.

Amatis, the Savoyard, brother to him who has gone over to Georgia to forward the silk manufacture, attended, and acquainted us that he had brought over seven persons to go with him to Georgia, who were well skilled in the silk, and one of them an expert man in making their machines, tools, etc.

The brother of Mr. Pury, who has led a colony to Purysburgh in Carolina, bordering on Georgia, attended, and acquainted us that this week he had letters from his brother, that he was arrived with his people in December last at Charlestown, and had been

extremely well received by the Governor and inhabitants, who had furnished them with provision, tools and six cannon; that they had lost but one man in their passage, and were in perfect union and good heart.

This is my daughter Helen's birthday, when she enters fifteen years of age.

Thursday, 15 February.—This day I visited Sir Robert Walpole, to tell him that I thought if my brother Parker could be prevailed on to stand for Harwich next Parliament, it would be an advantage and honour to the Ministry, his great estate and honest principles considered, and therefore I thought it best to know his mind before I allowed of Mr. Leathes to join with my son. Sir Robert, pointing to Mr. Heath, who I saw speaking to him as I entered the room, cried to me, *Lupus in fabula.* Mr. Heath has just been applying for the Government's interest, and told me that he had been invited by the Corporation to offer his service, who had acquainted him that as for me or my son's being one of their members, they thought it reasonable, but not that both me and my son should stand; that Sir Philip Parker had declined standing, so that he came to offer himself.

Sir Robert replied to him that he feared he came too late, for that a very worthy gentleman in all respects (meaning Mr. Leathes) had obtained his promise, in case I approved of him, without whom he would do nothing, and now (added he to me), that you think Sir Philip may like to stand, with all my heart, your son and he shall be the men I will be for and no man else whatever, or any one else you like.

I thanked him, and said I wished I might prevail on my brother, but then I must tell him that he would have the Government's interest at Harwich, otherwise he would not, for, Sir, said I, I must tell you that has never been perfectly reconciled since the abominable usage we met with at our election. "You mean from the Post Office?" said Sir Robert. "Yes, Sir," said I, "and the neglect of us on that occasion; but as to Mr. Heath, I am sure he had no authority to tell you my brother had resolved to stand no more. I won't say much on this occasion, because he is a gentleman, but you may judge of him by what passed at our election, when he came down and offered to lay wagers that you sent him, when you know I had been with the King and with you, and had his Majesty's promise."

"Well," said Sir Robert, "I can say no more than that the Post Office shall set up nobody against you, but you shall have our assistance, you and your brother, or you or your son, or whoever you please."

Then I spake again in favour of Francis Pulham to be salt officer at Manningtree, upon which he beckoned to Mr. Cardonell, one of the Commissioners, who happened to be in the room, and said to me, "I can't stay to hear your story, but Mr. Cardonell (added he, turning to him), take notice, that on all occasions you oblige my Lord when it is in your power." Then I discoursed Mr. Cardonell, and told him I did not desire that Adams at Manningtree, his officer, should be turned out, but only removed, to make way for Francis Pulham, who was a voter at Harwich. Mr. Cardonell replied, that Adams was a good officer and a favourite of his Board, and he supposed I only meant that he should be removed when

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there were a vacancy, of which at present there is none. I said that was all I desired. "You should (said he) give me a memorandum of it." "Aye," replied I, "here it is, for I have it in my pocket." So I gave it him, adding there was an order at his Board already made while Mr. Woodcock was living. "No," said he, "there was a resolution taken to this purpose, but no minute entered, but now I will endeavour that one shall be made, and if I find my brethren unwilling, will let you know, that you may come one day and ask it in person."

After this I called on brother Parker, to know how he did, and to acquaint him with what passed between me and Sir Robert, but he was asleep.

I then visited sister Percival, where Sir Thomas Hanmer came soon after, and we discoursed of the particulars of the articles of marriage, wherein we both acted with much honour towards each other, and absolutely concluded the matter. I then went to the House, returned to dinner, and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 16.—This morning I sat for my picture at Hyssing's, and then visited my brother Parker, whose fever had left him, but he was very weak. I told him what passed between Sir Robert Walpole and me in relation to his standing next Parliament with my son at Harwich, and advised him to do so, since he would find no trouble there. He desired time to consider of it, but bid me tell Sir Robert that he thanked him for his intentions, and that as soon as he went out he would wait on him upon it. In the meantime, he might be assured that if he did not stand, his interest should be for any gentleman Sir Robert desired.

I then went to the House, where I told Sir Robert my message, who said it was well; that he had rather have Sir Philip stand than anybody, that he need not give himself the trouble to come, but I might acquaint him with my brother's resolution, which, if to stand, then he must look out some other borough for Leathes; but he desired he might know it in a few days. He asked me if I apprehended opposition. I said, No, unless somebody from the City should come down and with a good deal of money pervert a few voters, but that would only cause a greater expense, which I would willingly avoid.

I found a current report that the design of the excise is dropped, and that the Queen had told Sir Robert that though she thought his scheme the best in the world, yet seeing the people expressed such a dislike to it, she would not have them displeased, but I believe nothing of the story.

I discoursed Mr. Medlicot, Commissioner of Ireland, Mr. Carey, my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's secretary, and Mr. Hambleton, all members of Parliament, upon the clause intended in the Bill for ease of the Sugar Colonies, whereby all sugars are to be restrained from entering Ireland but from England. We agreed it was of no great prejudice to Ireland, the proportion of foreign sugar to that of England entering Ireland being no more than as 5 to 36, and the former, at a medium of seven years, but 3,635 hundreds of sugar. That indeed our refiners in Ireland must suffer by it, this being all brown or Muscovado sugar, for all that comes refined comes from England. The revenue of Ireland also must suffer, there being a duty on foreign sugars of four shillings per hundred, whereas the sugars imported from England pays but one shilling and nine-

pence, and this prohibition will require the making up the deficiency in the revenue by imposing some new tax, but the whole comes to no more than 727*l.* a year, and though the refiner will hereby suffer, yet the consumer will, by taking off the duty of fifteen pence per hundred, and the premium of fifteen pence proposed to the exporter, have English sugars cheaper. But on the other hand, this will disoblige the people of Ireland to find that on every occasion they must be made to suffer, besides that it will hinder their export of beef to foreign countries to the value of the sugars thus prohibited, nor is it certain that the fifteen pence duty on English sugars to Ireland will be taken off.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 17 February.—This morning I carried to Mr. Annesley Sir Thomas Hanmer's paper, fully explaining the proposition of the marriage, in order for his drawing the settlement. I also agreed with Mr. Annesley to borrow 7,000*l.* at 5 per cent, and marked out the lands for mortgage thereof.

I also signed the Commission for passing recovery of Shirpstown, sold to Mr. Price.

This day the report is strong that the affair of the excise will be dropped.

I called on brother Parker to know the answer I shall make Sir Robert Walpole, whether he will stand at Harwich ; my brother said he would write this night to know how his interest is there, and blamed himself for having been too hasty in declaring to those people his resolution not to stand, as also for having treated them with so much neglect. If he finds encouragement, he will stand, otherwise not ; wherefore he desired me not to be hasty in answering Sir Robert.

I went to Court, and Dr. Couraye and cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 18.—Went to chapel, then to Court. After dinner to chapel again.

Monday, 19.—Visited Mr. Clerke, who insisted on giving my daughter on her marriage (being his godchild) a piece of plate. Visited Mr. Horace Walpole, and discoursed him on the Bill intended for relief of the sugar colonies. He told me the ninepence duty per hundred on sugars payable on exportation from England to Ireland should be taken off, and a bounty given of two shillings per hundred for exporting fine sugars, by which means the consumer in Ireland will have English sugars, both brown and fine, cheaper, but in consideration of this, Ireland is to be prohibited from receiving sugars from any country but England. I told him there were two objections to this exclusion of Ireland from importing sugars from the Plantations directly, the one, that we should not export our provisions as formerly, which we returned in exchange of those sugars, and secondly, that the revenue of Ireland would suffer by such prohibition, there arising four shillings per hundred duty in Ireland on foreign sugars, whereas the duty on English sugars is but two shillings. That the duty in Ireland on foreign sugars comes to near 800*l.* a year, which must be replaced some way ; that this would displease the people of Ireland, who already pay heavy taxes, and though the sum is inconsiderable in appearance which the revenue loses, yet in reality it is a great diminution of revenue in that poor country. That if he would

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allow us to have sugars from our Plantations, we would compound to have none from the French colonies. He answered, that the loss to our revenue would be but half what I mentioned, because we should have a proportionable quantity of English sugars come to us more than before, which would pay the two shillings. That the House would never agree to let sugars come to Ireland directly from the West Indies. We tried it last year, and the Lords rejected the Bill sent up for that purpose. That nothing new is designed, for we still shall have liberty of importing Portugal sugars, only by this restraint, we shall be prevented from trafficking to Santa Lucia, where the French bring their sugars to exchange for our commodities though it be a prohibited trade. When he takes a thing in his head, the devil can't beat it out, so I said no more about this matter.

I went afterwards to the House, where Mr. Walpole proposed several things for our consideration for the encouragement of tillage, one of which was the allowing a bounty to export our home made spirits from malt, which by reason of the excise upon it is so dear that our Guinea ships choose to buy their spirits sent to Guinea in Holland, whereby England not only suffers in that article, but in many others, our ships freighting themselves with other commodities for Africa, which if they went not to Holland for spirits, they would furnish themselves with at home.

He also proposed to repeal the Gin Act, it being found not to answer the end, for that a liquor more pernicious is made, called Parliament brandy. Mr. Sands also proposed the taking off the bounty on corn exported, which he said but one county and one port had the benefit of, meaning Norfolk and Yarmouth; to which Sir Robert replied it was an invidious affirmation and not true in fact, for though great quantities of corn are exported at Yarmouth, yet all the countries through which navigable rivers pass have the benefit of that port sending their corn thither.

Mr. Sands also took notice of the great quantity of French brandies which are imported, as Flemish, by the way of Dunkirk, by which the duty on French brandy is lost, and the same comes in such quantities as greatly discourages our home made brandies.

After this Sir John Barnard presented a petition that our broad pieces may be recoined, they being so light that they are refused to be taken in payment in the revenue, though by the King's proclamation the subject is obliged to receive them, which is a great hardship on the subject. Mr. Conduit, Master of the Mint, said the petition was reasonable; that he had weighed a thousand broad pieces, which by proclamation go at twenty three shillings, and these he believed were of the heaviest sort, and yet they came out, one with another, to be elevenpence halfpenny under the value: the pieces circulating in the country are probably of less value, it being the way of bankers in London to weigh them and rid their hands of the lightest. That it is fit, the public should be at the greatest part of the loss on recoining, but that the owners should bear some share of it, and therefore he thought it would be sufficient that a proclamation should issue to require the officers of the Revenue to take these pieces at twenty-one shillings, but this to be done by weight not by tale, otherwise coiners and clippers would fall to work, and when they had diminished these pieces to eighteen, sixteen or fifteen shillings, would pass them on the revenue,

to an insupportable loss of the public, but they would have no encouragement to do this, if this coin be taken in weight. Some gentlemen were for taking them at twenty-two shillings, but the House agreed to twenty-one shillings and to give a twelvemonth for their coming in. It was supposed in the debate that there is about a hundred thousand pound of this money in the kingdom.

Mr. Pulteney wished that consideration were also had of moidores, which come over adulterated, and are even diminished at home by a chemical water, but this was referred to another time. He observed that the frequent payment of rents in moidores and broad pieces shows that not only our silver is diminished, but also our gold, from which he concluded our trade is in a bad way.

But Sir Robert averred and offered to show it by the public accounts, that there is an immense quantity of silver bullion in the subject's hands, which must proceed from the balance of trade in our favour.

And Mr. Conduit said the reason why so little silver has been coined since the Revolution is that whoever brings bullion to the Mint loses fourpence per ounce, an ounce of uncoined silver being so much worth more than the crown piece returned him.

My brother Percival, Mr. Hanmer, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

This day my brother Parker took his resolution not to stand next Parliament, and gave me a letter to Sir Robert Walpole, thanking him for his offer of serving him, and approving of his setting up with my son any gentleman he pleased, desiring withal that if hereafter he should incline to stand at some other place, Sir Robert would assist him. I gave Sir Robert the letter, who said it was well, and if Sir Philip had hereafter an inclination for it, he would, at six months' notice, bring him into the House. He added that he would take care to shut the door to any others applying, and Mr. Leathes and my son should have the Government's interest in Harwich.

Tuesday, 20 February.—This day I called on Mr. Carey, Mr. Bagnall, and brother Parker. Then went to the House, where Mr. Rolls moved for a revival of last year's Qualification Bill, which imported that members of Parliament, after their election, should be obliged to produce their qualification in the House, and swear to it.

Sir William Young and Sir Thomas Aston were the only persons spoke against it. Sir William said this would multiply oaths, which abounded too much already; besides that it was a hard subjection that gentlemen's estates should be tied up for seven years, that they might not have power to sell or dispose of them in so long a time, for that would be the case of the particular estate so given in.

Sir Thomas said if this should be the same Bill as that of last year, he would be against it, for he thought it unreasonable to expect of merchants who serve for seaport towns that they should be qualified in land.

Upon this Mr. Pulteney observed that Sir Thomas spoke of quite another thing than the Bill now moved for; for he spoke against the old Qualification Bill.

But Sir Robert Walpole and his people cried "Hear, Sir Thomas," being pleased to find a gentleman who always opposes the Court,

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of his opinion that men should sit in the House who had not landed estates.

I believe Sir Thomas had two reasons for speaking against this Bill. One, that as Liverpool (which he serves for) is a seaport, he was willing to see some merchant elected there, rather than a courtier, the ensuing Parliament; the other, that he was desirous to show his resentment against Pulteney, Rolls, and other anti-courtiers, for abandoning him in the division for balloting on all questions, Sir Thomas being the man who divided the House.

After dinner I went to the new play called "The Miser," which is well translated from Molière by Mr. Fielding, and well acted.

Wednesday, 21.—Visited brother Percival and at Mr. Blackwood's. Then went to the House, where, after several lesser matters, came on the Committee for considering on a Bill for relief of the Sugar Colonies. There were variety of sentiments cast out, but at length the following resolutions were in substance agreed on, viz.:

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee that no sugar, paneels, syrups, or molasses of the growth, product, or manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, nor any rum or spirits in America, except of the growth or manufacture of his Majesty's sugar colonies there, be imported into Ireland but from Great Britain only.
2. That a duty of four shillings per hundred be laid on all French sugars imported into our northern colonies.
3. That sixpence per gallon be laid on French molasses and syrups imported into our northern colonies.
4. That ninepence per gallon be laid on foreign rum imported into our northern colonies.
5. That the duties on sugars imported into England be on re-exportation drawn back.
6. That a premium of two shillings per hundred on re-exportation be also allowed.

These were the heads of relief agreed on for the sugar colonies, but some of them were long debated and opposed.

Mr. Carey, secretary to my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Medlicot, Commissioner of the Customs there, and Mr. Dodington, Lord of the Treasury, opposed the first head, as an unnecessary restraint on a loyal and submissive body of his Majesty's subjects, who deserved better of us than to be inconvenienced in their trade on every slight occasion. That this is of no great service to Great Britain, the foreign sugars imported into England being at an average of seven years not a sixth, and for the two last years not a ninth or tenth of the sugars imported from England. That foreign sugars pay a double duty in Ireland to what they pay when coming through England, namely, four shillings per hundred, which duty is part of the revenue there, and if now taken away, must be supplied some other way, by a new tax which will discontent Ireland. That English Parliaments seldom touch upon Ireland but to their own hurt, witness the Act for restraining Irish cattle from coming to England, and the restraint of their woollen manufacture, which has been the occasion of the French and other countries rivalling us in that trade. That the revenues of Ireland sink and the kingdom is in a bad way, and must be worse if not suffered to dispose of their commodities in exchange for foreign goods;

and though to a rich country which has full liberty of trade, the loss of the exportation of so much provisions as went to answer the foreign sugars imported into Ireland, seems inconsiderable, yet it is really considerable to a poor country, as a shilling taken out of a poor man's pocket is more heavy than a guinea out of a rich man's.

That part of these foreign sugars proposed to be prohibited are Brazil sugars, which by treaty with the Crown of Portugal are expressly provided that they may be imported into his Majesty's dominions, the words being *in regnis* not *in regno*; the words are plural. But since the Union of Scotland, which makes but one kingdom of Scotland and England, the treaty will be broke unless the Portugal sugars are allowed to come into Ireland, there being but now two kingdoms his Majesty possesses, Great Britain and Ireland. If therefore the King of Portugal should thus understand the treaty, and we should prohibit their sugars coming into Ireland, he may resolve not to stand to the treaty, which is so beneficial to England.

Mr. Winnington, Mr. Scroop, and Mr. Horace Walpole replied that they did not design to inconvenience Ireland, but to take care of the mother country; that our great concern is to preserve our sugar islands at the expense of the French, who without due care will run away with the sugar trade; that it is unreasonable to suffer the French to supply our subjects when we have sugar of our own to do it with. That French sugars are not suffered even by the French to come directly from their islands to Ireland, but must first be brought to France, there to be manufactured, which is a wisdom we ought to copy them in, for thereby we shall keep the refining part as well as the navigation to ourselves. That if the damage to Ireland is so small, that kingdom will have less reason to complain, especially when what is intended will prevent a gross fraud, namely, the importation into Ireland of a great quantity of coarse sugars under the name of paneels, which the French islands send to the Island of Sta. Lucia, and are from thence brought away to Ireland by stealth. That this is a late practice, and but in its infancy, and if we prevent it in time, it will be a favour to Ireland to knock it on the head, before they embark deeper in it; but should it be suffered to continue, it might increase, to a very considerable damage to our own Plantations, and to the refiners of sugar in England. That Ireland has a great number of commodities to traffic in when foreign sugars are prohibited, and it was thought they would and ought to be contented that last year the unenumerated commodities were allowed them. That as to the treaties in general, we are not to understand them in a sense that may prejudice ourselves, and as to this particular one with Portugal, the restraining their sugars from coming into Ireland will be no infringement, seeing, virtually, with respect to Portugal, Scotland remains a distinct kingdom from England, though we have made it one with England. However, they should not be against excepting Brazil sugars out of the Bill by a particular clause when it came into the Committee.

I then excepted against the word rum, which was inserted in the motion to be prohibited as well as foreign sugars, and said it was but two years ago that the duty of fourpence per gallon on our Plantation rum was taken off, from which time not a gallon of

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French rum had been imported into Ireland; that therefore the end we aimed at was already answered, or what we were doing would answer no end at all, and only show a diswill to Ireland for no reason or purpose.

Sir William Stapleton opposed this, alleging that the northern colonies make their rum of French molasses, so that our sugar colonies will not have the relief they expect if rum from our colonies are suffered to go to Ireland.

But Mr. Walpole and Winnington replied, there should be such a duty put on French molasses entering our northern colonies as would amount perhaps to a prohibition, and then the colonies would make use only of the molasses of our islands. However, to please gentlemen, they would go so far as to prohibit the rum made in our northern colonies, but that made in our islands might be permitted.

Alderman Perry and Mr. Heathcot said that since I had acquainted the House that no French rum comes into Ireland, it was needless to take notice of it in the Bill, but it was very material to consider whether by not suffering the colonies to make rum of French molasses we should not oblige the French to make rum themselves, who will be able to furnish our fishery in those parts and the Indians cheaper than our colonies can do if they make it of the molasses of our islands, which may end in greatly prejudicing our sugar islands, and in debauching the Indians from us.

Mr. Vernon was against any rums being imported into Ireland, either from our colonies or islands, that the navigation may be preserved entirely into England; and added that a drawback of the duty in favour of Ireland will render rum as cheap to that kingdom as they have it now. He was against our colonies trafficking with the French at all.

Mr. Burrell and Mr. Gold were of the same opinion, and as to rum coming from the northern colonies to Ireland, they doubted whether proof could be made that such rum was not manufactured of French molasses, therefore they would have this liberty confined to our sugar colonies only, which can be no loss to Ireland, because Ireland sends no ships to the northern colonies, which have beef and provision of their own, but those it sends to our islands.

Sir John Barnard and Mr. Windham were afraid we should by this motion do more hurt than good; trade must not be entirely cut off from the French and our colonies, for it may set the former upon turning their molasses into rum and thereby supplying our fisheries, and they may find ways of supplying themselves with horses, lumber, etc., to the great detriment of our own subjects, who, on the other hand, by being confined to make use of the molasses of our islands only will have the price raised upon them to such a degree as will disable them from selling to their own fishermen and the Indians. Some others spoke for and against the motion, and some time was spent in the wording it, but at length it was agreed to in the form above.

Then Mr. Bladon moved the second, third and fourth questions, which were agreed to, but opposed by Sir John Barnard. He said these duties amounted to a total prohibition of trade between our colonies and France, and the consequence thereof might be fatal. That these duties are to be raised in the colonies, who would not be fond of paying them, when they caused their ruin;

that all prohibitions or severities on trade served only to discourage the fair trader and encourage running, and this will be the case in all we are doing.

Colonel Bladen replied that the duties proposed would not prove an absolute prohibition, but he owned that he meant them as something that should come very near it, for in the way the northern colonies are, they raise the French islands at the expense of ours, and raise themselves also too high, even to an independency, of which we have an instance in the people of New England's offering to tear a person in pieces for giving evidence last year at our bar, had not the Governor rescued him. That our colonies have set up above ten refining houses, and if this be not stopped in time, that advantageous manufacture will be lost to Great Britain. That by discouraging the colonies from making rum of French molasses we shall turn them to sowing corn, making malt, and extracting spirits from thence, which is a manufacture we shall not envy them.

To which Mr. Heathcot replied that he doubted if New England can produce malt, or if the Indians will be satisfied with malt spirits, being so long used to rum. This force on the colonies will oblige them to raise their price of horses, lumber, etc., to the advantage of the French, and our malt spirits, if they can be made, will be so dear that the French will certainly supply our fisheries, to which Cape Briton lies very near and convenient, where they may erect a mart.

And Sir John Barnard objected that 6*d.* per gallon duty on molasses is more than double the duty of four shillings per hundred on the sugars, a duty out of all proportion if it be really intended that any French molasses at all should be imported into our colonies.

Mr. Drummond was for a medium, and reducing the sixpence to threepence, but he thought if French molasses could not be brought into our Colonies that they would not convert it into rum, but send it into England.

The last two motions were readily complied with, and I believe will be of service to Ireland, both to the consumer and the refiner (though I believe this last is not intended and overlooked), for if we may have coarse sugars so cheap from England, our refiners will be better of it than by refining sugars that pay four shillings duty as the foreign sugars do.

After dining at home, I went to the Georgia Society, where met Mr. More, La Roch, Holland, Towers, Vernon, Hucks, Hales, Lord Carpenter, Digby, Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Sloper, and myself, Common Council men.

And Captain Coram, Mr. Smith and Mr. Bundy, Trustees. Mr. More in the chair.

We put the seal to Captain Pennefether's grant, and to grants made to two others ; and agreed to allow a servant's passage and the usual quantity of lands to a servant which the minister carries over. We also desired Mr. Amatis, the Piedmontese, brother to him who went with Mr. Oglethorp, to make us proposals on what terms he will go with his people to Georgia to improve the silk manufacture there. He is to offer it next Wednesday, when we have desired Sir Thomas Lomb, who is very intelligent in those matters, to attend us.

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Thursday, 22 February.—I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée to desire that if Mr. Brereton, of the Victualling Office, be dead, my brother might succeed him ; he said he did not hear he is dead, but he could not give me an absolute promise. I said I should be contented with a place of but 200*l.* a year clear.

Dined at home with Mr. Hanmer, cousin Fortrey, brother and sister Percival, and Mrs. Devereux, and then went to the vocal concert with them all, it being a public night.

Friday, 23 February.—I went this morning to the Vestry of St. James, and afterwards into the city to buy South Sea bonds. Then I went to the House, and found them in a strong debate, which lasted till five, upon a motion made by Sir Robert Walpole to take 500,000*l.* out of the Sinking Fund, and apply it to the current service of the year.

Mr. Pulteney, on the contrary, disliking the proposal, moved that the Chairman might leave the chair. Many spoke on both sides, and with warmth, but on the division the Court carried it against us 245 against 135.

I returned home to dinner, and had my concert, at which were present Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Bagnall, Sir Jo. Barker, Mr. Stradling, Sir Edmond Thomas, Mr. Horace Walpole and his lady, Lady Parker and her daughters, Mr. Tuffnell, Mrs. Devereux, Lady Mary Cooly, Lady ——— Hambleton, sister Percival, Lady Bathurst, Mons. Montolio, Mr. Clerke and cousin Fortrey; and the performers were : Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Mutso Mr. Withrington, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Sambroke, Mr. Hanmer, on the fiddle ; Mr. Dobson, Mr. Pain, on the bass ; Mr. Bothmar, Vernon, on the hautboy ; my brother Percival, the tenor ; Sir Lionel Pilkington and Mr. Bagnall, on the harpsichord ; Aragoni, and my daughters, singers.

Saturday, 24 February.—I went to cousin Le Grand, and signed my consent to her selling a house. Then to brother Parker's, who is not entirely recovered. Then to Court, where the Prince said many kind things to me. Dr. Barecroft, Dr. La Mot, Mr. Hanmer, and cousin Fortrey dined with us. In the evening I had a ball on occasion of my son's birthday, who is now twenty-two years' old.

Sunday, 25 February.—Went to Court. There was a great resort, but the King spoke only to Mr. Treby and me, which some take for a great distinction. Mr. Randall, of Virginia, Dr. Couraye, and cousin Fortrey dined with me.

In the evening I went to chapel, and spent the rest of the day at home.

Monday, 26 February.—Went only to Golden Square with my daughter to see a house Mr. Hanmer proposes to take. I did not go to the House because of my cold ; but I heard there were warm debates on the report made by Sir Charles Turner from the Committee of last Friday, and that the whole turned on the injustice and breach of faith to the public in the Parliament's employing any part of the Sinking Fund to the current service of the year.

Cousin Fortrey and all Dr. Hollings' family dined with us. In the evening Sir Thomas and Mr. Hanmer came.

Tuesday, 27.—This morning I went to the House, where a petition was presented by Colonel Bladen in favour of the Lord Withrington, wherein he desired a Bill might pass for his

being placed on the same foot with Papists in general, he having forfeited by his rebellion in 1715 a larger estate than any other, and behaved himself like a good subject since his pardon, which nevertheless, leaving his blood attainted, he was not able to sue and recover, to place his money at interest or to receive legacies. The House generously granted his request, and many members spoke in his favour, and Mr. Pulteney said he could wish that after the proper sacrifices were made on account of that rebellion, all the rest had been pardoned and favoured in like manner as this Lord desired to be; to which Sir William Young replied he was of a different mind, for the foundation of this present indulgence is the dutiful behaviour this Lord has shown, and the behaviour of rebels could not be known so early as Mr. Pulteney mentioned.

Upon Sir Robert Walpole's declaring that he would propose his scheme for excising wine and tobacco within a fortnight, the call of the House was put off to this day fortnight, and an order made that the Sheriffs should be all writ to, to send up the absent members.

Mr. Samuel Sands moved that they who did not appear should be declared betrayers of their country, or to that purpose, as was done in Dr. Sacheveril's case; but this was overruled.

Some sparring blows passed about the nature of this scheme, and Mr. Pulteney said if it came out a good one, Sir Robert must have departed from his first thoughts, and mended it by the objections publicly made against it. To which Sir Robert replied he was not ashamed to profit by other's advice, and was thankful to any who would give it him friendlily; that all he meant was to prevent the notorious frauds committed in certain particular duties, to the damage of the Revenue, and injury of the fair trader. That nobody could deny this ought to meet with a remedy, and all the question would turn whether what he should propose were a proper remedy; if it be, the House would, he believed, approve it, if not they might mend it. That he meant not to attack any particular person, nor to increase the Civil List, but intended what arose from the duties to be increased by his scheme should go to the use of the public, which I saw gave great satisfaction to the generality of the House.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 28 February.—I went this morning to the House, where there was a long debate upon the Bill for altering the method of mending the high roads by six days' labour into the payment of sixpence in the pound rate. It was brought in by Mr. Brampston, and seconded by Mr. Bromley, who serves for Warwick, with whom joined Mr. Earl, Winnington, Danvers, and others.

It was opposed by my Lord Malpas and Sir William Young, and Sir Edmond Bacon, who said it would be a land tax of a shilling in the pound, set parishioners at variance, and give occasion for the richer ones to oppress the poorer, and that the law as it stands is sufficient to mend all our high roads if put in execution.

But the others replied it was impossible to put it in execution, and besides, it is very unequal, the poor labourer not being able to afford six days' labour, at the same time that lords of manors, the clergy, and other richer inhabitants, who were the greatest spoilers of roads in many places, paid nothing. The Bill was agreed to.

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I dined at home with cousin Fortrey and Dean Berkley, and in the evening went to the Georgia meeting, where we were eight Common Council, and two Trustees.

Mr. Holland, in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Digby, More, Heathcot, Sloper, Hales and myself, Captain Coram and Mr. Smith.

A letter was read from an Alderman of Liverpool, giving account that the designs of the Society are so well approved of there, that the Chamber of the town had given fifty pounds to it, and the ministers of the two parish churches intended to preach on the subject and make a gathering. We ordered our thanks to be returned, and that it should be published in the prints for encouragement to other towns.

A letter was also read from Mr. Oglethorp, giving account that he was safely arrived at Charleston the 13th January last, and had been complimented by the Governors of Carolina, Colonel Johnson, and the Speaker of their Parliament, who promised to assist the Colony what lay in their power. That only two children had died in their passage, which was of seven weeks. This was very agreeable news to us, and we ordered the letter to be printed in the newspapers at length.

We signed a grant of lands to one Mr. Hetherington, who told us he and his associates will carry over near sixty persons.

Sir Thomas Lomb, the eminent manufacturer of organized silk, attended us at our request to assist us in making agreement with Amatis, the Piedmontese, to go over with twelve persons, seven of whom are now here, to Georgia, to instruct the Colony in preparing silk.

We signed the counterpart of Lord Carteret's grant to the Colony of his 8th share in the lands of that country, and then adjourned.

Thursday, 1 March.—This being the Queen's birthday, when she enters fifty-one years, my son and I made clothes and went to Court.

In the evening I was kept at home by the visit of Will. Richmond, of Harwich, and Mr. Smith his friend, an officer of the Mint, who is landlord to Coleman, and to whom I told the story of Coleman's unreasonableness in turning against my interest because I did not give him the collector's place of Harwich, when Davis had asked and obtained it some days before Coleman wrote to me. I also told them how Philipson came to be removed.

March 2.—I attended the Committee for repairing the harbour of Arundel in Sussex, and then went to the House, where several private Bills were offered, being the last day allowed for the same, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in for making suits at law finally determinable in the courts of cities and towns corporate within a certain sum, without coming up to Westminster Hall, which will be a great ease to the subject.

Mr. Hanmer dined with us in the evening. I went to visit brother Percival, and to the Coffee-house, and then returned home.

Saturday, 3 March.—This day I went to Court, where the King at his levée spoke only to me and the Dutch Ambassador. He asked me if I had any letters from Ireland. I answered, "Yes, last packet." He said we have had a loss there that it would be difficult to supply, meaning Sir Ralph Gore's death, who was Speaker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Justice. I replied

I knew of one who would supply the loss if he could be persuaded to accept it. I meant Dr. Coghill; but I afterwards heard the Duke of Dorset intends to recommend another. After this I went to the Queen's side, who asked me after my books of printed heads and said it must needs be a fine work. She said several things on the occasion which will oblige me to send them her to see.

In the evening I went to the English Opera called "Achilles," with my brother Percival.

Sunday, 4 March.—This morning I went to chapel, and then to Court. Cousin Fortrey, Mrs. Devereux, General Sir Hipolite, and Dr. Courayë dined with me.

Went in the evening to chapel, and afterwards visited the Speaker, who entertained us with remarks on Bentley's Milton.

Monday, 5 March.—This day I visited cousin Betty Southwell, and went to the House, from whence I returned at six o'clock. I sent four volumes of my collection of printed heads to the Queen to look over.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning I attended the Committee for regulating abuses of excommunications and several resolutions were agreed to.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 7.—This morning I went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole gave some further satisfaction touching the Excise.

Dined at Davies, the adjoining tavern, in company of 18 acquaintances, to encourage the house. In the evening went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. La Roch, Captain Eyles, Mr. Hucks, Towers, Hales, Vernon, Digby, and myself, eight Common Council, and Mr. Smith, Dr. Bundy, and Captain Coram, Trustees.

Mr. La Roch for a time, and then Captain Eyles in the chair.

Sir Thomas Lomb attended to assist in resolving what to do with Amatis and the Italians he brought over, in which difficulty I left them late, but before I went, we ordered the Earl of Derby should be writ to, to accept a deputation for collecting money, he having been a great forwarder of our colony's affairs. We also sent Leak, the bookseller at Bath, a deputation for the same purpose.

Thursday, 8.—This day I went to the House, and Sir John Barnard presented a petition in favour of Rhode Island, to be heard against the Sugar Bill. He urged that they had a particular charter, and perhaps the Sugar Bill may break in upon it; perhaps, too, the Bill may absolutely ruin their trade, and since they were subjects of England, and were not represented, it was but just they should be heard.

This produced a debate that held till four o'clock, for the Court side soon smelt out that Sir John's motion was a concerted thing, which if yielded to, would be confessing that the people have a right to petition against money Bills, and so the nation would be prepared to offer petitions against the intended excise of wine and tobacco. The Court therefore opposed the receiving the petition, alleging that for twenty years past the rule and maxim of Parliament has been to receive no petitions against taxes.

But the other side replied, this was not the rule of Parliament, witness the Pot Act, Gin Act, etc., which were passed much later

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than twenty years, but petitioned against, though money Bills. That it is the right of an Englishman to petition when he thinks himself aggrieved, and more especially in money matters; that unless the petition be received we shall make an example for not receiving petitions against this intended excise.

Upon the division, the petition was not received by the majority of 140 against 112.

Then Mr. Sands made a motion for searching precedents, to see if petitions may not be offered and received against money Bills, which motion was rejected.

My brother Parker gave me at the House an insolent letter directed to him and me from Baker and Clements, in the name of our friends at Harwich, peremptorily requiring the return of Captain John Philips to that station. I writ back what showed my resentment.

In the evening I went to the Vocal Club.

Friday, 9 March.—This day I went to the House, where the Committee for remedying abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts, made their report, and all the resolutions, which were seven in number, were agreed to *nem. contradic.*, the second only excepted, which takes the repairs of churches out of the hand of the minister and churchwarden, and subjects the church less to the approbation of two Justices of Peace in the manner of the poor's rate, against which only Mr. Bromley, of Warwick, and another gentleman, spoke, and gave their No.

Then the House in a Committee resolved that the duties on all foreign brandies and spirits should be made equal, and five shillings per gallon. By this we imagine the running of French brandies into the kingdom will be discouraged, and a great blow given to the Port of Dunkirk, to which place the French send their brandies, that they may pass on us as Flemish brandies, which pay but four shillings and sixpence per gallon duty; whereas the French brandy that comes from French ports pay six shillings and fivepence. The hint for altering the duty was given by Sir John Barnard, and Sir Robert Walpole said he had talked with several creditable distillers of London, who agreed that the reducing the duty of French brandy and raising that of Flemish to one and the same sum, would be an encouragement to our own distillers, for there would be no temptation to run such quantities of French brandies on us as at present, when the duty is so high, and yet such a moderate quantity will fairly come in as we can dispense with by mixing therewith our home-made spirits.

Captain Vernon and Mr. Sands were for a total prohibition of French brandies, but it was answered by Mr. Walpole that prohibitions are dangerous, for they often put other countries upon retaliation. He added there was but one objection to lowering the duty on French brandies, namely, the doubt whether the Portuguese might not interpret this a breach of the treaty with them made in 1703, by which it is agreed that Portugal wines shall pay but two-thirds duty of what French wines pay, and he could not tell whether that kingdom may not understand brandy to be wine, as it is called in Latin *vinum adustum*; and in French *brande-vin*, or burnt wine. Now, should they think this a breach of the treaty, they have an article, that in such a case the treaty shall determine and cease, which would be of fatal consequence to our

kingdom, but as to his own particular he thought it no breach, and so the House thought with him.

This night I had my concert for the last time this winter, at which were Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Clerke, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Man, Mr. Tuffnall, my brother Parker, Lady Londonderry, Lady Hanmer, Lady Evelyn and her daughter, Mrs. Minshull, sister Percival, Lady Hattolf, and Mrs. Walpole. Performers were: Mr. Needler, Mr. Mellam, Sir Edmond Anderson, Mr. Prat, brother Percival, Mr. Hanmer, Mr. Sambroke, and Vernon, fiddles; Mr. Payne, Mr. Withrington, on the bass viol; the great bass, ———; Mr. Bagnall, Sir Lionel Pilkington, harpsichord; Arragoni, the Italian, and my daughters singers.

Saturday, 10 March.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and then Counsellor Annesley, to whom I gave leave that as to younger children proceeding from my daughter's marriage with Mr. Hanmer, in case there should be a son, and but one daughter, only 3,000*l.* should be secured for her in the marriage writings, which is agreed to merely in complaisance to Sir Thomas Hanmer's way of thinking.

I then went to Court, where the Queen talked a quarter of an hour to me about my four books of heads which I sent her, but would not let me send into the country for the rest. The King talked to me also about them. She magnified the design to the skies.

Leak, bookseller at Bath, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Prayers and sermon at home; went to Court. Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Hanmer dined with me. Mr. Hanmer agreed with me that if he should leave a son and but one daughter, that daughter should have secured to her 3,000*l.*; that if he should have more daughters, 4,000*l.* should be secured to them to be disposed of among them as he should like, in order to keep them obedient. In the evening went to chapel, then to the coffee house, and so returned home.

Monday, 12.—To-day I visited sister Percival, and then went to the House, where we were taken up in arguing upon the third reading of the Highway Bill, after which the question being put, on the division, we lost it 95 against 175.

Mr. Hanmer and cousin Fortrey dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 13.—This day being the call of the House, we were very full, yet not so many as I thought we should be. I spoke to the Earl of Shaftesbury to be of our Georgia Board, which he accepted.

Dined at home. In the evening I went to Counsellor Annesley to tell him that the younger children should be provided for in the marriage settlement as follows: if but one younger child, 3,000*l.* to be secured; if more, 4,000*l.* among them; but the same to be divided among them as the father should think they deserved. I also ordered that Rath, etc., the farm held by Geo. Crofts, Esq., should be part of the security of the 120*l.* annuity I am to pay my daughter instead of Shane, Loghert and Spittle.

Wednesday, 14.—I spent this whole day at the House from ten in the morning till 12 at night, all which time was spent in debating on the question whether the duties on tobacco should be taken from the customs, which at length we carried by 265

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against 204. The House was crowded to an insupportable degree, which occasioned Mr. Gibbon to move that his Majesty might be addressed to build a new House, which was agreed to. The scheme of excising tobacco appeared when explained so very reasonable that I wonder the majority was not greater. Sir Joseph Jekyl, who is not used to vote with the Court, said he could not see one argument against it, and they who were against it had their own private advantage in their thoughts, not the good of the public. I writ the debate at large to Dr. Coghill.

Thursday, 15.—This day being the anniversary day of our Georgia Society, when by charter we are obliged to fill up the number of our Common Council to twenty-four, and elect new trustees; we accordingly met in the vestry of Bow Church, and after sermon preached by Mr. Burton, by ballot elected nine new Common Councillors and a tenth in the room of Mr. Belytha, who resigned. Of these ten were elected, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Viscount Limerick, and of the trustees the Earl of Derby, etc. We then dined at the King's Arms in Paul's Churchyard, at a crown a head, and were with friends about thirty in number, after which I went to the Royal Society, and then returned home.

Friday, 16.—Mr. Hanmer brought his brother to see me: he is Clerk of the First-fruits. I went to the House to assist at the report of the Committee's resolutions touching excising the tobacco, where it was debated over again from half an hour after one till twelve at night, and at length carried for agreeing with the Committee by 249 against 189. I took down the debates.

Saturday, 17.—I went to see brother Parker, who had been confined ever since Wednesday's long debate.

Then to Court, where the Queen excused her not sending home my books of heads, because she had the curiosity to look them over a second time. I spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 18.—I went to morning service at the chapel, and then to Court, where the King distinguished me in a handsome manner, talking at his levée but to one person, and to me, and this at different times. Courtiers take notice of this, because the King speaks so very little, and to so few. Cousin Fortrey dined with me. I went to evening prayers, and then to the coffee house, where curiosity to hear what passed at the debate of Friday last, and to see how I could defend the cause for which I voted, presently filled the table I sat at with a number of gentlemen, most of them violent Tories, as Nash of the Bath, Captain Hardy, and others. I explained the thing to them, and recited the reasons given for it, which I had the pleasure to see they could not answer in any tolerable degree.

Monday, 19.—I went to Mr. Hill, commissioner of the Customs, to desire the return of Captain John Philips to Harwich. He told me Mr. Walpole had spoke to him, and that he would do what he could, and discovered to me the true reason why the Board have kept him so long on his present station; namely, that they had information that he was idle and lazy while on the Harwich station, with his family and friends; he desired I would speak to Sir John Evelyn, and that if my request were granted, I would strictly enjoin the captain to be diligent in his duty on pain of losing his ship.

I also desired that if Nodes, the riding officer at Manningtree, were removed, Francis Pulham may have his place, which Hill promised to do his best in. I also desired that Captain Ridley, who is to be turned out for letting a noted smuggler escape, might be succeeded by Samuel Philips, but he told me it was promised away. I then went to the House, where I left them at three a clock debating the Sugar Bill in a Committee, having assurance from Mr. Walpole that care was taken of the rum clause relating to Ireland.

Mr. Hanmer, Dean Berkley, cousin Fortrey, and brother and sister Percival dined with me. In the evening I went to the play.

Tuesday, 20.—Colonel Smith and Sir Thomas Randall, the Virginia agent, came to see me. Then I went to the House, and returned to dinner. Cousin Fortrey and Mr. Hanmer dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to the House, and returned to dinner. In the evening I went to the Georgia Society, and swore in eight new Common Council men, viz., John, Viscount Tyrconnel, James, Viscount Limerick, Will. Heathcot, John White, Parliament men; Richard Chandler, Henry Lapôtre, Thomas Frederick, Esquires; Robert Kendal, Alderman of Cheapside. The Earl of Shaftesbury was the only new elected Common Council man not appearing. Dr. Bundy, who was only Trustee before, was now sworn Common Council man, in Mr. Belitha's room, who resigned.

The persons elected to be trustees who did not appear were: James, Earl of Derby, James, Lord D'Arcy, John Page, members of Parliament; Erasmus Philips, Christopher Towers, Will. Hanbury, Sir Jo. Gonson, and George Tyrer, Esq., Aldermen of Liverpool. We were a numerous Board, for besides the eight Common Council men sworn in, we were of the original members present, Mr. Vernon, Hucks, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot, Robert More, besides Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith and Captain Coram.

We agreed finally with Amatis, the Piedmontese, to carry him and his company over, to furnish them with a few necessaries of linen, etc., to pay their passage back if they do not stay in that country, and for encouragement to leave them to Mr. Oglethorp.

We minuted down a poor fellow to go over when there is a new embarkation.

We ordered the sermons preached by Mr. Burton and Mr. Smith to be printed. We received some benefactions.

Mr. Smith acquainted us with a collection in his parish.

We agreed it to be unnecessary to issue regular summons to attend, seeing that we all know that Wednesday is the fixed day, and that our numbers are now increased, and that many gentlemen may be discouraged from coming from far to attend, when they find little business for them to do.

Thursday, 22.—I visited brother Percival and Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Mr. Mostyn. I did not go to the House, which adjourned for the holidays. Passed the evening at home.

Friday, 23, Good Friday.—Went to chapel in the morning and to church in the afternoon; fasted as usual. Spent the evening at home.

Saturday, 24.—Visited at Sir Edmond Bacon's, Lord Palmerston, and brother Parker's. Went to the Temple, visited Mr. Hanmer, Clerk of the First Fruits and Tenths, younger brother to my intended

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son-in-law. Then visited at Sir John Evelyn's. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 25 March.—Communicated at the chapel, and then went to Court. In the evening went again to chapel, and passed some time at the coffee house.

Monday, 26.—Went into the city. Mr. Hanmer, cousin Fortrey, and Dr. Madden dined with me. Mr. Mostyn and Lord Grantham visited me.

Tuesday, 27.—Went to the Vestry in the morning. Went in the evening to see "Deborah," an oratorio, made by Hendel. It was very magnificent, near a hundred performers, among whom about twenty-five singers.

Wednesday, 28.—Visited Mr. Duncomb, Dr. Couraye, Sir Roger Mostyn, Lord Bathurst, Lord Wilmington, and Duke of Dorset. Then went to Court. After dinner went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. Moore, Mr. White, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Hales, and myself, eight Trustees (*sic*), and Lord Darcy, Mr. Smith, and Captain Coram, Trustees. Mr. Hales in the trustee chair, afterwards Mr. More took the chair of Common Council. We signed a gentleman's grant for 200 acres, gave Amatis a letter of recommendation to Mr. Oglethorp for lands to be given him in case he resolve to stay in Georgia. Allowed Mr. Quincy our minister a cabin and five pounds to buy him necessaries for his passage.

The potash partners appeared to tell us they would not agree that the silk folks should come into their partnership. The silk men afterwards appeared and complained of their going off the agreements; these said their design of being partners with the potash men, was that the charge of clearing the ground given them by us might be defrayed by making potashes of the wood, which they could not do if they had not one manufacture house in common to make their ashes in. We told them the potash people, having an exclusive partnership for ten years, we could not erect them who were silk men into a partnership, but each might make potashes if they could be at that charge for himself. They and Amatis took their leaves of the Board, being to go on board Tuesday next.

We were acquainted by Dr. Bundy that the Saltburgers would all be engaged by the Protestant Princes of Germany unless we speedily came to some resolution concerning them; that the collection made for them in England amounted to what was sufficient to carry to Georgia fifty families, and as they desired a minister, he proposed an annual subscription for his maintenance from the members of our Board, until such time as the Parliament should come into an address to his Majesty to allow a sum for carrying on our designs, which subscription should then cease, and he believed 30*l.* a year might do, besides the glebe lands we should allow the minister; accordingly we ordered a column in our books for that purpose. We broke up half an hour after nine.

Thursday, 29.—Mr. Barsham came to read over to me the foul draft of my daughter's marriage settlement and of the mortgage I make to Mr. Annesley for 7,000*l.* borrowed of him.

I then went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, when we chose Mr. Thomas Scawen governor, and Mr. Christopher Tilson, of the Treasury, deputy governor. I found the state of the Company's condition bad; the rents and

disbursements near equalling each other, and 20,000*l.* debt, so that there is nothing to pay off their bonds, near half of which are for 5 per cent, but a year hence comes in 400*l.* a year rents more, and the government are upon enlarging their capital, which is now 40,000*l.*, to make it 60,000*l.*, and that 20,000*l.* enlargement would clear our debts, only we know not who will lend us, and the proprietors are not able to raise it. When the enlargement is granted, we shall consider how to steer.

Colonel Schutz and his wife dined with us. I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 1 April.—After prayers and sermon, I went to Charlton, and stayed till Monday.

Monday, 2 April.—I returned to London, and at two o'clock was at the House, which now met the first day after the recess. We had a debate upon a motion of Mr. Pulteney that the Receivers General of the land tax might be named by the Commissioners as in Scotland, and not by the Treasury, because many receivers break in debt to the Government, and the country thinks it hard they should make it up, whereas if the Commissioners of each county named their own receivers, the county would make up his deficiency without grumbling.

Sir Robert Walpole showed in such case the money could not be recovered, for who could sue a county, whereas the Receivers General (as things are now) find good security who indemnify the Government for the losses received by the failure of the Receivers General.

The question was put, but no division, Mr. Pulteney giving it up; however the motion was popular, which was all Mr. Pulteney meant by it.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to a Committee of Breach of Privilege, at the desire of Sir Robert Grosvenor.

Tuesday, 3.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Sir Charles Bunbury, his nephew, and Dr. Berkley.

Went to the House, where we had a debate till past five on the Qualification Bill, which on a division was lost by 159 against 120. I was with the minority. They who spoke against it were Horace Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Cammell, knight for Pembrokeshire, Mr. Pelham, Gyles Earl, Lord Harvey. Those who spoke for it were Lutwych, Bootle, Plummer, Pulteney, Rolls, who brought the Bill in, Thomas Windham, Sir William Windham, Watkin Williams, George Heathcot. The Bill was honest, and only meant to make effectual the former Qualification Bill.

But the Ministry, if this had passed, would have been deprived of bringing into the House a great many unqualified persons, particularly in the Cornish and other poor boroughs, who by being elected by the power of the Court, without going down to the place, could not be questioned as to their qualification, as the former law directs, but this Bill, if it had passed, would have obliged every person returned to give in his qualification to the Clerk of the House of Commons, and swear to it at the table before the Speaker.

The opposers of the Bill said it cast an imputation on the present Parliament, and voided fraudulent qualifications, which depend on the honour of gentlemen who give and take them, it likewise

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did not obtain the end desired with respect to the sons of such as have 600*l.* a year, who might swear their father has, as they believe, that estate, and yet their father may defeat their expectations by not giving them a groat. That this Bill subjects people to give the same security that they have an estate of 300*l.* a year, as they gave to the King for their allegiance, which renders oaths a slight matter. It also ties up gentlemen's estate not to part with them in seven years, or else they must acquaint the House with it, which is a hardship.

By this Bill a mortgagee who has been seven years in possession is capable to be chose and yet a mortgagee is not capable to vote for a member, likewise a man who has a lease for a certain number of years may be elected, though he cannot vote for a member, which things they thought were absurd. By the law no man is to accuse himself or swear to his hurt, but this Bill obliges a man to swear whether he has transgressed a law in being. It also enjoins a register of gentlemen's estates, which the nation would never yet allow of. A gentleman might think himself free of incumbrance at the time he swore to his qualification, but soon after find himself mistaken, which would bring on him an imputation of being guilty of perjury, though he was really innocent.

In the evening I went to the oratorio.

I should have mentioned that before the House began there was a sudden meeting of the Georgia gentlemen to agree with Amatis, what allowance to make him before he goes to Georgia, where to-morrow he sets out. We met, Lord Tyrconnel in the chair, Lord Limerick, More, La Roch, Vernon, Hucks, Heathcot (both), Towers, Sloper, and agreed to allow him 25*l.* a year for four years for himself and servant, a house for himself, a hundred acres of land for himself, and fifty for his servant, with other lesser requests.

I presented the Society 100*l.* from the Bishop of Worcester.

Wednesday, 4.—I visited Mr. Temple, and went from thence to the House, where we had several divisions upon the Bill for excising tobacco, which was read for the first time.

Mr. Gibbons began the first debate by moving to withdraw the Bill, because it contained a clause affecting former Money Bills, without directions given for that purpose by the Committee who ordered the Bill. That the law 9 Geo. I had enacted that the duty of a penny per pound payable to the Civil List should be bonded, but by this Bill bonding is taken away, and the penny a pound is reduced to three farthings, although that law is not repealed, which is irregular, and if the forms in passing or repealing Money Bills, or in altering them, is not observed, there is an end of Parliaments. To the same purpose spoke Sir William Windham, Mr. Sands, and Shippen, who added that in King William's reign one of the greatest men of that time said in Parliament that were the French even landed and marched up to the gates of London, he would not part with the least iota of the forms of the House to raise money to oppose them.

Sir Philip York, the Attorney General, replied, the Bill contained no error in point of form, forms in passing Money Bills are sacred, but this clause is only in the nature of a saving clause or proviso that the penny belonging to the Civil List shall remain under the Customs. We had agreed in the Committee that the penny

should be reduced to three farthings, and if the Bill had not by this clause so reduced it, it would have been said the Bill did not answer that resolution. In every Bill there are matters incident and consequential to the essential resolutions, which those who draw the Bill must insert, though not taken notice of in the Committee, otherwise the resolutions of the Committee must be as long as the Bill itself. To say that reducing a penny to three farthings is laying a new duty, is learned trifling, such as is sometimes seen in Westminster Hall; there is no more difference between this and the former duty than between one farthing and the fourth of a penny. This is no more than a regulation relating to the collection of a duty, formed on the debate of the House, and to oppose the Bill on this account is to split upon literal forms only, not on essentials. In the case of the salt duty, you did a great deal more, for though the Committee had resolved only to revive the duty on salt, yet the Bill came in with a duty on salted herrings, and was passed. One gentleman (Mr. Sands) should not of all men oppose the leaping over a form, and make an objection to order, he who brought in the Pension Bill without any order at all.

Sir Robert spoke to the same purpose, and added he had once before heard Mr. Shippen quote the story in King William's reign, but the then Speaker replied to that gentleman that he believed by such an affirmation he wished the French at the gates of London. He concluded with a motion that the Bill be read a second time.

This chicane held us till past four o'clock, and then on the division we carried the question against withdrawing the Bill, 232 against 176. I should not omit that my Lord Tyrconnel took an opportunity in this debate to declare himself against the Bill in general, which he before was strenuous for, saying he had on recollection been convinced it was dangerous to the Royal family to force it on the people, whose clamours are so universally loud against it. He was persuaded Sir Robert Walpole meant well by bringing it in, and that he thought when the country should know the import of it, they would be reconciled to it; but we find the country are as irreconcilable as ever to it, and therefore there must be something more in such an universal dissatisfaction than the bare artifice of interested men in London stirring them up. That our enemies watch to see the event, and rejoice in what we are doing, they wish we may pass this Bill, to rivet the disaffection, which if great now before they feel the excise, what will it be when the officers come to execute the Act? He thought the benefit from this excise would not answer what is calculated, but if we gain the hearts of the subjects to his Majesty, he will command their purses and have what he pleases.

This question being carried, Mr. Sands moved to adjourn the House, for it was now near five o'clock, and if we are to debate whether the Bill shall be read a second time, we must then argue the merits of the Bill, which would take up perhaps the whole night.

But some gentlemen calling for the other question, that the Bill be read a second time, Mr. Pulteney said it was against the rules of the House to make a motion so late in the day, or that when a motion to adjourn is made, any other motion should intervene.

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Mr. Henry Pelham said he should not oppose the adjourning, if the House would first agree that the Bill be read a second time, which if allowed of, he would be for not reading it till a week hence, that gentlemen might not say the Bill was precipitated.

Sir Robert Walpole said there is no instance when a motion has been made to read a Bill the second time, that any other motion should intervene.

Sir Thomas Aston declared freely he was for adjourning, because against the Bill.

Then the question for adjourning was put, and we who went out against it carried our point, 237 against 199.

Then the question for reading the Bill a second time was put, and opposed till one o'clock at night, when the Court carried it by 236 against 200.

I did not stay out the debate, but retired home at 9 o'clock, in which time I heard Sir Thomas Saunderson, Captain Vernon, Sir Abraham Elton, Mr. Heathcot, Sir Thomas Aston, and Alderman Perry oppose the Bill with great warmth, which on the other hand was defended by Sir Richard Lane and Sir Robert Walpole.

Sir Thomas Saunderson gave three reasons against the Bill. 1. That it subjected a great number to excise laws. 2. That it would raise universal discontent and alienate the subjects from the King ; he said the present discontents were too general to be the effect of contrivance. It was natural for the country on the name of excise to write to their friends in town to know their thoughts, and for their friends to tell them their thoughts, but this uneasiness proceeds from the fear of arbitrary power, and the hardship of being under excise officers. 3. The landed interest cannot be bettered by this scheme, because it will not bring in what is expected, for, by his calculation, at the utmost and supposing the frauds and running of tobacco could be totally prevented, only 104,000*l.* duty will be recovered ; of this, what belongs to the Civil List is but 32,000*l.*, and that at present under the Customs yields 31,000*l.* So that one thousand pounds will increase indeed to the King, but that is all. There remains then 72,000*l.* duty to be recovered to the public use, but half of this must be recovered in Scotland, and he left it to every one's judgment whether it can be imagined we shall get a farthing of that money from thence. Then all that we can propose to increase the revenue of South Britain by is 36,000*l.*, and is this worth the loading such numbers of subjects with excise and exasperating the nation ?

Again, supposing that no tobacco be run, then it must be sold dearer, and the poor will be charged dearer for it, which apprehension is one of the grounds of the present clamour ; but if the tobacco be dearer, then the Dutch will run more upon you. He concluded with ardent wishes for the honour, ease, and security of the Royal family, and in his conscience thought this course would do them exceeding prejudice.

Captain Vernon : This Bill was promised to be made exceeding palatable and without exception, but it comes out much the same and as bad as the Tea Act ; the retailers are to be laid under the same inconveniency ; they that cannot write or read must yet keep books, and the least omission, or mistaken entry, subjects them to information and punishment, as if designedly faulty, besides it entirely enslaves them, for by those books their circum-

stances will be known to the officers, who from that time will oblige them to vote for such members as the Ministry pleases, and we shall become worse than a Parliament of Paris ; for they are named by the King, but we shall be appointed by the Treasury only. Though Cromwell's days are not overmuch to be quoted, yet some good things may be learned from his administration ; he threw the boroughs into the counties, which was a security to our liberties, that is now to be wished. We are all for remedying frauds, but how does this Bill redress false weighing ? Men are men in any office, and should the officer under the Customs be made an officer under the Excise, will that make him honester ? There is an easy remedy against false weighing in the Customs : it is but to hang one or two guilty officers, and you will hear no more of it.

This Bill enacts there shall be public warehouses to lock up tobacco in ; this is a good thing, but why may not there be the same under the Customs ? 'Tis certain more will rise that way, than if under the Excise.

As to socking, or seamen's stealing small parcels of tobacco on shore, this cannot be imputed to the merchant, whose very goods it is the seaman steals ; he is a loser by it, and therefore if the merchants are against this Bill, it must not be said they are so to cover fraud. It has been urged that tobacco in rolls is run ; it may be so, but the quantity at a time must be so small that men may hide it in their pocket, and when once there who shall find it ? It is impossible for Customs or Excise to convict the possessor The projector of this Bill (Sir Robert Walpole) set out very fair, and promised he would come into any better method than Excise, if that should be shown him for remedying frauds. It is to be hoped then he will defer his Bill a couple of months, and he may be assured that gentlemen will offer him a better scheme. 'Tis said the Excise is better served than the Customs, the reason is plain, the Excise nominate their own officers, and turn them out without the Treasury's interposition, the Commissioners of the Customs do not. But the reason which most of all weighs with him to oppose this Bill is, his sincere concern for the honour and interest of the Royal family, which if it pass must necessarily lose the affection of the subject.

Sir Abraham Elton made a bantering speech against the Bill, proving out of the profits and revelations that merchants were the best and most honourable subjects, and the excise a wicked thing.

Sir Richard Lane answered him the same way, which though it diverted the House, was by serious gentlemen disapproved.

Mr. Heathcot spoke violently against the Bill as violating Magna Charta, in taking away trials by juries, and thereby enslaving the people. He concluded that if it passed into a law, the people would not submit to it, but forcibly repeal it. This was a hot expression, and breathed rebellion.

Sir Thomas Aston spoke likewise earnestly against the Bill, and pronounced the projector an enemy to his King and country ; the Speaker thereupon took him down to order, and reproved him ; he told him if such words were suffered to come out of any member's mouth, there was an end of all debating, and even of Parliament. Everyone knows who projected the Bill, and the honourable gentleman who did project it, thought he was doing a public service,

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but if gentlemen are to be told in the face of their country that when they offer their thoughts they are enemies to their King and country, no gentleman hereafter will offer his thoughts at all. He believed Sir Thomas was sorry for what had slipped from his mouth, and hoped he would take this reproof for a warning to express himself with more decency hereafter, for the life of all debate consisted in a decency and respect for each other.

Sir Thomas replied: He was sorry if he had offended the House. He did not mean the gentleman who brought in the Bill when he said projector, he did not name him, but he meant the pitiful fellow, whoever he was, who went about forming schemes (as there are many such), and might have put this scheme into that honourable gentleman's head. But this he still would say, that whoever projected it, projected a scheme pernicious to his Majesty and the country.

Alderman Perry undertook it to make it appear that the utmost which can possibly be recovered by this Bill is 20,000*l.*; the frauds (said he) can be but upon 800 hogsheads of tobacco, the duty of which is not 12,000*l.* The pretence of loss to the Government by the method of bonding for the duty is made one great argument for this Bill, but this very morning the chief tobacco merchants of London were with me to give me an account of the bonds they are under, and they assured me they have now actually in their cellars 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco ready to answer their bonds, the value of which is exceeding more than the 140,000*l.* due from them by those bonds; they are gentlemen of such character and credit, that I can so far depend on their veracity, as to offer for a bottle of claret to answer for all they owe the Government.

Another argument for this Bill is the ease of the Planter with respect to the abuses put on him by his factors here. It had been more candid, before this was made out, not to have publicly exposed characters to the world unheard, by sending pamphlets under public authority under the Postmaster's covers gratis, to all the great cities to inflame the subjects against them as rogues and cheats; it had been more candid to have heard the merchants on this affair, and it had been fit that Sir John Randall, the Planters' agent, had been called before us, and questioned on the subject of the representation he is said to bring over, wherein we are so strongly charged, and I hope we shall yet call for him, for I shall ask him many questions. By the way, I desire to know how he came not to present his representation to this House as it is addressed, but chose to print it and make it an appeal to the people. In that paper he pretends the Factors make an oppressive gain, but I assert that when all the fees of officers, the advance of our money and long credit we give to retailers is deducted, we do not get sixpence on a hogshead we sell for them. This Bill is impracticable in the execution, for it is impossible to weigh the stock of some retailers in a whole day, though you begin at five o'clock in the morning, besides he must keep a servant on purpose, which is a very great additional charge. Then he must keep a book, not of his own preparing, but given to him by the Commissioners of Excise, containing all his dealings, which when full must be restored to the Commissioners and a new one delivered him, by this all his transactions and his circumstances must be known to the Commissioners, who from that moment make him an absolute slave.

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I know a considerable drugster almost ruined by this method. The supervisor engaged in confederacy with another drugster to undersell the first, as soon as the prices, and to whom he sold his goods should be known; his book when full being delivered to the officer, he took the advantage, and the confederate drugster actually beat the other out of his trade, and stole his customers from him.

If this Bill passes, if I continue in the same mind I am, I will quit my trade, as every honest man will do, for if I should offer at a seat in Parliament, is it possible I can act an independent part? No, Sir, this Bill will subject me to arbitrary power, and my vote must be at the will of the Minister.

This Bill allows of permits, and indeed must do so, if retailers' shops are to be visited; but nothing produces more frauds than permits; it is a known thing, that the officers allow as many permits as you please for run tea at twelvepence a pound, wherein they defraud the public, and abet the practice of running. I myself had a few gallons of rack in my London cellar, which being at my house in the country, I sent for, and desired my brother to take out a permit for that end. To my surprise, he writ me word the permit was granted long ago, and how was this? Why, the officer, taking it for granted that I should one time or other remove it, had entered it beforehand as permitted; indeed, Sir, the excise is liable to more frauds than the Customs. It is pretended this Bill will ease the fair trader, but on the contrary it will distress them. For the tobacco trade cannot be carried on without the credit of long time given the merchant by taking his bond for the duty. To expect ready money for his duty, because he shall not pay it till the retailer pays him, is impossible, the retailer cannot himself pay ready money to the merchants, but is commonly allowed twelve or fifteen months' time.

I own there may be men found who are of over-grown fortunes, and able to pay down the duty, and when you have turned out of the trades a number of fair and reputable merchants who have less wealth but more regard to their fellow subjects, these richer men may take it up, but then the trade will be monopolized into a very few hands, and the planter will be enslaved to them. Sir, I speak against my own interest in urging this; for though I have not a very great fortune, because my grandfather and father who with me have followed this trade for 70 years, left me their own example to content myself with a fair and honest gain, rather than to make haste to be rich, yet my fortune is perhaps good enough for me to commence one of these monopolizers; but I scorn the thought, and shall choose to sit down and leave off business rather than increase what I have by extortion and the oppression of my fellow traders.

Another argument against this Bill is the timing of it, for the merchants have at this very time 70 ships abroad, sent before this scheme was known, all sailed before the Parliament sat; these must bring vast damage to the merchant, because their bargains and agreements are settled upon the account foot, which if this Bill passes ought to be upon another foot, so that this is absolutely robbing us of so much. I said it before, and I say it again, the representation from Virginia was framed and cooked up here; not only the President, Mr. Carter, now dead, repented the signing

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it, as he wrote me himself, but most of the planters have repented it, too, being sensible that if you subject their tobacco to excise laws, you will reduce them to a worse condition than they were in before. Sir, this Bill brings an imputation on a body of merchants who I will be bold to say are as tender of oppressing their fellow subjects as honest in their dealings, and as reputable among their acquaintance as any other set of men whatever, though you begin from the highest man in the Ministry to the lowest of the people, and however they may be called sturdy beggars, they are not to be blamed for endeavouring to avoid the scandal the passing the Bill must throw upon them.

Sir Robert Walpole : I am obliged to vindicate myself both as to my public and private character ; it has been said that pamphlets have been sent into the country by public authority to inflame the subjects against the tobacco merchants as rogues and cheats. It is well known that no pamphlets appeared in defence of excising tobacco, till some months after many scurrilous ones against it had been dispersed and propagated to poison the minds of the people against the excise and inflame them against me personally, but no pamphlets were writ by my direction. I never defended my scheme, nor myself, but in this place. As to my calling the merchants in general sturdy beggars, I never said nor meant it ; it is an invidious advantage taken of an expression that in the course of a long debate fell from me, and directed to other persons. I did not call the merchants sturdy beggars. The case was this : there was an unusual crowd, and I may say an unwarrantable one, at the door that day, and a gentleman said in the House, that they begged our help. Upon this I answered that in our law books there is the expression *sturdy beggars*, my meaning was to reflect on the manner in which that crowd was persuaded, nay forced to come down, their behaviour when there, and the persons who made up that crowd, many of whom had no business there, and were of the lowest of the people, butchers, masons, and such like. These are odd sort of supplicants who are forcibly to repeal the laws you make. It is no matter what becomes of me, but surely if this way be encouraged, it is the greatest invasion of your liberties ; nobody denies but their appearing there is contrived and even forced. If it goes on, there is an end of public transactions, your freedom of debate is gone. The liberties of our country are not at all concerned in this question.

My honest opinion is that at the least if you suffer tobacco and wine to be excised, 300,000*l.* a year will be recovered to the public. I believe a great deal more, the value of which, at 3 per cent., is ten millions ; and is this again unworthy a Parliament's attention ? But suppose only 100,000*l.* should be gained, will the Parliament say the nation ought to let rogues run away with it, or should I not be guilty of the greatest breach of duty in my place, if I neglected to take notice of it, and propose a remedy. This remedy can only be by excising these two commodities, for we see that under the customs these frauds have continued and increased. I can give you several instances that——

Here I left the House, being quite tired out with the debate, and disordered by the heat of the House, the issue of which I have already related.

But after this was over, it was moved that the Bill should be printed, and the reason given, that if, as was said, the clamours of the people against it proceeded from their not knowing the substance of it, the printing would be a means to pacify them; but the Court opposed it, as a thing unheard of to print a Money Bill, for the consequence would be that hereafter there never could be laid a tax, but the country would send up petitions against it.

However, the night being far spent, it was agreed to adjourn the debate till next day.

Thursday, 5 April.—This day I remained at home to recover myself of yesterday's disorder.

I heard the debate for printing the Bill was revived and warmly argued till five o'clock, when the Court rejected the motion by a majority of only 16 votes, 128 against 112. So that the minority gain ground so fast, that it is very doubtful whether this Bill will pass in any shape, but if it does, I am persuaded the Bill for excising wine will not, which is liable to more objections than this for excising tobacco.

After this, Sir Robert made a motion that the day for offering his scheme relating to the wine may not be to-morrow, as had been agreed, but put off for a week, by reason the fatigue he had gone through had in a degree disordered his health.

This the other side strongly opposed, urging he should produce it to-morrow, for by the strength of their party they hoped to knock it on the head immediately; but Sir Robert persisting in his motion, the House divided, and on this occasion the Court carried it by 42, 118 against 76. Sir Robert freely told Sir Thomas Aston that his reason for putting it off was to see the fate of the Tobacco Bill, for if it should be lost, he would not be such a fool as to meddle with the wine.

There were some other divisions, which I did not learn the subject of.

This day, Mr. Hambleton, of our House, brought Mr. Fitzgerald, a Papist of the county of Waterford, to desire my concurrence to a Bill he intends to sue for here, that he may have leave to purchase a thousand pound a year in land in Ireland. He said his brother, who is a reputable merchant of London, having no children, had promised to settle 20,000*l.* on his nephews and nieces, the children of this Fitzgerald, in case he would lay it out in land in Ireland, but not otherwise, and therefore as it was a compassionate case, and as his family had been very serviceable to the Protestants of Ireland in King James' reign in protecting their persons, houses, and goods, of which he had a certificate under the Common Seal of the City of Waterford, he hoped he should succeed, and particularly that I would not oppose it.

My answer was, that I verily believed his family had done the services he spoke of, and had heard a very good character of him, and should be very sorry to be obliged on a public account to oppose it. I did not know whether I should, but I had writ into Ireland to know the sentiments of gentlemen there upon it; that I apprehended the Protestants of Ireland would complain that their laws against Papists purchasing land should be broke into by an English Act of Parliament, and especially that he should do it at a time when the Irish Parliament are to sit within two or

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three months, who would be the properest judges of the reasonableness of the thing. I asked whether he had got the approbation of the Lord Justices and Privy Council there. He replied, No. I said it was a step he ought to have taken; he said he had not time for it. I answered it was hardly to be thought that he left Ireland ignorant of his brother's designed favour to him. In conclusion, I told him I could wish for his sake it might be done, but if the people of Ireland were against it, I could not promise him to let it go without appearing against it, and therefore desired he would take notice that I reserve myself to act freely on this occasion. Mr. Hambleton said he was always of opinion that the Papists should purchase land, and that it would bring much wealth into the kingdom. I answered, he that thought so was in the right to favour Mr. Fitzgerald in this affair, because it was a step towards that general purpose; but I that had my doubts could not admit of it till they were cleared up.

Friday, 6 April.—I visited Dr. Berkley and brother Percival, then returned, and passed the day at home.

Saturday, 7.—I visited Mr. Tuffnell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Wilmington, with which last I had a long conversation touching the excise of tobacco and wine. I told him the clamours of the people were inexpressible, that people in public-houses curse the King, that although the Bill should be made ever so palatable, yet it was feared the people would not be reconciled to it, for if they are so angry when the friends to the Bill have writ down into the country the best side of it, what will they be when they see it put in execution? That I believed if Sir Robert Walpole had foreseen the spirit against it, he never would have proposed it, and I could wish some expedient were thought of to drop this scheme; it were the safest way; for should the Bill pass, and the City of London resolve not to comply with it, as I hear they will not, then the Excise officers must call for the army to support them in their office, and what consequences may not be apprehended from it? That I thought the Tobacco Bill a righteous and just Bill, and therefore should be for it, provided it were rendered as much as possible palatable, as by giving the complainants their option whether to apply for redress against the excise office to juries, or to the three judges, as also the restraining excise officers from voting in elections; but as to the excising wine, that would meet with more difficulties even than the tobacco.

His Lordship agreed with most that I said and added the business of permits would be another great difficulty; but as to the depriving Excise officers from voting, it would be attended with also depriving the Custom officers from voting, which the Crown would never give up, because of the influence it would lose in elections. That it was hard to take men's rights away, merely because they serve the public, neither did he believe these officers have much influence in elections, for the Excise office is very careful to send their servants away from all their relations and friends to distant places where they have no power to do hurt. I proposed the King's sending a message to the House to acquaint them that since this intention of excising tobacco and wine was disagreeable to his subjects he would not pass it, to which my Lord replied he had heard of this thought before, but the King

could not do it, it being contrary to the rules of Parliament to suppose that the King knows what we are doing till we ourselves acquaint him with it.

I then told him of Mr. Fitzgerald's intention to apply for a Bill to suffer him to buy land in Ireland, a matter I thought of consequence in respect that he is a Papist, and that he must, to come at his end, break through several Acts of Parliament. His Lordship answered it could not be, because the time limited for receiving private Bills was over, otherwise he thought it reasonable, and for the interest of Ireland, seeing the trade of Ireland is in the hands of Papists, who for want of liberty to purchase in that kingdom carry their wealth elsewhere, and have no tie to keep them good subjects. I answered it was not true that the trade of Ireland is all in their hands, for we have many Protestant traders, and half the trade is carried on by merchants of England, who have their factors there. I said many other things to the same purpose, which seemed to make impression on him.

I then went to Mr. Annesley's, and he promised to have the writings of marriage ready for signing Thursday next.

I then went to Court, and the Queen talked in such a manner of my prints that I found I was obliged to send for more of my books to show her.

Mr. Bothmar dined with me. In the evening the Bishop of Lichfield came, frighted at the universal discontent against the Excise, and I found by him that he and divers other Bishops are like to vote against it, when it comes into their House.

I told him it was feared the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Hoadly, was come over to persuade the Queen to cause the Test Act to be repealed in Ireland. He said he heard so, and assured me that his brother the Bishop of Salisbury had acted a scandalous part in putting himself at the head of the Dissenters of England, and going to the Queen to prevail that the Test might be repealed in England.

I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 8 April.—Went in the morning to chapel, then to Court. Cousin Will. Dering, cousin Percival, the Dean's son, and Dr. Courayë dined with me. In the evening, cousin Le Gendre came, and told me the City was in a great flame against the Excise, and that they intended to come down in their coaches this week to petition against it; that if they do, the number of them will reach from Guildhall to Westminster; that on this occasion, all the shops are to be shut up, to make this matter more solemn, but probably that the apprentices may come down and make the greater crowd at the Parliament door.

I asked him what were the objections to so fair a thing as preventing the fraud of running. He answered, the entering dealers' houses, and increasing the number of officers. I answered the fair trader could have no objection to his house being entered, for men of reputation would not be disturbed or suspected, and if frauds in others were detected, he would have advantage by it. My cousin replied, how comes it then not one merchant is for it? As to the number of officers, and their influence in favour of the Crown upon elections for members of Parliament, I said an 126 officers were little more than two to a county, nor were there many Excise officers voters in any Corporation; however if that gave umbrage, possibly the House might not allow them to have votes.

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Sir Edward Dering's younger brother and Tom Whorwood came afterwards to see me, and all the discourse was on the Excise. My cousin Whorwood said if the Excise officers were not allowed to vote, he saw no objections to the Bill. My cousin Dering did not say as much. He had also heard of the City's design to petition the House against the Bill. I said it could not be received, because it is understood to be a Money Bill, and it was never known that petitions against Money Bills were received, the reason of which is evident, for in such case, no tax can ever be lain, but those who are to pay it will petition against it; he said this is true in the general, and in case of a general tax; but this excise relates to a particular set of men, and besides, the City imagine they have a peculiar right to petition against Money Bills.

I went afterwards to visit cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Ned Southwell, and Mr. Wogan, who were all abroad.

Monday, 9 April.—I went this morning to the Temple, to fix the lawyers' meeting next Thursday at my house in Pall-mall to sign the marriage writings. I also signed the mortgage writings and bond following it for 7,000*l.* borrowed of Mr. Annesley, for which I gave him 5 per cent. Of this money, 3,700*l.* I returned to Mr. Annesley to make of the 3,900*l.*, which is the purchase of his house and warehouse on Snow Hill, and brought away with me the remaining 3,300*l.*

After this I went to the House, where little passed of consequence, but all the discourse was about the design the City of London has to come down in a body to-morrow to petition against the Tobacco Bill. The discontented party in our House say there are precedents in our journals of petitions received against Money Bills, and the Court party say there are none. Indeed, if such things are indulged the people, there is an end of laying taxes, for those on whom they light will to be sure petition to be heard against them. I heard this day things that concern me much. The City is so inflamed that some ladies going in their coach thither were rudely stopped, and the cry was: "We know this coach, it comes from St. James' end of the town; knock the coachman down." One of the ladies having presence of mind, saved her servant by calling out: "Though we live at St. James's end, we are as much against excise as you." On which the mob said: "Are you so? Then God bless you. Coachman drive on!" I heard the City have declared, pass what Bill you will, they wont comply with it.

I was assuredly informed that Sir Robert made complaint to the King that my Lord Chesterfield's brother voted against the Tobacco Bill, whereupon the King resenting it determined to turn John Stanhope (one of them) out of his place, and my Lord Chesterfield likewise, but my Lord Wilmington, the Duke of Dorset, and Earl of Scarborough went straight to his Majesty and declared if he did so, they would lay down their places; this made his Majesty pause, and he ordered a meeting of them all with Sir Robert Walpole to reconcile matters, at which meeting Lord Chesterfield refused to be present, so ill he resented this affair. But the conclusion was that he should not be turned out, and he afterwards declared he would not lay down purely to spite Sir Robert, who wished he would.

I was likewise well informed that the French King has offered the King of Prussia 50,000 men to assist him against the Dutch,

in case he chooses to make war upon them, and has offered him a great many millions if he will but sit still, and not concern himself in the election of a King of Poland or the Pragmatic Sanction. By our alliances it is impossible, but if war should break out in Europe, it will draw us in to be parties, and there is great probability of a war, but what a condition are we then in, the whole kingdom being inflamed on account of this excise scheme.

In the evening I visited Lady Hanmer. At my return found Sir Thomas Hanmer at my house, who told me Mr. Jennings, of Bath, uncle to Mr. Hanmer, and trustee in Mr. Hanmer's settlement, is lately dead.

This day the Earl of Scarborough declared himself against the Bill, which makes much discourse.

Tuesday, 10 April.—This morning I went earlier to the House than usual, expecting the City petition against the Tobacco Bill. Accordingly at one o'clock it was presented by the Sheriffs of London. It was handsomely but strongly couched, and concluded with prayer to be heard by counsel against it. Alderman Parsons moved it might be received and read, and that counsel might be heard according to the prayer of the petition, which being seconded, Lord Malpas agreed to the receiving and reading it, but moved for an amendment to the motion by leaving out the words, "to be heard by counsel." This occasioned a debate till past ten o'clock, in which the great speakers on both sides appeared. On one side there spoke for allowing counsel: Mr. Sands, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Pulteney, Sir John Barnard, Alderman Perry, Sir Will. Wyndham, Counsellor Bootle, Sir Thomas Aston. Against counsel: Mr. Winnington, Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Attorney General, Sir Philip York, Solicitor General, Mr. Talbot, Sir Joseph Jekyl.

On one side it was said there were two precedents for one of hearing counsel against Money Bills, that it was the right of the subject, and if of every individual subject, or society of men who apprehend they may be injured by a tax, much more of the City of London, the metropolis of England, who set forth in their petition that they appear in behalf of all the traders of the kingdom, and that trade will be undone by extending the excise laws. That the Bill against which they petition is a subject entirely relating to trade, and the City of London, which consists of a vast body of traders, must needs be the best judges how far trade will be affected.

It was said on the other side, that not one precedent for allowing petitioners to be heard by their counsel against a Money Bill, appeared on our journals. There were two instances indeed that came near the point, which were the brass wire petitioners, and the potmakers, but theirs were not the present case. All the precedents quoted (of which there were above thirty) were to be relieved of duties already enacted, not of duties about to be enacted; that if it be suffered to petition against a Money Bill to be enacted, there would no taxes be laid at all, for taxes must press somewhere. That if any other than the City of London had petitioned, their petition had been rejected, but the City having a peculiar privilege to be treated in a civiler manner, namely, that their petition delivered in their corporate capacity should be received without opening it, when delivered by their Sheriffs, this petition has been read and ordered to lie on the table, as a decenter way

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of disregarding it. That by very many precedents (which Mr. Winnington quoted) it appeared petitions against Money Bills, and even from the City, had been rejected. That it ought not to be presumed the House were not masters of all the knowledge necessary for taking their resolutions, without the help of the City's advice; that this petition should rather be called the advice of the citizens than the humble petition, and what would become of the authority and respect due to Parliaments, if the City should pretend unasked to give their advice to the Legislature? It was setting the City up to be a sort of co-ordinate power, and a middle branch of the Legislature between the House of Commons and the people.

The true reason why one side supported the petition was to delay the Bill, and bring petitions against it from all parts of the kingdom, for that had been the consequence if this of London had been heard by counsel, and every petition praying the same we must have sat all the summer.

The reason for opposing this petition was to preserve the Bill, to give it dispatch; wherefore, we who approved the Bill were against allowing the City to be heard by counsel, and those who disapproved it, voted against it. On the division, we were but 214, and the others 197, difference 17.

This was a Pyrrhus's victory, and it is easy to see the Bill is lost, for though to-morrow we should carry it to read it a second time, yet in the Committee it will surely be lost, so fast do our friends desert over to the minority. But should we by dint of place and pension men carry it, it will be by so few, that I question if ever the Lords will pass it, and should they do it, our majority will be so few that it will be scandalous in the eyes of the country, and perhaps not complied with at last when come to be put in execution. And this I foresee, that by the ill-will the members who vote for it will get in their countries, the majority of persons elected in next Parliament will be such anti-courtiers, that Sir Robert Walpole must sink. The wisest course he can take is as soon as he can to give up the Bill.

Wednesday, 11 April.—This morning Horace Walpole made me an early visit at nine o'clock, to tell me that seeing our friends desert so fast, and that very honest gentlemen do apprehend ill consequences to the Government may attend the pressing any further the Excise Bill, his brother had resolved last Monday night to give it up this morning. He therefore desired me to be down early and to speak to my brother Parker to do the same, in order to prevent the coming to any ill-natured resolutions which the other party might in the height of their joy propose. I told him I was glad this resolution was taken, though I thought it an honest Bill, and might in the Committee if suffered to go so far be made so palatable as to be pleasing to the people. He thanked me for staying out the vote last night, and said he observed my brother Parker had been absent frequently. I told him my brother took care of his health. He said another reason for giving up the Bill was the falling away of friends in the House of Lords; and particularly to going off of the Earl of Scarborough, who was the very man who last summer pressed the resolution of this Excise, because it would be the most grateful thing that could be to the nation. He added he was an honest man, but was become fearful

of this general clamour. I took notice to him of my Lord Stair's being against it, and carrying off his dependents in our House. He said that was a personal animosity against the Duke of Argyle, in which the Duke of Montrose and Earl of Haddington joined, and so made one party with the Marquis of Tweeddale. I said I heard the Duke of Dorset and Lord Wilmington were likewise gone off; he answered, No, indeed, they both had behaved handsomely on this occasion; that one of our members wavering, the Duke had been desired to speak to him, and that he accordingly influenced him to be for the Bill.

He then spoke of the unreasonableness of people, that Sir Thomas Prendegast, who lately entered the House (not a week since), and was chosen by the Duke of Richmond's interest, came to him and desired to be made Postmaster General of Ireland, when Mr. Manley should die, who is in an ill state of health; that his answer was, he did not know how Sir Robert Walpole might be engaged with respect to that employment, but he would speak to him. And upon this civil answer, Sir Thomas being disobliged, voted last night for hearing the City's petition by counsel. I could not forbear expressing my disdain of such interested, unreasonable, and corrupt behaviour.

I then went to my brother Parker to tell him my message from Mr. Walpole, who was extremely pleased with the giving up the Bill, and promised he would oppose any ill-natured votes that should be moved upon it.

I went early to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole made a very handsome speech, and full of oratory that lasted an hour and three-quarters. He explained over again his scheme for his justification, foretold how much the land must for the future be saddled with taxes, and then gave up his Bill by a motion that it might be put off to the 12th June next, by which would be understood that it should drop, not to be revived. His reasons for giving it up (he said) were three; first, the declension of the majority, which showed itself the first day, being 61, which last night he saw reduced to 17; secondly, the clamours raised against it, which though artificially stirred up, yet it was not prudent to press a thing which the nation expressed so general a dislike to, however they were deceived; and thirdly, which was with him of most moment, the apprehensions which many honest and sincere friends of the Government had entertained of danger to his Majesty's person and Government from the disaffection which they supposed this Bill, however mistaken, might create in the abused people's minds, which alone was reason sufficient to justify his parting with the Bill.

He wished whatever ill consequences attended this ferment might fall on the head of him or them who had given occasion for it, "but hold (added he) I do not wish it, I do not wish the greatest enemy I have so much ill."

After this, Sir William Wyndham proposed that the previous question should pass, whether the Bill should be put off till the 12th June or not, in order (said he) that if we carry the previous question, we may then resolve absolutely to reject the Bill; by this we shall stigmatize this vile attempt, and kill it so dead as never to revive.

There joined with him in this violent motion Sir Thomas Aston, Mr. Dundas, Sands, Wortley Mountague, Heathcot, Rolls, Sir John

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Barnard, and Bowes ; but others of that party, as Plumber, Gibbons, Lawson, and Shippen expressed themselves satisfied with attaining their end, the dropping the Bill, and thought the mortification enough that Sir Robert had failed in his attempt.

Lord Harvey, Mr. John Cammell, of Pembrokeshire, Pelham, Sir Joseph Jekyl, and Sir Will. Lowther spoke against putting the previous question, and showed the unnecessariness of it, and Lawson said he was afraid if it was put, it would revive a great[er] majority than had been at the beginning for the Bill.

We broke up about eight at night without a division on the previous question, which was dropped, and so Sir Robert's motion passed to the general satisfaction of those who wish well to the Government.

From this time any new Excise is never to be expected ; and it may be foretold that Sir Robert Walpole's influence in the House will never be again so great as it has been ; which may not be amiss, for the Crown will hardly attempt an unreasonable thing for the future, when the Ministry are no longer masters of the House of Commons, not that this Bill was unreasonable, if modelled in the Committee, as it must have been if suffered to go so far, which is the reason I was for it to the last.

It was observed this night that there was a greater concourse of people at the door and lobby, in the staircase, and Court of Requests, than had been known any day before ; that they were of the meaner and ruder sort, in so much that the Justices who attended every day to keep the peace, observing such numbers to come in hackney coaches, and at an unreasonable time of night, even when the Bill was known to be given up, sent for the constables ; but the crowd pressing and filling each quarter, the Justices thought it necessary to pull out the proclamation enforcing the Act for dispersing riots, and threatened to read it, but these unruly people cried out, *Damn your laws and proclamations.*

It was also observed that Sir John Hind Cotton, who is esteemed the very head and knitter together of the violent (some will say the Jacobite) party, and Sir Abraham Elton went out, and seeing that number of constables, asked, " What is the meaning of all these constables ? Did Sir Robert Walpole send you ?" Which could not fail to spirit up this mob, who, it seems, gave such hints in their discourses as alarmed some friends of Sir Robert for his life, and made them resolve to send into the House their advice to him not to come out the ordinary way, but as he had done twice before to retire through the Lord Halifax's door.

Thursday, 12 April.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and by appointment of all the gentlemen concerned in signing my daughter's marriage settlement, the same was done at my house. The persons who signed it were Mr. Hanmer, Sir Thomas Hanmer, my daughter, my son, Sir Philip Parker, Colonel J. Schutz, cousin Edward Le Grand, cousin Edward Southwell, and Mr. Francis Clerke. I acquainted the gentlemen that the marriage should be solemnized at Spring Garden Chapel on Saturday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock.

This being over, I went to the House, which I found very full of members, having sat two hours in debate, upon complaints made by my Lord Harvey and other members of insults committed on their persons by the unruly mob last night at the door. Lord Harvey

was struck on the head, and Ned Walpole, Sir Robert Walpole's son, had a severe stroke on his arm. Whitworth had very contumelious usage, such language, he said, that was not fit for him to repeat to the House, and Sir Robert related at full the design made upon his life, that people said they would Julius Cæsar him, that he was collared, he could not tell by whom, that the crowd waved him about the court of Requests from one side of that great hall to another, that they hissed and insulted him, and made so narrow a passage that it was scarce possible to get through, and above sixty or eighty sticks were clattering over his and other gentlemen's heads. That remembering the advice given him some hours before, he endeavoured to save himself in one of the coffee houses, but found the mob twenty deep had guarded the entrance; however, some friends making way for him, he got in, and immediately heard a great shout in the Court, proceeding, as he believed, from an opinion that there he was dispatched, but by a private passage (not obstructed because the crowd did not expect he should save himself that way), he escaped and got home.

Upon this the Attorney General made a warm and learned speech on the fatal consequences of such tumultuary behaviour, and aggravated it by the consideration that the person aimed at was one of the King's Councils, a magistrate of high degree, and a member of the House; that if this was suffered to pass without a proper notice taken of it, there was an end of meeting there and even of the Legislature. He therefore proposed several resolutions, which will be seen in the votes, and which all passed *nem. contradicente*, tending to the freedom of debates, and to the prevention of mobs gathering together to impede or promote Bills passing in Parliament.

We learned that last night the City rang their bells for joy the Bill was dropped, and made more bonfires and illuminations than was ever known. They broke the windows of the Post Office, and of all other houses not illuminated, and would have done it of the Parliament House while we were sitting, if they could have come within reach of them. They burnt Sir Robert in effigy, with Sarah Malcome, in several places, and in others dressed up a pole and whipped it. Behold the spirit of liberty, which Sir John Barnard, Sands, Heathcote, Sir Thomas Aston, and others rejoiced in the House to see, and desired might be full!

Friday, 13 April.—This morning Jo. Smith, of Harwich, came to obtain a letter from me to Will. Manley, of the Custom House, that he would interpose with the Surveyor (Mr. Hopkins) at Woolwich not to put Smith in the Crown Office for collaring and resisting the Surveyor, who would visit his fish vessel coming up to market. I writ accordingly, though I do not know the gentleman; this Smith has for two years past been my enemy, damning and sinking my interest, and voting against whoever I recommended, but like a mean rascal as soon as he wants assistance repairs to me, and says he will always stand firm to it.

I visited Dean Berkley, and then went to the House, where Sir Charles Turner, in the absence of Sir Robert Walpole, moved to put off the Committee that was this day to meet and hear Sir Robert's scheme about the wine, to the 14th of June.

Mr. Pulteney, under pretence of seconding him, spoke much against the late Bill, and declared his apprehensions of the

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consequences of it, if it had passed, that without doubt the words that had dropped from an honourable gentleman, calling the crowd of merchants who attended at the door sturdy beggars, was one great cause of the City's resentment, and of the disorders committed at our door on Wednesday last; that it was those very words caused the revolt of the seven Provinces; for when an Excise was laying on the consciences, the purses and privileges of the Low Countries, by the Spanish Court, and the merchants addressed the Duchess of Parma, their governor, to be excused from it, a Minister who stood by, said they ought not to be regarded, for they were only a company of beggars, *ils ne sont que des gueux*; this so exasperated the people that they revolted, and seven Provinces of them remain to this day a free people. He hoped, therefore, for the sake of the Royal Family on the throne, such an attempt will never be again made, and since in the frame of the late Bill, several inconveniences and oppressions of the subject with respect to Excise laws, were to be removed, that we shall proceed to take those oppressions away; such is, the obliging the manufacturers of soap, candles, leather, and the retailers of tea, coffee, and chocolate, and other things to swear to the due entry of the books they keep; which is an inquisition to swear to accuse oneself, a matter not to be borne because inconsistent with a free people. Such also is the entrance of men's houses, by virtue of a Justice of Peace's warrant, upon the officer's swearing that he suspects unlawful goods are concealed therein. He said he knew of a Justice who gave a warrant to search the houses of five entire parishes.

Such also is the not trying offenders by a Jury, contrary to the fundamental laws of our country and the basis of our Constitution. Nobody was against preventing fraud, but gentlemen liked not the manner of curing them, but if proper methods were taken he believed they might be met with by a proper regulation of the Customs.

I dined at home, and then went to the play. At night I heard the King had in his resentment against Lord Chesterfield and Lord Clinton, who were opposers to Sir Robert's scheme, dismissed them from their employments, and the mob of London are still so outrageous as to have occasion for reading the proclamation against them.

Saturday, 14 April.—This morning my daughter Katherine was married to Mr. Hanmer at Spring Garden Chapel, by Dean Berkley; there were present my own family, my aunt Whorwood, and cousins Edward Southwell and his lady, Betty Southwell, Will. Le Grand and his sister, my brother and sister Percival, and brother Parker and his lady, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mr. Job Hanmer, of Buckinghamshire, uncle to Mr. Hanmer. We ourselves immediately set out for Charlton, and in the evening Sir Thomas Hanmer and his lady, my son Hanmer and his brother and sister, and brother and sister Percival came down, and stayed with us till Sunday afternoon.

Monday, 16.—This day brother Parker, Frank Clerk, and cousin Ned Southwell and his lady, with cousin Will. Southwell, his brother, and young cousin Le Grand, with Colonel Schutz, came from London and dined with us.

Wednesday, 18.—I went to London, and after looking into the Parliament House, dined with brother Percival. In the evening

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I visited old Lady Osborn, and at night went to the Georgia Society, where we passed a grant to a bricklayer and his two servants of lands in Georgia.

There were present: Common Council men as follows: Mr. Frederick, in the chair, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. Hales, Mr. La Pautre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Heathcote, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. White, Mr. Digby, myself. Trustees: Lord Darcy, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Captain Coram.

We read letters lately arrived from Mr. Oglethorp, the Rev. Mr. Herbert, Governor Johnson, and two others, who went over to Georgia, together with a copy of the Assembly's resolution to Carolina, which we ordered should be printed for the satisfaction of the nation.

They write us they were safely arrived at Georgia, none dead but the two children under three months old formerly mentioned; all in good health and spirits, except ten, who were down of the bloody flux, occasioned, as they believe, by the cold and lying under tents.

That a town was begun on the Savannah river about ten miles from one of the mouths, on a height or bluff as high as the Earl of Orkney's seat in Berkshire, and the river there as broad as the Thames at London. That half the land of the first town is already cleared, the fortifications begun the first day of their landing; that the nearest nation of Indians about fifty miles from the town had desired to be under the protection of our Government, had offered to send their children to be educated among us, and the second man of that nation desired to be instructed in Christianity. That the Assembly had resolved to assist our people to the best of their power, and sent them one hundred and four breeding cattle and five bulls, twenty sows and boars, and a parcel of rice. That they had likewise ordered soldiers and rangers to protect them till they were in a condition to defend themselves. That it is a very fine country, and ships that draw twelve foot water can come up to the very town.

We resolved that a rascally fellow who styles himself in print agent for the merchants, should recant in print an advertisement published by him, wherein he invites artificers to go to Georgia, promising them fifty acres of land and sustenance for four years, etc., all which he has dared to do without our knowledge; and in case he do not recant we resolved he should be prosecuted.

We desired some of our Board should wait on Sir Robert Walpole to know when he will suffer us to move the House for an Address to his Majesty to give us money for our Colony, which by conversation with him we find is like to be but 10,000*l*.

We received some money collected by the churchwardens of a parish in London, who presented it themselves, for which they had our thanks.

We also impressed some money to answer to a Bill drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp and for other occasions.

Thursday, 19.—I visited Mr. Clerke, and left with him four more books of my printed heads to shew the Queen, who now has eight of them. I returned in the morning home to dinner.

Saturday, 21.—Remained at home. This day Mrs. Devereux came to dine with us.

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Sunday, 22.—This day we all came to town, after evening prayers; and at my arrival was informed that the petition of the dealers in tea and coffee to be relieved from the hardship of the Excise laws, was presented by Sir John Barnard, and rejected on a division of 250 against 150, which plainly showed that, although numbers went off from the Court in the affair of the excising tobacco and wines, yet they had not deserted their party and become malcontents, as the minority flattered themselves. This was a great disappointment to the latter, and raised the spirits of the courtiers. I learned also that Sir John Stanley has moved for a Committee to be balloted for, to inspect the abuses and frauds committed in the Customs, and that the vote passed *nem. contradic.*

Nevertheless, it appearing by the list prepared by Mr. Pulteney and Sir William Windham, and which they sent about to everyone they thought would join them, that something more was intended by this enquiry than barely to detect frauds in the Customs, seeing not one friend of the Administration was in that list, but all the twenty-one men the most determined enemies to Sir Robert Walpole, and that among them were several we esteem Jacobites, as Sir William Windham, Sir John Hind Cotton, and Sir Thomas Sebright, the Administration took an alarm, and thought it necessary to summon a meeting of the Government's friends at the Cockpit the next night to agree to a list prepared by Sir Robert Walpole, and which consisted of twenty-one members, most of them placemen, the rest being five in number, independent friends of the Government. The malcontents were pleased to send me their list, and the Ministry likewise sent me theirs; what hopes the former could have that I should favour them, I cannot imagine, unless that I frequently vote with them where I see reason, but they must needs know I am a friend to the Administration.

Monday, 23.—I visited my brother Parker and Mr. Tuffnell. My brother resolved to make a mixed list, but afterwards going this night to the meeting at the Cockpit, changed his mind.

This morning I attended my son Hanmer to Court, where he was presented to the King, Queen, and Prince, and kissed their hands. They received him in a very gracious manner, the King, who never speaks to any beneath the nobility, smiling graciously on him, the Queen giving him joy, and the Prince holding him in discourse a considerable time. My wife and daughter received the same honour. We all dined with brother Percival, and I passed the evening at home, not caring to be at the Cockpit, because appearing there is a sort of prejudging our opinions and therefore from the beginning of Parliament I never once was at such meetings. It seems my delicacy was very singular, for at nine o'clock my brother Parker returned from thence, and told me there were 263 members, and among the rest the Speaker and the Attorney and Solicitor General. He said Sir Robert Walpole made a long and serious speech, wherein he told them that the time was now come to look about them, it being evident from the persons resolved on by the other side that further things were designed than bare rectifying abuses in the Customs; that a push was made at the Administration, to throw the Government into confusion, and my Lord Bolingbroke was at the bottom of it all. It was necessary therefore for the Government's friends to be unanimous, and

resolve on the same list, lest by mixing members of both parties, while the other party was unanimous in theirs, we should open a door to let in certain gentlemen who could not be esteemed hearty friends to the Constitution and Royal Family.

To the same purpose speeches were made by Mr. Pelham, the Attorney General and the Speaker. The good effects of this meeting was seen on the ballot next day.

Tuesday, 24.—This day I visited Mr. Tuffnell, and afterwards went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and saw him alone before he came out. As soon as I came up to him, he could not contain his joy at the numerous appearance last night, and offered me a list for the ballot. I told him I had one already from his brother Horace, and would be there. I then desired he would think of something for my brother Percival, who had served the Crown in the revenue in Ireland seventeen or eighteen years, I might say for nothing, seeing he had bought his employment of a person then living, so that he had no favour in that from the Government; that having behaved himself honourably and well, I might hope for some small kindness from the King to enable him to pass his days near me in England; that my views were very small, 200*l.* a year would content him, and I thought I had hit of a place in case the Earl of Cholmly died, which was the stewardship of Richmond Manor, which I understood was not 200*l.* a year, only there was a house and garden beside.

He replied, I should give myself no trouble about my brother, for he had taken charge of him; but as to this place, the Queen was resolved, if my Lord died, to take it to herself, it being 600*l.* a year. This, said he, is better to tell you frankly at once, rather than to drill you on with hopes.

I answered he acted more candidly and friendly in letting me know the case at once than leading me in a fool's paradise, as he does others, who like better such usage. That I was obliged to him extremely for his kind dispositions, but assured him at the same time I did not know the place was worth 600*l.* a year, or I had not desired it. He replied there was nothing in that, for he thought my brother deserved that or more; that I need not give myself trouble or set forth his services, it was sufficient he was my brother.

After this I went to my brother to tell him our conversation, which pleased him much; then I visited Mr. Mostyn, son to Sir Roger, my relation by my Lord Winchelsea's side, and from thence repaired to the House, which was fuller of members than ever I remember it, no less than 503. We balloted according to order, and after we had named divers to inspect the glasses, I returned to Pall Mall, and dined alone at Davis's. In the evening I visited the Earl of Tilney and his son, my Lord Castlemaine, Mr. Blackwood, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Palmerston, cousin Le Grand, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and Mr. Wogan; and then returned home.

Wednesday, 25.—This morning I visited Horace Walpole, Lord Grantham, and Mr. Clerke. Then went to the Georgia Society, being summoned to a meeting to prepare a petition to Parliament for money to support the designs of our charter.

We were a large assembly, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Limerick, Lord Percival, Mr. Sloper,

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Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. White, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. Frederick, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. William Heathcote, in all fifteen Common Council men, and Mr. Christopher Towers, a Trustee. Mr. Will. Heathcote in the chair.

We approved the form of a petition prepared by Mr. Thomas Towers, who acquainted us that he had showed it to the Speaker, who approved of it, and to whose direction Sir Robert Walpole referred us. Some of our members informed us that Sir Paul Methuen, and Sir Joseph Jekyl (men of great figure in the House), had expressed much approbation of our designs, and would favour our petitions when presented. We therefore thought them proper persons to offer the petition, and to second it, and desired they might be applied to for that purpose.

Mr. Vernon acquainted us that the collection for the poor persecuted Saltsburgers in England amounted to between 3 and 4,000*l.*, and that the money would be put under our trust to send a number of them to Georgia.

We agreed that our printed book relating to Georgia should be dispersed to all the members of both Houses, in order to prepare them to be favourable to our petition.

We then broke up, and I went to the House, where on the report of the ballot it appeared that Sir Robert Walpole's list had carried it to a man, by a majority of 85, Sir John Cope, who was the highest in this list, being 294, and Mr. Walter Plummer, the highest in the other list, but 209. This proved a terrible mortification to the malcontents, who perceived so great a majority for the Ministry, although by a ballot they imagined numbers would have sided with them since they could do it without discovering themselves. One thing which made the majority so great was, that the malcontents had made their list so entire of members against the Government. Mr. Pulteney, who foresaw this would happen, had composed one all of Whigs, and many of them friends to the Government, but Sir William Windham came to him at night and made him alter it by putting himself and many hot Tories in, declaring otherwise the Tories would be against him. The folly of Sir William was very great, for the independent party of the House, and who are for the present Establishment, could not be for approving of persons who are known or at least suspected to be against it.

I dined with brother Percival, and at night went with him to the Wednesday Music Club.

Thursday, 26 April.—Visited my aunt Whorwood, then went to the House, where the South Sea Company's petition was debated till five o'clock, but yielded to at last without a division.

In the evening my wife and family came to town to repay visits made on the wedding.

Friday, 27.—Mr. Lycet, my neighbour in Ireland, came to desire me to distribute cases for him, an appeal from a judgment given for him in Ireland being lodged against him here in the House of Lords.

Also one Baggar, a clergyman, born in Sweden, but bred up in Spain, and chaplain to Count Staremberg, came to ask charity or business. He said he came over with a view to unite the two Churches, but, being here, found so good cause to quit the errors of

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Popery that he recanted publicly, and the Bishop of London licensed him to preach; that Mr. Newman knew him well, and that he was to have gone to Jamaica but for a pretended debt for which his creditor threw him in jail. He offered to go to Georgia. I gave him a guinea, and took his place of abode that if I should find him on enquiry an honest man, I might use my endeavours to send him minister the next town we settle.

After this I went to the House, where we sat till near six a clock upon a motion made by Mr. Sandys, chairman of the Charitable Corporation Committee, that Sir Robert Sutton was guilty [of] frauds, of breach of trust. Had this been carried, nothing had been bad enough for him, and we should have moved for a Bill of pains and penalties, to render him for ever incapable of holding a place of profit or trust, and to give his estate to the proprietors of the Corporation, sufferers by his breach of trust. Sir Robert Walpole, who thought this too severe, though he spoke not, yet influenced the Court party to speak in Sir Robert Sutton's favour, who were likewise joined by some of the malcontents on account of relation or particular friendship they had to him, such as Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Morpeth, etc.

Sir William Young, Harry Pelham, Winnington, Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Earl, Mr. Cammel of Pembrokeshire, etc., acknowledged Sir Robert Sutton guilty of a notorious neglect of duty, and Mr. Glanvil went so far as to say neglect of trust was a breach of trust, but yet as yet they did not see any fraudulent design Sir Robert had, but that his fault was trusting to others in the direction, who deceived him, there was no ground to pass a censure on him, which it was visible must be followed by a Bill of pains and penalties. So they moved that the question might only be that Sir Robert was guilty of neglecting his trust, and that the latter part of Mr. Sandys' motion, which carried the severer censure, should not stand part of the question.

On the other hand, Mr. Sandys, supported by Lord Limerick, Mr. Palmer, Tom Windham, Sir John Barnard and others, insisted not to alter the question, and showed very plainly Sir Robert's guilt to be sufficiently great to deserve the strongest censure. We therefore insisted on the question without alteration or amendment, but on the division lost it by a great majority; for we who went out were but 89, and they who stayed in were 148, which put the minority in such a passion that after the numbers were reported, above 50 rose together from their seats, and in a passion left the House, which was a very indecent behaviour, and such as in the year 1620 drew the censure of the House on members who did the same.

I was clearly convinced Sir Robert Sutton deserved the severest censure, and thought we should give up the honour of the House if we did not inflict it on him, since last year we *nem. con.* voted him guilty of fraudulent practices, and nothing in the new report made this year by the Committee tended to make him appear more innocent than we judged him last year. This second report in no way extenuated his crimes, so I thought it strange we should without reason extenuate his guilt.

The House being up, I dined with the Speaker, in company with the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Cammel of Pembrokeshire, Sir Charles Gunter, Niccols, and Captain Fitzroy, natural son to the Duke of Grafton.

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At my return home, Sir Roger Mostyn visited me, and Colonel Manning; the latter to thank me for giving him two guineas. He is a half-pay officer who served bravely in the late wars, and has nine in family. He told me he sold out, and on that account never could get new preferment, which had reduced him to great straits.

Saturday, 28.—I received letters from Harwich from Captain John Philips and Page that they had been in search of the late rich wreck, lost in her voyage to Holland, and had recovered a chest of gold. That the merchants concerned had given the sole power of fishing up the rest to Captain Philips, and intended to go in a body to the Treasury to desire no other person might be appointed for that service, knowing the skill and integrity of Philips. I immediately sent these letters to Sir John Evelyn, of the Custom House, desiring him to communicate them to Mr. Hill, expressing my wishes that this might prove a lucky incident to obtain the Captain's return to his former station. Sir John was so kind as to advise me to write to Philips to make a fresh application for his return.

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, brother Percival, Sir Edward Dering, Sir Roger Mostyn, Mr. Duncomb, Tom Knatchbull, Frank Clerke, and cousin Molineux, son to Sir Thomas Molineux, his Majesty's chief physician in Ireland, and then went to the Prince's Court with my son Hanmer, who was very civil to us both.

Dined at home, and then went to the opera.

This morning I went as early out as I could to the fire that broke out in St. James' House and consumed three houses. My purpose was to see which way the flame drove, that I might send my servants to assist such friend or acquaintance of mine as was in the greatest danger. I found it conquered by the great diligence of the firemen, animated by the presence of the King and Prince, who were there from half an hour after five till half an hour after seven, to give direction, and encouraged them with money. It begun in White's Chocolate House in a gaming room called Hell.

This day I was told the answer the Earl of Chesterfield made when the Duke of Grafton acquainted him with the King's demand of his wand. "I insist," said he, "that you tell his Majesty my place and all I have in the world is at his Majesty's service, except my honour."

Sunday, 29.—This morning I went to chapel, and afterwards to Court. Dined with Dr. Hollyns.

Monday, 30.—This day I went to Morris, the linen draper's shop, to recover what part of his debt I could, he being broke, and in a sponging house. I was told his effects will come out about ten shillings in the pound.

I then went with Mr. Hanmer to visit Lord Grantham, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Wilmington, Horace Walpole, and Sir John Evelyn, to return their visits. Then I went to the Georgia Board where we were a large meeting. The Common Council were: Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Will. Heathcote, George Heathcote, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapôtre, Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Captain Eyles, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sloper, and myself, in all 14; and two trustees, Lord Darcy and Mr. Erasmus Philips. Lord Shaftesbury in the chair of Trustees, and I of Common Council.

April 30–May 8

We put the Corporation seal to the petition to Parliament. Sir Robert Clifton brought two of his own name, who desired to go to Georgia at their own charges, and we told them they should have one hundred acres each in separate grants, and twenty acres each to their four servants; but we afterwards heard one of these gentlemen is a Papist, and the other his brother suspected of being so, and, though we may send Papists over, yet at our first settlement we shall, I believe, agree that it is not prudent so to do.

Then Mr. Holingbore, a Prussian, formerly secretary to the Earl of Chesterfield when ambassador in Holland, appeared, and desired lands for a countryman and relation of his to go on his own charges to Georgia. We told him he should have the same conditions as Captain Pennyfeather, whose grant we gave him to read, and he was satisfied with it.

Then a substantial builder offered himself to go with six servants at his own charges, desiring as great encouragement as had been given to others. I was ordered by the Board to acquaint him that the design of our charter was in settling our Colony to provide for the necessitous poor of our country, and not to make men of substance richer. Wherefore we could not agree to his proposal.

We were all of opinion that to send persons in his case and condition over, who would take with them useful hands out of England, would justly raise a clamour against us; besides, such large grants as we at first were obliged to make, if continued, would throw too great a part of our lands into few hands, the great bane of our other Colonies.

Sir Abraham Elton came and recommended three persons for 500 acres each, and 25 to 18 servants they carry with them. We took their names, and told him they must hold by separate grants. We suspended the rule we had before come to of granting servants but 20 acres, because Sir Abraham had applied to us for these men before that rule was made, and to show our regard to the city of Bristol, where it may be presumed there are many necessitous tradesmen who are an incumbrance on their friends and parishes.

I then went to the House, where we remained till after five a clock in a debate upon the Stockjobbers' Bill, which was warmly opposed by some members of the city, but at length we carried it, Sir Robert Walpole and the Court being with us, by a majority of 55, against 49. So we passed the Bill, this being the third reading, and ordered Mr. Sandys to carry it to the Lords.

Tuesday, May 1.—I went this morning to the House to discourse the Speaker and Sir Joseph Jekyl upon our petition. I found them zealous for it, and so is Sir John Barnard. Sir Joseph said there could not be a man against it, and the Speaker said he had taken charge of it, and would resolve in what manner the money should be given, which he thought should not be done by an Address. I said then we might fall between two stools, for Sir Joseph is against referring it to the Committee of Supply. He answered he believed he had satisfied Sir Joseph's scruples. Sir Robert Walpole desired we would not offer the petition till next week, because he had something first to propose relating to the St. Christopher's money, out of which our money for Georgia is to come. I guess Sir Robert means a portion for the Princess Royal.

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I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening visited my Lady Osborn and brother Parker.

Wednesday, 2.—I visited Horace Walpole to know when the Princess's portion would be asked for, because I would not be absent on that occasion. He said he believed Tuesday next, but he would send me word. He promised to visit me at Charlton. I returned this morning with my wife to Charlton.

Thursday, 3.—This evening I received a letter from Sir John Evelyn that the Commissioners of the Customs have ordered Captain John Philips back to his old station at Harwich, so that an affair that has given me unspeakable trouble for four years is at last happily over.

Friday, 4.—Mr. Marian, my landlord, came for his half-year's rent due Michaelmas, 1733, which I paid him.

My son and daughter Hanmer came down to dinner.

Saturday, 5.—Stayed at home all day.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I came early to town to attend the House, on account of the message that is to be delivered from the King desiring a fortune for the Princess Royal to marry the Prince of Orange.

I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, and then to Mr. Delafay, secretary to the Secretary of State, to whom I delivered a box of papers which by mistake was left at my house, but was designed for the new Lord Privy Seal, my Lord Lonsdale.

Went to the House, where the Committee's report in favour of the sufferers in the Charitable Corporation was made, and the House agreed to give them a lottery for their relief of 500,000*l.* But there was a division, which we carried 209 against 117.

After this, Sir Robert Walpole delivered the King's message, and Mr. Bromley, of Cambridgeshire, in a studied speech, made the motion for an address of thanks and assurances of giving an honourable portion, which Mr. Fox seconded by a speech likewise got by heart. Mr. Conduit, Captain Mordaunt, and Mr. Neal spoke on the same side, and on this occasion Mr. Plummer and Mr. Sands supported the motion for addressing and giving a handsome fortune; they said many things in favour of the House of Orange, the Revolution, and the happiness of England in seeing so numerous a family of the Hanover line that in a manner secures us from any danger from a foreign race to reign over, at which Sir William Windham bit his lips, but neither he nor Will. Pulteney spoke.

It was some pleasure to see the discontented Whigs on this important point separate themselves from the Tories, the heads of whom, Shippen, Sir John Hind Cotton, and Bromley of Warwickshire spoke obstinately against the King's message and the motion for addressing his Majesty, urging that Queen Mary and Queen Anne had but 40,000*l.* portion, but now they heard 80,000*l.* would be proposed, though by the Act that settled the King's Civil List at 800,000*l.*, it is expressly declared that the Parliament made his list so great because he had a numerous family to provide for. It was answered that 80,000*l.* now is no more than 40,000*l.* then, the price of everything and the manner of living being so much increased.

The Tories did not venture to divide, and we immediately ordered a Committee to prepare the address, which Mr. Bromley reported,

and, being put to the question, only one gentleman said No, which was Mr. Richard Lister, who serves for the town of Salop—an ill-natured proceeding, to prevent the passing *nem. con.*

I dined with Horace Walpole, who I got to promise to second our Georgia petition for money to carry on our Colony.

In the evening returned home, and passed the evening in my study.

Wednesday, 9.—Visited Mr. Clerke, then went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole proposed 80,000*l.* for the Princess Royal's portion, to be paid out of the money arising out of the sale of the St. Christopher's lands, of which there was in the Exchequer 97,300*l.* Thus the nation would not be charged a farthing, those lands being given up to us by the French at the Treaty of Utrecht, and sold for the benefit of the public. Several gentlemen took this opportunity to express their zeal for the Royal Family, and their approbation of making this alliance with the House of Orange, to which in the person of King William we owe the liberties we enjoy. These were Mr. Plummer, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Heathcote, Lord Tyrconnel, and Sir Thomas Aston. Mr. Shippen alone spoke against it, and when the question was put for agreeing with the motion, said No, as did Sir John Cotton, and one or two more, that it might not appear in the votes that the House was unanimous in this affair, an ill-natured and scandalous procedure.

Soon after we went to Court with our address of thanks, and the Queen thanked Mr. Sandys for his civility to her family, and said she was obliged to him. To which he only bowed, but made no compliment, as he might have done, having so fair an opportunity, which I took particular notice of. I was pleased to see on this occasion the discontented Whigs separate from the Tories and Jacobites, because 'tis an evidence that they are not absolutely linked together, though they join on all occasions to distress the Ministry, having personal spleen against Sir Robert Walpole, because he does not admit them to employments.

I attended this morning the Georgia Society, where the Common Council present were, besides myself, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Moore, Mr. White, and Mr. Hales. We set the seal to a Commission to the principal inhabitants of Lambeth and Archdeacon Den to collect money for the Colony; and adjourned till to-morrow evening six o'clock. We read letters from Mr. Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, wherein he approves our settlement, and promises 100*l.* towards it, also a letter from Dr. Herbert, that he was fallen sick and obliged to go to Charlestown for his health; he also tells us Mr. Oglethorp was likewise ill, and worse than he would own, which things trouble us much. We had also an account that the Earl of Abercorn had given us another 100*l.*, for which we ordered the thanks of the Board.

I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening visited Mr. Temple.

Thursday, 10.—This morning I visited Mr. Conolly on his marriage, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Ashburnham. Then went to the House, where we censured the petition from the "Messachuts Bay" to be relieved from the King's Orders in Council. Then Sir Joseph Jekyl offered our petition for money to carry on the designs of the Georgia Colony, and spoke very handsomely

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to it. He commended the views we have for settling colonies there, as strengthening our power in the West Indies, as relieving several indigent persons here by transplanting them where they will prove useful to their mother country by raising several materials for manufactures that do not interfere with England, nor even with our other Colonies, such as silk, wine and potashes. That it seems a particular design of Providence to erect a colony at this time for an asylum to the persecuted Protestants of Saltsburg, whose conversion is wonderful, for whereas on the reformation from Popery in all other countries some of the clergy themselves by abandoning the Church of Rome led the way, in Saltsburg the people converted themselves without the instruction of a Minister, merely by reading the Bible, which, by the way, shows that the Bible and Popery are inconsistent. That when other Protestant countries have shown their compassion to those poor confessors who have preferred loss of goods and banishment to the remaining in error, it would be a great reproach to England, the head of the Protestant interest, not to imitate them, and even impolitic when we at the same time can strengthen ourselves by the addition of many subjects.

That Mr. Oglethorp, a member of our House, having shown a remarkable and uncommon spirit in risking his life and health to lead distressed fellow subjects to the other end of the globe to make them happy, it would be a scandal for us who sit easy at home by our fires not to countenance so great virtue and support so good a design. That there is all the reason in the world to expect success, the management being in the hands of gentlemen of worth, who have nothing for their pains but the pleasure they take in serving the public.

Sir Robert Walpole then got up, and said he had the King's orders to tell the House that his Majesty had no objection to whatever they should resolve to give for the furtherance of the Colony.

Then Sir Joseph Jekyl made a motion for bringing up the petition, which Sir John Barnard seconded. He commended the design, and hoped something more would be given to carry off the numbers of poor children and other poor that pester the streets of London

The petition being received and read, Horace Walpole showed the great advantages that might probably arise to England from the plantation of Georgia, especially being under the conduct of gentlemen who had no private interest in following it.

Mr. Whitworth spoke against the motion. He said the gentlemen concerned in the trust were doubtless disinterested, and meant well, but they did not know the scarcity of inhabitants in the country; he therefore was against sending any Englishmen over, but was for some good laws to regulate our poor and make them useful. We might try what we could do by private subscription, but he was against giving public money. I did not wonder at it, for he told me this morning that he was against enlarging our colonies, and wished New England at the bottom of the sea.

When I saw this, I told the House that it was a great pleasure to me to see so general an approbation of a matter wherein I had the honour to be concerned, but what I got up for was to reply to what came [from] a gentleman that sat beneath me who was for sending no Englishman to Georgia, but I hoped we were not to give the

King's lands away entirely to foreigners, and so perhaps endanger the Colony; what should we do for magistrates and officers in our towns? These at least ought to be English. The House expressing by about thirty voices together their approbation of what I said, I was contented with getting this explanation, and sat down, when Mr. Winnington got up, and opposed Sir Joseph's motion. He was for bringing the Saltsburgers and settling them in England, or in Jamaica, which grew thin of inhabitants, not to new countries, that were never inhabited. He granted it unreasonable to settle none but foreigners in Georgia, but for that reason he would have no foreigners sent thither, because we must be obliged to send English to mix with them. Our views of raising wine, or silk, or potashes, might not answer, and we should buy our experience too dear.

Sir Joseph Jekyl and Mr. Walpole made him a proper answer, and Colonel Bladen also.

The conclusion was that we should go into a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next on the matter of the petition.

At coming away, I thanked Sir Joseph Jekyl for his service on this occasion, and dined with Horace Walpole.

After dinner, I went to the Georgia Society, being summoned to sign grants of land to some persons of Bristol recommended by Sir Abraham Elton, who go on their own account and carry with them several servants.

We were not a sufficient Board to do it, being only Mr. Vernon, Lord Limerick, Sloper, More, Hales and Mr. Will. Heathcote and myself, seven Common Council, but as a Board of Trustees we signed a commission to the minister and churchwardens of Lambeth to collect for us, and read several letters from persons who applied to go to Georgia.

I also acquainted the Board that I had spoken to Sir Robert Clifton about the persons of his name, his relations, whom he recommended to go over on their own accounts; that I had told him several of our number had jealousies that they were Papists, and did not think it proper to send persons over of that persuasion, which might raise objections to conduct in the settlement of our Colony; that thereupon Sir Robert told me he was easy in the matter. This pleased the gentlemen well, who found themselves a little embarrassed, having hastily promised those persons land.

We ordered a meeting for to-morrow at twelve, there being matters before them that required haste, as the payment to Mr. Simmonds of 200*l.* drawn upon us by Mr. Oglethorp, and the signing some grants. Besides the above-mentioned Common Councillors, there were present as Trustees, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, and Sir Jo. Gunson.

Friday, 11.—Returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 13.—Whit-Sunday. Communicated at church. Horace Walpole and his lady dined with me. He told me the Earl of Stairs is a man of good parts, with the worst judgment in the world, and insufferable proud and haughty; and that Sir Robert Walpole got him a few years ago the Admiralship of Scotland, contrary to the judgment of all his friends. That he has now lost it by going to the Queen and talking improperly to her, and then publicly discoursing what passed in private between them. I had, indeed, heard that, exposing to her the unfitness of pushing Sir Robert

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Walpole's scheme for excising tobacco and wines, he asked her whether there was never an able Minister to serve the Crown but Sir Robert? Which she could not but resent, Sir Robert being her favourite. He told me also that Lord Clinton, lately removed from being Lord of the Bedchamber to the King, fancying himself a favourite to his Majesty, and being a conceited, proud man, though nothing in him, took the liberty to speak against the Excise to his Majesty with too much pertness, and this was the reason of his removal. That when the breach was in the late reign between this King and his father, this Lord applied to Lord Sunderland to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the father, but not getting it so soon as he expected it, went to the Prince, and got the same post under him.

On this occasion, I told him what my cousin Molineux, who was secretary to this King at that time, told us, namely, that upon the order of the late King that whoever remained in the service of one Court should not hold the employments he had in the other, but nevertheless that they were at liberty to make their option, that he had computed what every person concerned lost or gained by the party they chose, and that he found for 20*l.* advantage the Prince's Court abandoned or stayed with him.

Mr. Walpole further told me that when upon my Lord Sunderland's death, his brother, Sir Robert, was taken into play, he refused the offer but on condition to use his constant endeavours to preserve a good correspondence between the father and son.

That when the late King died, affairs abroad were in so bad situation that Lord Wilmington would not venture to be premier Minister, and Sir Robert then offered to act in conjunction with him, to help on the common good.

I lamented to him the idle life the Prince leads, wholly unattentive to business, thereby losing the opportunity of instructing himself in affairs against he came to the Crown. He replied it was a pity, but he had those frequented him that filled his head with odd notions. I asked Who? He answered Dodington, who looked on himself to be his first Minister, at which I smiled. I have dined with Mr. Dodington, in company of Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, and there seemed great easiness and friendship, but Mr. Dodington has taken frequent occasions to remark to me the nonsense and obstinacy (as he called it) of both their conduct. He further told me that nothing ever did the King so much hurt as asking for the 115,000*l.* some years ago; that it is not forgot yet, it being known that his Majesty, when even Prince, was a frugal manager of his revenue and had saved.

That his brother Walpole at that time advised the King against it, but he was resolute; that 'tis a great happiness her Majesty, who is a very wise woman, has so much influence over him.

Monday, 14; Tuesday, 15.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 16.—Went to town to attend the Grand Committee upon money to be given for Georgia. Colonel Bladen made the motion in our favour, which was to give the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the money lying in the Exchequer (arising out of the sale of St. Christopher's lands) for carrying on a settlement in the Province of Georgia. Nobody spoke against it, but one or two Noes were heard to prevent it passing *nem. con.* The report will be made to-morrow.

Mr. Winnington came up to me while Bladen was speaking, and said he hoped I did not take it ill the other day that he spoke against giving us money, that it was not out of disrespect to me or the gentlemen concerned in the management, whom he believed meant extremely honestly, otherwise he would have spoke ten times stronger, thinking it at bottom a very bad scheme.

I told him I took nothing ill of gentlemen for speaking their minds, but he was much mistaken in his judgment of the goodness of the design; that as to the Saltsburgers, they would not go to Jamaica, if we would send them, and as to English, there is no danger of our depriving England of useful hands, for those we have sent and shall send, are a sort of middle poor, which he knew nothing of, decayed tradesmen, or supernumerary workmen in towns and cities, who cannot put their hands to country affairs or are too proud to do it, and being ruined or eating one another up by the multiplicity of workmen of the same trade, either by their country, or, if they remain, fall a charge with their families on their parishes. Besides, 10,000*l.* was not such a sum as to enable us to send a considerable number of English away, especially as we propose to send Saltsburgers. He replied such persons as I mentioned were proper persons to be sent, but our other plantations want inhabitants.

I answered the lands were all taken up already, both in the Islands and Colonies, and the private property of the inhabitants. He replied there should be a Bill passed next year to take from the owners a great part of their lands, seeing they did not cultivate them, and then there would be land enough. I answered it was indeed the ruin of our Islands that too much property was in one hand, but the owners had purchased them of former possessors, and this was a ticklish proposal. Sir Wilfrid Lawson joined in conversation, and said he was afraid we should send useful hands away, and that several counties wanted inhabitants. I answered we took particular care of that, but we must send some English with foreigners, or else the English Government there might be in danger. He owned it, and said we ought to have at least eight English to two Saltsburgers. But as to taking away useful hands, though we were careful at present not to do it, yet when the Province was settled and flourishing numbers would go, I answered they would not go without lands, and none could have them without we granted them, neither could the particulars who have grants already be able to give them any, having but barely sufficed for themselves. But supposing that numbers did go hereafter, it is no more than by the laws of England the subject is now allowed to do, to go to all our other plantations.

I dined at home.

Thursday, 17.—Visited Mr. Clerke, Lord Darcy, Lord Duplin and Lord Grantham. Went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, where I saw Mr. Leathes taking leave of Sir Robert to go to Harwich to make his interest against next Parliament. On this occasion Sir Robert called me up, and after a preface desiring I would forgive him for going to mention what was a tender question to a father about his son, but there were occasions when he must be free with me. "Will your son (said he), when in the House, act in the manner you do?" "Yes (replied I), I am confident he will. What, Sir Robert! I suppose you have been told idle stories of him to the contrary?"

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"I have had information (said he) from several quarters that he does not express himself as he should do." "Sir (replied I), you may have heard some tattle of his behaviour in Ireland, but that was on another ground." Sir Robert shook his head, and said, "Aye, but his discourses here—."

I replied, smiling, "You may be assured, Sir, he will behave like a loyal subject, and answer what you expect of him, or I will renounce him; he tattles now and then, but you are not to mind it." He repeated again that this was a tender question to ask a father of his son, and asked my pardon for mentioning it, adding, "I never see him."

So we parted with shaking hands, and he seemed to me half pleased, half doubting.

I had often told my son that his free way of speaking on Government matters would come to Sir Robert's ears, who had his spies and runners in all places, and I came away not thoroughly satisfied with this discourse. I then went to the House, where the Committee made their report of the 80,000*l.* to be given the Princess, and the 10,000*l.* for Georgia, to which the House agreed, and a clause for this last purpose is to be offered on Monday next.

I also attended the Georgia Board, where were present Mr. Hucks, in the chair, Lord Tyrconnell, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Will. Heathcote, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Hales, and myself, in all eight Common Council, and Lord Darcy and Captain Coram, Trustees.

We passed a grant of 100 acres to one Jenkyns, who carries over two servants, and ordered to be prepared three commissions for collecting money. We also discoursed of the number of Saltsburgers to be sent over, which we thought might be 300 souls. We desired our accountant and secretary to look over the book of disbursements, to know what the persons already sent on the charitable list have already stood the Society in, and to guess what they are like to do before the year is out, and to write to Mr. Oglethorp to inform us what he finds it will come to. Some memorials of persons who desire to go over were read, but nothing determined. After which we broke up, and some of us dined together at the Horn Tavern. I treated them. I then visited Sir John Evelyn, and returned home for the evening.

Friday, 18.—Received of Counsellor [Annesley] the remainder of my money for Shirpstown, sold to Richd. Price, Esq. Bought with part of it 1,200 S.S. Stock at 103⅝.

Went to Court. Dined with brother Percival. Went at night to the Princess's drawing-room to compliment her on the wedding, which I did in such words as pleased her, and she returned it in very handsome expressions. All the Court also spoke to me, it not being my way to go there at night, for four years past. I think I never was there but once in my life.

Saturday, 19.—I returned to Charlton, and walked in two hours and half.

Sunday, 20.—After evening prayers, visited cousin Percival, of Eltham, who the day before had married his only daughter to one Shelford, a rich draper, of Windsor.

Monday, 21.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Dean Berkeley and Dr. King, a Senior Fellow of Dublin College, dined with me. They came to advise about applying for new statute for preserving the books of the Library,

and some others thought necessary for the better government and honour of the College.

I gave Dr. King my opinion that it was a dangerous thing for them to meddle in, because if once they come to altering or procuring new statutes, the Crown, which always takes advantage of such matters, will probably increase its power over them, and add something they may not like; or they will give their visitors a greater power, one of whom the (Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Hoadley) they do not think their friend.

Dean Berkley was of the same opinion, and Dr. King concluded that he would write to Ireland to acquaint them with the objections he met with from gentlemen on this side, and receive their commands a second time before he delivered the Lords Justices' letters to the Lord Lieutenant in this behalf.

Dean Berkley made me an offer to lend me 3,000*l.* Irish, at 5 *per cent.* Irish; or the value thereof like English money, at interest English, which I accepted, and am to prepare a draft of mortgage.

Wednesday, 23.—Went to London, bought 100*l.* of South Sea bonds. Visited for the first time the George Inn and warehouse purchased of Counsellor Annesley; took up money of Mr. Hoare, 300*l.*, and called on Mr. Annesley. Went to the House, and then dined at Davis's, then went to the Georgia Society to a Board of Trustees, and signed commissions to several rectors and vicars of parishes to collect money. The Italian brought a machine such as is used in Italy for spinning silk. We approved a letter Mr. Vernon writes to Germany for Saltsburgers to come over. We ordered a distinct meeting of the trustees of Dr. Bray's legacy to-morrow sennit at four aclock, to consider of making that part of our trust a separate care from the Georgia affair, our charter taking no notice of it. Though this was only a Board of Trustees, yet there were present of such who are likewise Common Council men, the seven hereafter mentioned, viz.: Mr. White, in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. More, Mr. La Roche, Alderman Kendal and myself; and of trustees, Lord Darcy, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hanbury, Dr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, and Sir Jo. Gunson, seven in all. Some of us stayed till ten o'clock, reviewing our Common Council book, in which were several matters entered proper only for the Trustee book. We went through it, and noted several mistakes (though but of small consequence), and resolved to offer them to the Board of Common Council to-morrow.

My son acquainted me that he had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée yesterday, and had an explanation with him touching the tales carried to him by private hands, as if my son were not in the same way of thinking with respect to public matters as I. He told Sir Robert that if he would be his friend he would be his, which Sir Robert took kindly, and said he might depend on his friendship, thanking him for it.

Thursday, 24.—I visited my brother Parker, lately returned from Harwich, who told me he left our friends in good disposition towards my son, and desiring he would come down to them. I told him what passed between Sir Robert Walpole and my son, and he thought the latter acted very cavalierly. He thought my son should go down and tell them he joined not with Mr. Leathes

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or any one, but would do as they would have him. They believe at Harwich, and so he believes himself, that Leathes being chosen, he will raise again Philipson's interest, and this apprehension was confirmed to me by letters I received yesterday from Clements, Davis, and the Mayor, who wish any other man to join with my son than Leathes. I went to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who said to me: "You have sent a young gentleman to me in a fright for what I said to you the other day relating to him, but there was no occasion." I answered: "I was glad he was satisfied, and hoped he would give no heed to what might be told him of my son; that I knew he and all Ministers had abundance of people that brought them idle tales." He answered, they made no impression on him.

I then went to a vestry meeting of St. James's, where we considered of taking some waste ground belonging to my Lord Craven, which he offers to let the parish for 57*l.* odd money *per annum* to enlarge their churchyard. The ground, 'tis computed, will hold 12,000 bodies, which rot so fast that 800 may annually be buried in it. This being the only ground we could get, and the necessity of the parish requiring it, we agreed to give that rent, and because the lease could not be made out to the parish or vestry in general, I offered to be lessee as far as 10*l.* a year, if we were not answerable one for the other, but only for our own share. The vestry thanked me, and Sir Thomas Webster, with Dr. Secker, our new minister, and divers of the vestry present, offered to do the same, to the number of nine, which reduces our share little more than 6*l.* apiece.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where we stayed till four o'clock upon Common Council affairs, and none but those of the Common Council were there, viz., Mr. Holland, in the chair, Alderman Kendal, Will. Heathcote, Thomas Towers, Mr. Lapostre, Sloper, Vernon, White, Hucks, Lord Tyrconnel, More, Frederick, and myself, thirteen in all.

We approved of Mr. Lacy's taking over twenty charity children as prentices for the silk affair, and resolved to give them land when out of their time.

We read and approved a letter to be sent to Mr. Oglethorp. We agreed with the collectors of money for the relief of the persecuted Saltsburgers to receive from them 1,250*l.* on condition to secure an allowance of 50*l.* a year for their Minister, till lands of such value should be reduced for a glebe to be settled on him. We computed that 4,000*l.* would be the charge of settling sixty families of Saltsburgers, to be taken up by us at Rotterdam, to which place the collectors for the Saltsburgers will engage to bring them at their cost. Mr. Vernon has the conduct of this matter.

We resolved to send fifty able men over forthwith to prepare the land. We ordered extracts of letters received from Georgia to be printed, but before that could be done, to send the same in writing to our principal contributors, viz., the Earl of Derby, Earl of Abercorn, Bishop of Worcester, etc.

A meeting of Common Council was ordered for Tuesday morning next, on divers affairs, and particularly to overlook the entry and minute book.

I dined with several of the Georgia Board at my Lord Tyrconnel's and returned late home. This day the Lords were very long

employed upon the South Sea enquiry, and the House was extraordinary full, for on a division whether de Gols should be examined to give evidence touching the late Directors' application of the forfeited estates given them, there were 75 on each side of the question, so that my Lord Chancellor was forced to determine it, which he did for examining him. The Court being against this enquiry, 'tis much remarked that where they used to have a vast majority of sure votes, so many lords should appear for carrying the enquiry on.

Friday, 25.—Visited Mr. Clerke, and returned to Charlton to dinner; but before I left town, I paid Mr. Barsham's bill for engrossing several writings, and received from him the purchase writings of the estate I purchased of his master Counsellor Annesley, who keeps the writings on account of the mortgage I made him of lands for the 7,000*l.* borrowed of him.

Saturday, 26—Wednesday, 30.—Remained at Charlton.

Thursday, 31.—Went to town, and called on Mr. Walpole, but, missing him, I went to my brother Parker to show him two letters I received last post from Rolf and Page, of Harwich, expressing great indignation that my son was at a new election to join Mr. Leathes for representing that town in Parliament. Mr. Leathes had told the Corporation, when lately down there, I had two posts before received letters from Davis and Clements to the same purpose, and also from Baker, the Mayor, which last indeed was not so strong and complaining. In all of them, but the Mayor, they desired I or my brother would join my son, or they feared my son's election would be endangered. My brother said he had also a letter from Clements on the same subject; that he heard Clements and Baker had been over to dine with one Captain Brand, nephew to Colonel Churchill, and it was suspected to invite him to stand. We agreed that I should see Horace Walpole in the House and show him my letters, and tell him it was impossible to join my son with Leathes, and in the meantime he would go to Sir Robert Walpole's Levée, and if Sir Robert said anything of Harwich to him, that he would let him know the aversion our friends have to Leathes.

I went to the House, and took Horace aside, and said to him, "Mr. Walpole, you know Mr. Leathes went down to offer his service at Harwich. I must tell you I have acted with great honour to him, for I writ the Mayor word that he was gone with the approbation of the Government, and that we were very well together. But this procedure of mine has put my friends in a flame, and to serve your friend I have drawn myself into a scrape, as you will see by three letters I now show you; besides which, I have in the country three more from other members of the Corporation, as my brother Parker has had some likewise." Mr. Walpole replied he wondered at it, what could be the reason? I answered I could not tell, unless that when my brother and I stood the last election, he opposed us to the last hour, and was set up by Philipson, the late commissary, with whom and his gang he is still very great.

Then he read the letters from Clements to my son, and Rolf and Page to me, and observing the doubt therein expressed that my son will hazard his election if Leathes be set up, he said: "To be sure, you must not lose your own interest there, but I am surprised they don't like Mr. Leathes, for he is a friend to the Govern-

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ment, a sure one, and has not given a vote against us." I replied, that he saw my friends were apprehensive that Philipson and his party would recover their ground by the friendship of Leathes, if he were chosen.

"Who is this Rolf?" said he. I replied, "a rich brewer; the others who have writ to me are the chief men of the place, and have other voters dependent on them." "Are any of them Packet-men?" said he. "No," replied I, "they are not." "I don't know what to say," said he, "if Sir Philip Parker won't stand, we must think of somebody else." "Sir," said I, "they are for a friend to the Government, and will agree to anyone you like, only they will not have Leathes. But what shall I write them, for write I must this night, and this I must tell them that my son shall not join with Leathes, for I hear they have already sent to another gentleman to stand?" On which he said with emotion, we must take care of that, and not suffer a disaffected man to come in. "Who is he?" "I don't know," replied I, "he is some captain that lives in the county." "Write," said he again, "that Mr. Leathes went down with our approbation, and desire them not to engage themselves; but go to my brother Walpole and show him the letters."

Accordingly I went to Sir Robert, who I saw in the Lobby, and told him, "Sir, I must beg the liberty to take you aside on a matter of importance relating to Harwich. I have acted with great honour to Mr. Leathes, who, you know, went down to offer his service for Harwich, for I writ to the Mayor that he went with your approbation, and that we were very well together; but they are all in a flame and resolved not to choose him, as you will see by these letters in my hand, if you have time to read them." He declined that, saying he was in a great hurry, but asked me where Leathes was; I replied, gone into Norfolk, as I had heard. I added they would be for any other person he should name. He replied, if they will choose a Government man, it is all one to me, you know.

This conversation being over, I waited till my brother Parker came to the House, and told him what had passed. He was pleased, but advised my not writing again that Leathes was agreeable to the Government. I told him this was a fair opportunity for him to be chosen with all imaginable honour and ease, since Mr. Walpole himself thought of his standing, and the people desired it, and no gentleman would willingly lose an old established interest in his borough, which he might keep with so much ease, wherefore I wished to God that he would stand, as became one of his great estate. But I could get no resolution from him on that head, and he made one objection, that it might prejudice my son or his election, if when both stood, a third should set up. I replied, I did not see that when the Government's interest and his own together joined for them both.

I dined at home, and related what passed, whereupon my wife said she would go immediately to him, and fix his resolution one way or other, for his dallying would be dangerous both to himself, if he should resolve to stand hereafter, and to my son, for if our friends should in this heat invite a person to stand, and the Government resolve on another, my son would be in danger on account that the Government's friends would all go one way, while our

friends would be divided; besides that, having told the Government that my friends would be for any other they should recommend, Leathes excepted, should my friends hastily engage themselves, they would not serve the Government's view, and I should appear to tell them a falsity. But at best there would be three candidates, and that would put me to very great expence for my son; whereas, by my brother's standing, who would be approved of by the Government, the election would be secure, with honour to myself and satisfaction to my friends. So she went immediately to him, and remained an hour with him, but could not gain him to declare what he would do, which put her into a great fret, and they parted very angry against each other.

After dinner I went to the Georgia Society, on a particular meeting of that part of the trustees who are concerned in the trust of Monsr. Dalone's legacy for instructing negroes in the Christian religion, and in executing the purposes of Dr. Bray's will for settling parochial libraries. The members present were: Mr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, and myself. We agreed that since these trusts are to be separated from the care and management of the Georgia Trustees in general, and our accounts no longer to be blended together, that application should be made to them to pay us the balance of accounts due to these trusts, which comes to 109*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and that Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hales, and Mr. Anderson should receive the money in order to vest it in South Sea annuities. We agreed also that Mr. Smith, Mr. Hales, and Dr. Bedford should inspect and make a report of the condition of the books Dr. Bray left for parochial libraries, which are very ill sorted, there being few of one sort and hundreds of another, and to give their opinion how they should be disposed, it being my mind that where we have too many of one sort they should be exchanged for others that we have not, in order to form more complete libraries. We agreed also to two forms of memorials to be signed by us and offered to my Lady Harold and the other trustees of the late Earl of Thanet's charitable legacy, one for a gift towards parochial libraries, the other for promoting instruction of negroes.

Friday, 1 June.—This morning I ordered Benjamin Wright, the broker, to buy 100*l.* lottery annuities, 1731, for my niece Dering's use, being money lent me by Dr. Coghill in part of what is due to her in Ireland. Accordingly, Mr. Wright bought it at 103*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

I lent Mr. Mottley my wax heads to take impressions of them.

I visited Dean Berkley and settled with him the borrowing of him 3,000*l.* Irish, for which he is to have 5 *per cent.* Irish, and he is to pay me that sum in English money, at the rate exchange shall be when we sign the writings.

I visited Mr. August Schutz, and Mr. Jo. Temple, and then went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke a considerable time to me, and the Princess Amelia jested with me that I should have taken it ill she laughed at Tunbridge Wells in church, and yet I laughed myself at Charlton Church. I replied, she had been misinformed; I did not laugh at the clerk, but a scoundrel ballad singer came in, and made such a wretched work with singing his air, that if I had been buried in one of the graves I should have risen and laughed.

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I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening went to Mr. Annesley, and gave him instructions to draw the mortgage to be made to Dean Berkley. I also consulted him about proposals to be made Miss Delmee, the great fortune in the city. I told him I could make out my estate 6,000*l.* a year, that I would settle 2,000*l.* a year in lands in present, taking 20,000*l.* of the fortune, and make up that 2,000*l.* 4,500*l.* at my death. Besides which, I would in present make over to my son my house and furniture in Pall Mall. He advised me to make out proposals in writing, and we would talk it over, and when we had settled the matter carry them, for which I thanked him.

Saturday, 2.—This morning I was visited by Colonel Schutz, to whom I offered to sit for Harwich with my son next Parliament, but he declined it.

I visited Frank Clerk, who told me what passed yesterday between the Earl of Grantham and me yesterday at Court. That my Lord said he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole about it. This was my being made an Earl. I told Mr. Clerk that my Lord asked me if I had heard any more of the matter, and that I said No; that my Lord asked if I had spoke of it again, to which I replied No, neither to be sure would I. I added to Mr. Clerk that it might be of service if at this juncture I knew whether I was to have it, because my son was in a pursuit, towards which his title of Lord might give weight.

At eleven o'clock I left town and brought Mr. Philips, of Charlton, down for some days to stay with us.

Sunday, 3.—After evening prayer, visited Mr. Bronkard.

Monday, 4 June.—Mrs. Minshull and her mother dined with us. I spent this day in considering of making proposals for my son to Mrs. Delmee, the great fortune in the City, and drew them fair out to show him, and then carry them to Mr. Annesley.

Tuesday, 5.—Went to town in the morning, and called on Mr. Annesley, to whom I gave the proposals above-mentioned, a copy of which I keep in my bundle, entitled, "Papers to be preserved." Mr. Annesley promised to go with them to the lady's relations as soon as he should have direction. I then went to the Georgia Society, where the Board sat as trustees to complete the number of persons sent over in the embarkation that goes off on Friday, the 15th of this month. We were present: Mr. Will. Heathcot, in the chair, Mr. White, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Thomas Towers, Alderman Kendall, Mr. Holland, Mr. Frederick, Captain Eyles, Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. More, Lord Carpenter, Mr. La Roche, myself, and Captain Coram, thirteen in all. We admitted 43 men, 17 women, boys under age 18, girls 10, in all 88 heads.

Mr. Simons, the merchant, provides a good ship named the *Georgia*, which measures 138 tons. Common Councillors and one Trustee.

This took up from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, after which several of us dined together at the Horn Tavern, where we sat doing business till past seven aclock, as a Board of Common Council, viz., Mr. Frederick, in the chair, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Alderman Kendall, Mr. Holland, George Heathcote, Mr. More and myself. We adjusted the particular quality of a hundred necessaries to be sent with this embarkation, as cannon, muskets,

swords, powder, and ball, vinegar, beer, and water, oatmeal, bedding, tarpaulin for tents, drugs, nails, engines for pulling up roots of trees when felled, knives, hatchets, presents for Indians, etc.

At my return home, I acquainted my son with my proposals for his marriage, which were beyond his expectation, and he was very thankful.

Wednesday, 6.—I visited Frank Clerke. Mr. Wise, an unfortunate gentleman, brought me letters from the Bishop of Salisbury, Lichfield and London, to recommend him to Georgia. I told him unless he had money to carry him over and subsist servants to cultivate lands, he must go on the charitable list, which was the meanest foot that could be, and what I feared he could not bear with. He said better do anything than starve, and would desire to go in a future embarkation if he could not do better for himself before.

The master of Mr. Philips' fishing boat, with another fisherman, of London, came to explain how unjustly they conceive themselves treated by the Scotsmen in hindering their fishing for lobsters. I went with them to Sir Charles Wager to desire he would order the man-of-war on that station to protect them against insult, till it appears whether the Vice-Admiral of Scotland has power to hinder their fishing. Sir Charles was not at home, but we are to endeavour to find him to-morrow.

Mrs. Tisser came to desire I would contrive some method to assist her brother, formerly my gentleman. I advised her to muster up among his relations fifty or sixty pounds and I would endeavour to send him to Georgia.

I went to Court, where the King spoke twice to me at different times at his levée, which is esteemed a favour; the Prince and Queen also spoke to me. Her levée being over, Lord Grantham desired me to stay, and having conducted her Majesty to her apartment, returned, and told me that he had reminded Sir Robert Walpole about speaking to the King to create me an Earl; that he let him know I would not speak myself to him; that Sir Robert replied, he asked my pardon a hundred times, that his great occupations had put it out of his head, but he would speak, and believed there would be no difficulty. I thanked his Lordship and said I cared little for it but as it would be of service in the marriage of my children.

I dined with brother Percival, and then went to the Georgia Society, to a meeting of trustees, myself in the chair; present: Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, and Captain Coram. We signed a memorial to the trustees of the Earl of Thanet's Charity for money to give away in parochial libraries; and gave direction for buying a few necessaries for the present embarkation; and I settled with Mr. Thomas Towers to wait on Sir Joseph Jekyl next Wednesday to thank him for his generous benefaction to our Society, being 500*l.* his own and 100*l.* his lady's. Afterwards I went to the new opera in the Haymarket, called "Tom Thumb."

Thursday, 7.—I waited on Sir Charles Wager with the fishermen, who promised to write this night to the man-of-war on the Scots coast to know the reason why they hindered English vessels to fish there. Visited brother Parker.

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After dinner, an unknown hand sent me by a porter 30*l.* for the poor of Georgia.

I sent my small treatise upon the *Idolatry of the Papists* to Mr. Read, publisher of the *Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer*, and the Saturday following saw it in print.

Friday, 8.—This morning I called on Dean Berkley, the Earl of Inchiqueen, and brother Percival, then on brother Parker, and sat for my picture at Mr. Hyssen's. Dined at home. My wife returned at three from Court, where she went to present my daughter Helena, being the first time of her appearance there. The Queen and Princess commended her beauty; and Lord Grantham desired my wife to tell me that he spoke again to Sir Robert Walpole this day to remember my being created an Earl, and that Sir Robert answered it should be done when the Parliament is up.

I spent the evening at home. At eleven my wife returned with my daughter from Court, much satisfied with her reception and the commendation of my daughter. The Prince said he saw another of my wife's sisters, joking on my wife's youthful look, and the Queen told her indeed she ought not to look younger than her children. The Princess Amelia said she would be an ornament to whatever place she went.

This day my son set out for Harwich to offer his services in form to serve next Parliament.

Saturday, 9.—I returned to dinner to Charlton, having first called on Dean Berkeley to talk of the money he proposes to lend me, and to prepare the preamble to my patent for being an Earl.

Sunday, 10.—My brother and sister Percival, and Mrs. Donellan dined with us, and Dr. Warren, who gave us this morning an excellent sermon against infidelity.

Monday, 11.—Went to town with my wife, being the Accession day of his Majesty; I went to all the Courts, and brother and sister Percival dined with us at my house. My wife returned at night.

Tuesday, 12.—This morning I called on Sir Joseph Jekyl to thank him for his noble benefaction to the Georgia Society, being 500*l.*, and his lady's 100*l.*; but he was still so hurt by the accident of a boy's riding over him that he could not see me.

I called also on Mr. Annesley, who went forthwith with my proposals in my son's behalf to Mr. Delmee, the young lady's brother.

I then went to St. James's vestry, and then to Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who desired I would have patience about my patent for Earl. That he was exceedingly hurried, but he would see the King upon it. I know he was to mention it yesterday to the Queen, my Lord Grantham having told me so. I dined with my brother Percival, and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 13.—I went to the House, where, after some debates upon the Charitable Corporation Lottery Bill, occasioned by the Lords making some alteration in it, which Mr. Pulteney thought was not to be suffered, because he deemed this a Money Bill. We passed the Bill by a majority of 117 to 54. Then the King came and put an end to the Sessions.

I dined with brother Parker, and in the evening went to the Georgia Board to review the poor that are to embark on Friday next.

Some who were expected changed their minds, and others forbore attending, so that I think we passed but 70 souls.

We ordered a commission to Dr. Warren to collect for us who had offered to give us a sermon at Bow. We ordered an advertisement in the newspapers of 30*l.* received from an unknown hand, which I paid them, being sent me by a porter.

We ordered a Committee to consider of printing the annual report of our receipts and disbursements, which by charter we are obliged to give to the Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor, Chief Justice, etc., or some of them. This when printed we design to send to some of our principal subscribers, and to make an abridgement of the same to be annexed to Mr. Burton's sermon. We drew on the bank to pay Mr. George Heathcote 1,000*l.* to answer ready payments for this embarkation.

We were both a Board of Common Council and Trustees, and I was by turn chairman to both; present: Lord Percival in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Holland, Alderman Kendal, Mr. Will. Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Common Council men; and Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Smith, Trustees. We ordered also Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers and Mr. La Roch to wait on the Speaker to-morrow to thank him for his handsome expressions in favour of the Colony of Georgia, and in commendation of us who manage it, used by him in his speech this morning to the King on his throne.

This day, John Williams, my tenant of the George Inn, on Snow Hill, signed a memorandum to pay me 7*l.* a year advanced rent for every hundred pound which shall be laid out in building the new stable and crane, or proportionable for any sum more or less than a hundred pound. Witnessed by Jo. Reymere and Jo. Phipps.

Thursday, 14 June.—Returned to Charlton.*

Thursday, 14 June, 1733.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.†

Saturday, 16.—This day my son came down to us, being on Thursday last returned from Harwich, where in two days he spent 115*l.*, his journey included, in treating the Corporation, to whom he offered his service to stand next election. Of the thirty-two members, twenty-one promised him, and two who he is sure of were absent. Of the remaining nine, three were absent, and six refused to declare.

Mr. Leathes was there, and both attended the Corporation on the Town Hall, where my son declared he would not stand with him or any one, but depend on their favours for himself. He acted so with Mr. Leathes the whole time that they seemed contented with each other, and were present at each other's entertainments. The whole town appeared for him, and he was met both coming into town and setting out by divers of the thirty-two, but nothing of like respect appeared to be shown Mr. Leathes.

My son acquainted me that Mr. Annesley had been to offer my proposals to Mr. Delmee, the lady's eldest brother, who, after

* Here ends the third volume of the manuscript diary, which is carefully indexed.

† Repetition in Vol. 4 of the manuscript diary.

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reading them, returned them, and said he should hear from him in a little time from Bond Street, where he has taken a house.

Mr. Gray, the projector, came to show me some schemes, whereby to prove the St. Christopher's lands are sold below their value.

I learned this day that my Lord Cobham's regiment is given to the Earl of Chomly, and that the Earl of Marchmont and Duke of Montrose are turned out. They were opposers of the Excise scheme and signers of the late protest.

Tuesday, 19.—Went to town with my wife upon a letter from my son, sent to wait on Mr. Delmee, but he could not see me.

Wednesday, 20 June.—Went into the City, sold 1,200*l.* my South Sea Stock and bought twenty South Sea bonds. Dined at home.

In the evening went to the Georgia Board of Trustees, which met to sign a commission to Dr. Warren, of Stratford-le-Bow Church, to gather collections for us, he having promised to give us a sermon. The gentlemen who met were Mr. Vernon in the chair, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Frederick, Mr. La Port, myself, Captain Coram and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Mount, the stationer's, offer to give the paper if we let him have the printing such things as we publish, was received, and thanks ordered him. Some poor persons were minuted down against a future embarkation, and others rejected who were able to gain their bread here. We were informed by Brownjohn and his assistant from the Downs that the passengers were well. Some other matters were considered.

Thursday, 21 June.—I visited Dean Berkley, Sir William Strickland, brother Percival, Lord Wilmington and cousin Le Grand.

I hear the City are very angry with the King's Speech at breaking up the Session, wherein he tells us he depends on the force of *truth* to undeceive those who are uneasy; they say the King meant "the force of troops," and that the printer mistook when he put in the word "truth."

Friday, 22.—Returned to the country to dinner.

Sunday, 24.—After evening prayers visited Mr. Blackwood. He gave me reason to think the report of the town true, that the King had sent a message to the Prince offering him three things if he would be reconciled to Sir Robert Walpole. 1. That he should have his choice of three Princesses to marry. 2. That he should have the naming his own officers. 3. That he should have 80,000*l.* *per annum* settled on him. To which the Prince returned answer:—

1. That he thanked his Majesty for looking him out a wife, but wondered why it was not done before.
2. That he thanked him also for the offer of naming his own officers, which he thought was his right.
3. That he thanked him for intending to settle 80,000*l.* *per annum* on him.
4. That he must be excused from being reconciled to Sir Robert.

Mr. Blackwood said my Lady Carmichael had it from the Prince's own mouth, who breakfasted, dined, and supped with her all in one day. He added that at the late review in Hyde Park, the Prince kissed his hand to the Earl of Scarborough, who thereupon rid up to him, and begged he would excuse his waiting on him,

since his Majesty had laid his particular commands on him not to do it.

Monday, 25.—Mr. Devereux came from London to dine with us, as did Mr. Hill, commissioner of the Customs. He told me that Sir Charles Wager and Captain Purvis were very angry that Captain John Philips was restored to the Harwich station, because it occasioned the removal of Captain Wall to the station from whence Philips is returned, which station they complain is not fit for his ship by reason of the bar; so I was justified in giving that account when I applied in favour of Philips.

He told me the late taking our salt ships in the West Indies by the Spaniards, which makes so great noise, is entirely disowned by the Spanish Ambassador as done by order or leave of his master, and that he assured restitution would be made; he believed they might be some Biscayners who fitted out those ships that took ours in a way of pirating.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to town. Mr. Morson, the Banker, paid me the two last bills I received from Dr. Coghill, being my niece's money, namely, 200*l.* and 432*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, in all 632*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* I received before 100*l.*

For this, I this day signed a discharge to Dr. Coghill, which Mr. Bindon of Ireland witnessed, with my son; they also saw me endorse off this money on the back of Charles Dering's bond to my brother Dering, and witnessed it.

In the evening I went to the Georgia Society, where being but seven Common Council men, we did no business, only ordered a report to be made the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls of the year's expense and receipts as enjoined by the charter. Present: Mr. Chandler, Vernon, Percival, Hucks, Bundy, La Roche, Lapotre, and Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Simmonds told us he had no account of the death of Mr. Herbert, the clergyman, on his return from Carolina, but we are afraid it may be true, the news being positive that he died the 15th of last month.

Thursday, 28 June.—I returned early by water to Charlton, and remained there till the 3rd July.

Mr. Aldersey and his wife came Sunday evening from Fox Hall to see us. He married a daughter of Mr. Dauborn's, a noted scarlet dyer, and another daughter married my cousin Philip Percival, which produced our acquaintance.

Tuesday, 3 July.—I went to town upon a letter of my brother's, dined with him, and in the evening Frank Clarke told me that Lord Grantham had again put Sir Robert Walpole in mind of speaking to the King to make me an Earl. Sir Robert Walpole thereupon excused his not having spoke yet, because of the variety of business that made him forget it, but he took off his ring, and put it on another finger to make him remember it, and said he could not imagine the least difficulty in it. That if there were, he would tell me so, that he loved me and all my family and had obligations to it. He desired that Lord Grantham would speak to the Queen to remind her also of it, which my Lord Grantham said he would on Wednesday following, being then to go to Richmond.

Wednesday, 4.—I went to the Georgia Society. We were in all nine Common Council, viz., Mr. La Port, Mr. George Heathcote,

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Thomas Towers, Vernon, Frederick, Chandler, Lord Limerick, Percival and Alderman Kendal.

We signed several grants, and also powers to Mr. Oglethorp to set out more lands. We ordered proper care to be taken that no injury come to our Colony by the new Act sent over from Carolina to be approved by the Privy Council here. We had a confirmation of Parson Herbert's death of a fever and bloody flux in his return from Georgia. We had also a letter from Mr. Oglethorp signifying that the Assembly of Carolina had given 2,000*l.* of their currency money to help our settlement this year, and that the Committee had agreed to 12,000*l.* more for the year after this, which he believed would be approved when the Assembly met after the holidays. This 14,000*l.* of their money makes in sterling money 2,000*l.* Besides which the town of Charlestown had raised 1,000*l.* of their money, and paid him 500*l.* of it to buy cattle. That he had hopes of converting one town of Indians to Christianity. He also advised us of seeds, skins and drugs sent by him, which were a present from the Indians. He drew for money, which we this day impressed to Mr. George Heathcote to discharge.

We dined several of us together, and in the evening I returned home to Charlton.

Stayed at home a week.

Wednesday, 11.—Went to town. Attended the Georgia Society. A Board of Trustees present, myself in the chair, Mr. Vernon, La Roche, Chandler, Bedford, Smith and Coram. We noted down a smith to go to Georgia, and received a proposal from Dr. Houston in favour of a gentleman of Scotland of his own name, who desires to go to Georgia on his own account and carry 12 servants, and to ship himself from Clyde in Scotland. We referred the consideration to the next meeting.

One Reyley, who had been a merchant in London and afterwards a bookkeeper, and three weeks ago released out of prison for debt, applied to us to go over. He has a wife and two small children. He appeared a great object of charity, and we ordered him to bring certificates of his honesty and good behaviour from the two last persons he was bookkeeper to.

Mr. Vernon reported that Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Chandler and he had, according to order, laid the report of our receipts and disbursements to June last before the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice Eyres. He also reported that he had writ for seventy heads of Saltsburgers to be immediately sent to Rotterdam, where a ship of Mr. Simmons will be ready to transport them to Georgia.

Mr. Simmons acquainted us that by private accounts from Charlestown he was informed that Mr. Oglethorp intended to set out in six weeks for England, which, if true, he must now be at sea, but as he has writ nothing of his design to us, we hope he had not determined himself, and that the repeated advice sent him of the second embarkation, and money given us by Parliament would arrive to him before his embarkation and prevent his return till they and the Saltsburgers we shall send will be with him.

This report of his coming away so speedily is of great consequence, and we directed a special summons of Common Council men and Trustees to consider what to resolve thereupon, it being necessary

that some person of discretion vested with proper authority should be appointed to have the direction of the Colony in his absence.

I heard this day that the Prince has had a child by Mrs. Vane's chambermaid, for whom he has bought a house in London, and is buying another in the country, which has fretted Mrs. Vane into a consumption; that he attempted to gain the favours of Mrs. Bartholdi, the Italian singer, and likewise of the Duchess of Ancaster's daughter, but both in vain. I am extremely concerned at these accounts, which I have the best assurances to be true.

Thursday, 12.—I returned to Charlton, and being my birthday, when I entered my 51st year (being born in 1682), my servants according to custom dressed themselves in masquerade, and danced a good part of the night. Stayed at home till Wednesday following.

Wednesday, 18 July.—Went to town, and executed writings at Counsellor Annesley's chambers, between my cousin James Fortrey and me, whereby I lent him 500*l.* on a mortgage of his lease of lands in Norfolk held by him from William Ld. Berkely of Stratton, for the lives of the said Lord and his son.

The mortgage money in the deed runs for 670*l.*, because I lent him formerley 35*l.*, and I added thereto a 100*l.* due by bond from him to my late brother in law Danl. Dering, on which there was, as I supposed, 7 years' interest due Midsummer last, which 100*l.* and 7 years' interest comes to 135*l.*, but I find he owed but 4 years' interest at Midsummer last, so that his debt to my niece Dering is but 120*l.*, and the whole money owing now by my cousin is as follows :—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Due to my brother Dering, principal	100	0	0
Interest 4 years ..	20	0	0
Due to me, lent him formerly	35	0	0
„ lent him now	500	0	0
	655	0	0

On this account there is an endorsement on the back of the mortgage that reduces the debt from 670*l.* (as it runs in the body of the writings) to 655*l.*, which is to be repaid by gales in eleven years' time with interest in the following manner :—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Year*
On the 18th Jan., 1733–4, being ½ a year ..	16	7	6	87	18	9	1
„ 18th July, 1734, the other half year ..	71	11	3				
„ 18th Jan., 1734–5	15	0	0	90	0	0	2
„ 18th July, 1735	75	0	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1735–6	13	10	0	87	0	0	3
„ 18th July, 1736	73	10	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1736–7	12	0	0	84	0	0	4
„ 18th July, 1737	72	0	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1737–8	10	10	0	81	0	0	5
„ 18th July, 1738	70	10	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1738–9	9	0	0	78	0	0	6
„ 18th July, 1739	69	0	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1739–40	7	10	0	75	0	0	7
„ 18th July, 1740	67	10	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1740–1	6	0	0	72	0	0	8
„ 18th July, 1741	66	0	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1741–2	4	10	0	69	0	0	9
„ 18th July, 1742	64	10	0				

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	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Year*
On the 18th Jan., 1742–3	3	0	0	66	0	0	10
„ 18th July, 1743	63	0	0				
„ 18th Jan., 1743–4	1	10	0	63	0	0	11
„ 18th July, 1744	61	10	0				

After this I went to the Georgia Society, where were present at a Board of Trustees the following gentlemen: Mr. Thomas Towers, in the chair, La Postre, Vernon, La Roche, Bundy, Chandler, and myself, seven Common Council men, and Mr. Smith and Captain Coram, Trustees.

We wrote down the names of several poor persons desirous to go to Georgia; as one who is skilful in fencing banks and in making tiles; another who knows something of mechanical engines, and two or three others who are reduced to the last extremity. We considered the great difficulties we shall be under in the summer time with relation to the want of eight Common Council men to issue money and provide the necessaries for a third embarkation, particularly that of the Saltsburgers, which we expect will be at Rotterdam in August, and concluded the only way would be to order a large sum of money when we next can make eight Common Council to be called out of the bank to serve occasions by any five of our number.

We dined several of us at the Horn Tavern, and then I returned to Charlton.

Thursday, 19—Monday, 23.—Stayed at home. My tenant Williams, who holds the George Inn on Snow Hill, came to me to desire I would lay out about 40*l.* more than we thought of at first, in building another storey over the new stall stables to accommodate his next door neighbour, a currier by trade, who will rent the additional building to keep and dry his leather in, which I agreed to on Williams paying me 7 *per cent.* for the money laid out, as was agreed for the new stables between him and me.

Tuesday, 24.—This day my son returned from London, and told me that he had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who said he yesterday had spoke to the Queen about making me an Earl, and that it would be speedily done.

He said also that Sir Robert asked him what was the meaning my account and Mr. Leathes differed so much concerning his interest in Harwich, for that I had told him Mr. Leathes' interest was dubious, but that he had told him he was surer than my son himself. My son answered that he believed upon his honour Mr. Leathes was in danger, and would have less votes even than Mr. Heath, who also has been down to offer his service; that himself and I had no objection to Mr. Leathes, but wished him well, but we did not pretend to force our friends, and that he (my son) was even in danger from our friends, because I had shown myself so inclined to Mr. Leathes, and this obliged him to declare he would not join with Leathes or any one else; that all he desired is to have a member who should owe some obligation to us as well as to the Government for his election. Sir Robert said that when Leathes came to town there must be a meeting between them to examine into the affair.

This night my brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan came to spend some time with us.

Wednesday, 25.—I went to town this day, and call'd on Mr. Barsham, who told me Dean Berkely had approved the draft

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of the mortgage and it should be ready at Friday, 4 a clock, to sign at his chambers.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where Lieutenant Ferron told me he had a warrant for 15*l.* in the charitable list, for which he thanked me. I advised him to write to Mr. Sloper for the collection he had made in his favour to carry him to Georgia, but I doubted whether he would get sufficient to go over on the better sort of foot, and as to working among the other class, I did not see he was able, being lame of one hand. He replied, he must go over on the low foot, but hoped he should, however, be able to work in some degree.

We met a board of Trustees of Georgia, Mr. Hucks in the chair, Tom Towers, Lapotre, La Roche, Mr. Frederick, George Heathcote, Percival, Captain Coram, Dr. Bedford.

Reyner, one of the potash people, came to tell us he liked not Lacy's company, and would resign his grant. By the character of most of the others, it were to be wished we had not engaged with them, but we knew not their circumstances. These partners were five in number, of whom Coates and Smith and Salmon, I fear, are beggars. Salmon is little better, and Harrison, the fifth, I know nothing of. Yet these had obliged themselves to take twelve servants, and had a grant of a great number of acres, on supposition they would lay out 2,000*l.* It will be right for the future, when we make grants to persons who go over on their accounts, to make some cautious reserves in such grants, as a clause vacating the same if they go not over under a more limited time than twelve months, or if they have not satisfied their creditors, and that we do not deliver them the counterpart of their grants till they are putting to sea.

Coates appeared, and with him a widow, who charged him with a design to defraud her of 12*l.* We made up the difference between them, she taking his bond to pay her when in Georgia that sum, or if he discharges it before he goes, she will forgive him the six pounds of it.

We signed a letter of attorney for receiving the 10,000*l.* given us by the Parliament, and admitted some persons to go over, who appeared useful, in want and well recommended.

I this night received a letter from Clements, and my son another from Davies at Harwich, acquainting us that Mr. Leathes had returned thither from Norfolk, very angry against me for having acquainted Sir Robert that I had a letter in the name of the Corporation that he was the last man in England they would choose. He asked at the entertainment he gave, who it was had writ so, and declared he would see the letter when he came to town and acquaint the Corporation with it, that he would attack both my brother Parker and me, and did not know but he should get Sir Robert to set up another in opposition to my son. None present had the courage to own the letters they writ to me on that occasion, except Clements, who tells me I may show him his, which was dated the 24th of May last.

Mr. Leathes imagines I told Sir Robert that the whole Corporation renounced him ; but I did not tell Sir Robert so ; I only said that my friends were resolved to be against him, and that they would be for any other person he should please to recommend. I offered then to show Sir Robert the letters I had received from

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Rolf, Clements, Page and Davis, but he had not time to read them, only replied if they would choose a friend to the Government it was all one to him. But I showed Horace Walpole the letters, and he said, to be sure I ought not to hurt my interest for the sake of Leathes. I had done very honourably by Leathes, for when he went down I writ as much in his favour as I ought, and more than my friends liked; I told the Mayor that he went down to offer himself by the approbation of the Government, and that he and I were very well together, which gained him the Mayor's friendship and that of some others of my friends, but when I received those letters from others above mentioned wherein they declared his standing would endanger my son's election, and desiring me to wait on Sir Robert, to beg him to name any other gentleman and they would be for him, or that I or my brother Parker would stand with my son, I could not avoid showing those letters. Mr. Leathes, when he went down, was received but coolly by most; but Baker was for him, and that was by my writing to him in the manner I did, whereas my son had the promises of 22 out of 26 then in the town.

After this Mr. Heath (who I suppose was informed that my friends opposed Leathes) went down, and acquainting the Corporation that Sir Robert had encouraged him to stand, by bidding him try his interest, gained a great many votes, so that by a late letter Davis writ my son of the disposition of the voters it appeared my son had 22, Heath 20, and Leathes but 16, but it was uncertain how some of every side would vote when it came to the trial. Thus the affair now stands, and what will come of it I cannot judge.

My son went this morning to town to see if he could meet with him. This afternoon my son returned, having found Mr. Leathes. He showed him Davis's letter, wherein he writ my son that Leathes had said at Harwich that he would apply to Sir Robert Walpole to send down another candidate to oppose my son, with other smart and offensive things, and asked him whether all or any part contained in the letter was true. Mr. Leathes read it over, and did not deny it, only replied that what he said of a new candidate was not said by him publickly, but to a particular person in private. He said Sir Robert having informed him that Sir Philip and I had been with him to tell him that he (Leathes) was the last man in England the Corporation would choose, he thought himself so ill-used both by my brother Parker and I, that he was justified to oppose us in all the ways he could. My son replied he mistook the matter, that we had acted very honourably by him, that we had received no letters against him in the name of the Corporation, but himself had received eight from our friends declaring they would oppose him, and desiring some other gentleman might be recommended; that upon the receipt of them I had mentioned their contents to Sir Robert, but this was before Mr. Leathes had been down and spent any money at Harwich, since which time I had made no application to Sir Robert at all. That we had reason to say the Corporation would not choose him when eight of our friends were determined against him, but this was as long ago as between the 22nd and 24th of May, and that I then proposed Sir Robert should bring him into some other place, that my friends might not be disobliged by my ready consent to his standing a candidate when Sir Robert first proposed him to me, and I had

the more reason to show those letters because my son's election was said to be in danger if he (Mr. Leathes) should stand there. Mr. Leathes replied that he saw the matter now in another light than before, for he thought I had lately been applying to Sir Robert against him, which had been a very ill usage of him after giving him encouragement to go down.

My son asked him how he could think I would use him ill, seeing without me he could not have been chose, and that in effect I brought him in, for that Sir Robert had asked my consent, which I not only readily gave but had even recommended him by my letter to the Mayor. Mr. Leathes replied he acknowledged it, and was obliged to me, but I might since have altered my mind, and had some other person in my eye. My son said that could not be, for when himself went down, he declared he would join nobody, but depend on his friends for a single vote only, and he had declared on the Town Hall that I and Mr. Leathes were well together, so that 'twas not possible after that for me to serve a third person if I would.

Mr. Leathes then desired he might see the letters that had been writ to him and me against him at the time I had applied to Sir Robert to recommend another than him. My son replied he never would do that, and thereby expose his friends to his resentment, but he might ask Mr. Walpole what they contained, to whom I had shown them.

Mr. Leathes then said he mattered not what seven or eight voters out of 32 should do, that we gave too much heed to impertinent letters, and as to himself, he never answered but one, nor should trouble himself to write. That he was very sure of carrying his election, and believed he had as good an interest as any one whosoever.

My son replied, he believed otherwise, and that he would find a difficulty to be chose, for Mr. Heath had been down and got a great many votes.

Mr. Leathes appeared very angry that my son should esteem so bad of his interest, and said he knew Mr. Heath had made some interest, but some of Heath's friends would vote for him, as some of his own would vote for Heath, and my son would see at the election how strong his interest was.

My son then asked him what foundation he had to say at Harwich that he would apply to Sir Robert to recommend another to oppose him. That it was a very hard expression, and did he believe Sir Robert would?

He replied, he did not believe it; he thought Sir Robert liked me still better than himself, for he had proposed to him to decline standing, as believing he would not carry it, but he would persist, to show Sir Robert what interest he had, otherwise he had no great inclination to be chosen anywhere, but having an estate near Harwich he thought he might do it with ease there. In conclusion he said he would go down thither on Sunday next, but first see Sir Robert and let him know what had passed between them, and tell him that my son and he were good friends. My son replied, he had nobody he desired should carry it from him, but should be very well pleased if he succeeded, and so they parted.

This evening Tom Peck came to desire I would speak to the Treasury that his brother William Peck, who is one of the 100 list

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extra tidesmen of London, may be preferred to be on the establishment in that employment, which salary is better, or to get him be made a watchman. I replied, I would speak, but it would not be before winter.

He told me that Heath had some votes, but Mr. Leathes a great many. My son, however, he thought secure. That Nicolas Richmond hates Leathes; that Bridge, notwithstanding his ill-usage from Heath, will vote for him. That Bickerton, in conversation with him, blamed himself for having so long gone against my interest; for I see, said he, other persons for a word speaking can improve their fortunes, and I am no better than I was. I gave Peck two guineas for the Mayor to invite his friends to a treat on occasion of the Prince of Orange's alliance to our family.

Saturday, 28.—This day my wife and I and brother Percival went to Hampton Court in three hours and a half from Charlton, As soon as we had dressed ourselves at the inn, my brother and I waited on my Lord Grantham, who pressed us to dine with him, but we declined it. He told me the business of making me an Earl would be done next week. That Sir Robert Walpole had spoken yesterday to the Queen in Lord Grantham's presence, and said such things of me that he was ashamed to repeat, but so much he would tell me in general, that nobody deserved more a mark of her Majesty's favour than I, that I never had asked anything that carried interest with it for myself, and therefore the raising my title to that of an Earl would be a proper acknowledgement of the zeal which I and my family have always shown for their Majesties. Besides which he could not but add his own great desire this favour might be shown me, because he had very great obligations to me. The Queen replied in very handsome commendations of me, and said she would speak to the King, and there would be no difficulty. After this my Lord saw Sir Robert again, who desired him to let me know the thing would be done out of hand.

My Lord therefore advised me not to go to Bath till it was over, that I might kiss hands first, and he thought I must be again at Court next Thursday, when Sir Robert would be there, and the warrant ordered. I thanked his Lordship for his favour in so often reminding Sir Robert, who till yesterday had forgotten to speak to the Queen, and desired to know if it was necessary on this occasion that my children should all kiss hands. He replied, yes, for they would now have a title of honour; that my wife and I and daughter Hanmer ought to kiss hands as soon as done. My son might do so too, or soon afterwards, but my daughter Helena might be deferred till our return from Bath. About two the King saw company, who put me a few questions about the weather and my house at Charlton, and when the levée was over, I went to the Prince's side, who asked me how music went on, how I amused myself at Charlton, whether I went this year to Bath, where my brother Parker was, commended my brother Percival's music, etc. Then I went to the Queen's side, who talked near half an hour to me of a great variety of things; she said she wanted to know if Dr. Couraye was pleased with Oxford. I replied, doubtless, for he had met with great civilities there, and Lord Abingdon had sent his coach for him to pass some time with him at his country seat. That he had sat with our English doctors in his

doctor's robes, and made them in the theatre a long speech to thank the University for having presented him his doctor's degrees, and that the Vice-Chancellor returned the compliment in a set speech. She asked me what he said. I replied, my brother knew better than I for he was there. Upon this she called him up, and put him the same question, to which he answered, he could only say he saw him make his speech, but he spoke so low he could not hear it. She said she was sorry she could not see it. Then she commended him extremely for an honest, good and learned man, and added, she heard he was extremely contented with that small pension she made him. I replied, he was perfectly satisfied, and had all the gratitude imaginable. She said a man of his parts and learning was to blame for contending about such trifling matters as are now disputed about in France, and cost him trouble there, when at the same time the Jansenists are his utter enemies and would consent to burn him if they had him in their power on account of some of his opinions. I replied, it was true they were his enemies, and he disliked their ways as much as those of the Jesuits, particularly their supporting their cause by feigned miracles. Aye, said she, I cannot forgive their playing tricks to support themselves, and pretending to be cured of distemper by praying to Abbé Paris; religion is not to be advanced by tricks. I complained of it (added she) to Abbé Giraldon, who I suppose you know, his true name is Price, but he pretends to be of the Fitzgerald family in Ireland, and therefore takes the name of Giraldon; he fled thither last year, being a busy Jansenist, to avoid the anger of Cardinal Fleury, but at my desire he has had permission to return unmolested, for which I have great obligations to the Cardinal, but it was on condition that if he should play the fool again, I should never mediate more for him, for he would certainly send him to the Bastille. This man, said she, I complained to, that the Jansenists helped their cause by craft and lying wonders, and he acknowledged, but justified it, which I own displeased me much. Pray has Dr. Couraye a correspondence in France now? I answered, I did not know, for Mr. Duncombe had stolen him from me, not only for the winter, but now for the summer, which was a loss to me, because of his cheerful temper and learned conversation. I added that he understood a thing the clearest, and replied to it the quickest of any man I know. I wish, said she, I could prevail with him to do more than he does. You mean, Madam, said I, to declare himself a Protestant; but I think it very extraordinary to see a monk go so far as he has done in approaching us. And yet, said she, I fear he is gone too far; how so, replied I? Why I fear he is no more than a very good Deist, as most the learned men when they cease being Papists prove. Madam, said I, he is certainly a true and sincere Christian; for so I find him in all conversations I ever had with him. Then, said she, he is possibly of Erasmus's opinion, for whom I have a great esteem. I believe, replied I, that he is of his opinion, for he highly esteems him, and thinks him the greatest man the Church of Rome produced. I shall, said she, be desirous to see Dr. Couraye when he returns to London.

This is the substance of what passed concerning Dr. Couraye, only she said further that her intention was to keep him continually employed, and to advance him in higher and higher works.

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Thuanus's history was, I think, too little a thing to employ his talents about, but his edition of Father Paul's *History of the Council of Trent* will be a very noble work. I replied it must needs be so, for he intended to compare it with that of Cardinal Palavicini, and show where the latter was mistaken in facts, the former in dates, and by proper notes take in what other writers of that time have delivered concerning that Council, in order to give us a complete and regular history. She said it would be a useful and fine work, and desired to know how far he had advanced. I replied he had finished the history, but took time to make his notes, searching further helps from manuscripts which from time to time he might light of.

The Queen then turned the discourse to Charlton, and said she was contriving how I might be master of it, and if I were, how to join the wood to my park without removing the road that lies between, which might be by making a bridge over, but I dont like that so well: it were better to make a passage underground, for the wood lies much sloping from the roadside to the park. I thanked her Majesty, but I thought it would be hard to buy the place, for it was in the hands of a clergyman very rich, and did not want to sell. She said, indeed that would be difficult, for clergymen of that sort knew the value of money as well as any.

She then asked me how my book of heads went on. I replied not very fast, and had only prepared three books more. Why, said she, this is the only time you have to work at it, as you told me in the winter.

After this the King came in, and again spoke to me about Charlton, and whether I had company alway with me. I replied I had relations, and sometimes musicians, but that I was too near the town to have many except relations lie at my house.

After this was over, Mr. Walpole asked me what was the meaning of the differences at Harwich about Mr. Leathes. I replied, my son who was last at Harwich knew better than I the dispositions of the people, and that he had lately seen Mr. Leathes and told him he really believed he would find his election difficult. Why, said Mr. Walpole, he assures me there are but five against him. I replied, my son tells me otherwise, and that as there are false voters of all sides, who promise and mean nothing, it was uncertain how many would be against Mr. Leathes. That Mr. Heath has been down pretending Sir Robert gave him leave to try his interest, and he brags he has a very good interest. Mr. Walpole shook his head at naming Mr. Heath, and denied he had leave to go down from Sir Robert. He added there must be a meeting to adjust this affair and come to a right understanding of it. I said my son had assured Mr. Leathes he would join nobody against him though he could not join with him.

At four o'clock the Court broke up, and we returned to Charlton by 7 and ½.

In this day's weekly journal, my discourse of the "Rise and Progress of Idolatry from the Flood to the birth of Jesus Christ" is printed. It is my first section.

Sunday, 29—Tuesday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 1 August.—This day I went to London, and called on Counsellor Annesley, where I met Dr. Berkeley, Dean of Derry, and perfected to him a mortgage of lands in Ireland for 3,000*l.*,

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Irish money, lent me at 5 *per cent.* Irish money payable in Ireland. The money paid me in English was 2,700*l.*, which I received on signing the mortgage, and lodged it with Mr. Hore, the banker.

The lands mortgaged are as follows :—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Cregane county and Gurteenroe, tenant John Freeman .. ..*p. ann.*	61	0	0
Gortfonleary, tenant Robt. Wrixon ..*p. ann.*	9	0	0
Jordanstown and Liskelly, tenant Will. Dampier .. ..*p. ann.*	46	0	0
Stradeen, tenant Ric. Purcell, senr. ..*p. ann.*	18	0	0
Kilinleah, tenant Rogr. Calaghane ..*p. ann.*	32	10	0
Shanaloghert, tenant Jo. Wrixon ..*p. ann.*	30	8	0
Spittle and Jordan's gardens, tenant Chr^{r}. Wagget .. ..*p. ann.*	41	0	0
Welshestown, tenant Chr^{r}. Conron, Esq...*p. ann.*	52	5	1
	290	3	1

After this I went to the Georgia Society, where met of the Common Council Mr. La Roche, in the chair, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Hucks, Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. Frederick, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hales and myself, in number 10. And of Trustees, Mr. Smith and Captain Coram. After the business of the Trustees was over, we resolved ourselves into a Common Council, Mr. Towers in the chair.

We granted lands, 500 acres to Mr. Houston, a Scots gentleman, who intends to go on his own charges from Scotland and carry with him twelve servants. We broke our old seal and made a new one.

A large model of a Dutch saw mill was presented us by Messrs. Thibalds, eminent timber merchants of London, and we resolved to send one over to Georgia. We continued Mr. Martin, our Secretary, his first appointment expiring two days hence, and we appointed a Committee to make a draft on the Bank as far as 3,000*l.*, for the embarkation of the Saltsburgers we writ to be sent us, and for another embarkation of English.

A long letter from Mr. Oglethorp received yesterday was read, giving account of the encouragement the Province of Carolina resolve to give us, as also a character at large of the Indians with whom he has made a treaty, and his proceedings in settling the colony.

I dined at Davis's, and returned home at night. But in my way from the Georgia Board, I called at the Cockpit, where a Committee sat upon the law sent from Carolina for confirmation, which law, making good divers grants in that country in general terms, we apprehended might endanger the title we have to Georgia, notwithstanding the King's Charter to us, because our land was formerly granted to Sir Robert Montgomery ; and though there was a clause in his grant, that unless he cultivated and settled the land with people in three years' time, it should be void, yet the general terms by which former grants are confirmed, and defects in them made good in this Act sent over, might, as we apprehended, weaken our title ; but the Committee of Lords rejected the Bill. The Lords' Committee present were but four,

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Lord Wilmington, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole and Sir Charles Wager. When they broke up, Sir Robert Walpole told me he spoke yesterday to the King about my title, and that the King replied it should be done. He advised me to be at Hampton Court Sunday next, when perhaps I might kiss hands.

Concerning Mr. Leathes, he said he thought that matter had been settled; that he was told if my son and he joined both would be secure, and wondered the meaning of our difference. I told him I wished Mr. Leathes heartily well, but some were apprehensive he might prejudice my interest. "How so," said he? "Why, by raising up a party there that were my enemies, and opposing those small advantages of preferment which my friends might apply for, and procuring them for others of the contrary side, who would get strength by it, and tyrannize my friends as they did before." He answered, he must give the Government's interest to Leathes, as he promised, and should carry himself equal between us.

I spoke to the same purpose to Mr. Walpole, who said he was assured, not by Mr. Leathes but from one in Harwich, that if I and Mr. Leathes agree, he is secure, notwithstanding Mr. Heath's applications. I replied, I believed so too, and was glad of it, for as he was his friend, I desired no other man in England there, but I must say that the interest Mr. Leathes had to be effectually chose, was owing to some of my friends who at the bottom understood that I am for him though I dare not let my son openly join him for fear of disobliging others who look cool on me. And that he owed me obligations since, without my acquiescing in him, Sir Robert and himself would have recommended some one of my own nomination. He replied it was true; but what, said he, is the meaning that your friends are against him? It is, said I, that they apprehend he will break into my interest, and raise again Philipson's party, who were ever enemies to me and those who supported my interest; but the best I could advise him was to satisfy my friends that he would not do so. He replied, I remember that Philipson, it was I turned him out. Further (said I), I hope he will not intermeddle in Corporation affairs, as particularly, I have a Mayor to name this year, I should expect he will not oppose him by means of his friends. He replied, he should do as I pleased.

Both he and Sir Robert were in so great hurry that they could scarce allow me to speak.

Thursday, 2 August—Saturday, 4.—Stayed at home. This evening my brother and sister Percival who had spent some time with us, returned to London.

Sunday, 5.—My wife and I went to Hampton Court, where I kissed the hands of the King, Queen, and Prince for being made an Earl, by the title of Egmont in the county of Cork. In the evening I returned.

Monday, 6–Thursday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 10.—Set out from Charlton this day for Sunning Hill in Berkshire, in order to make Mr. Augustus Schutz a visit in my way to Bath, but he being from home, we lodged at the inn there, where is a fine chalybeate water of the same nature and equally good with that of Tunbridge. Passing through Windsor Forest, I saw several hunting seats, viz., General Honywood's, General Hill's, Sir Edmond Everard's and the Earl of Stirling's. Sir Edmond

is son to Sir Richard Everard, who rose himself from a low degree at Exeter by victualling ships. The Earl of Stirling is an old gentleman of seventy years old, very covetous and rich in money, which will fall at his death to Mr. Trumbal, who two months ago married a daughter of my Lord Blondel. Mr. Trumbald is son to old Sir William Trumball, formerly a public Minister abroad, and afterwards Secretary of State. He died about eighteen years ago, and about seventy years old, married my Lord Sterling's sister's daughter, by whom he had this son.

Saturday, 11.—I lay at Hungerford.

Sunday, 12.—I lay at Sandy Lane. The ignorance of the colliers in this neighbourhood is extraordinary. A gentleman asked some of them whether they went to church. They replied, No. Why then, said he, I believe you know nothing of the Commandments. They all replied they knew such family living in their parts, but they did not know them personally.

Half a mile from our inn at Sandy Lane lives Mrs. Earnly, a widow lady, the wife of John Earnly, Esq., who died suddenly seven years ago, and six years before that fell out with his lady upon an unjust suspicion that his only child, a daughter now sixteen years old, was begotten by his coachman. The next heir-at-law (in case he had no child) had the wickedness to raise this lie on the lady, that Mr. Earnly might be provoked to renounce his daughter as spurious, and not leave her the estate by will, as he had power to do. But the father discovered the trick before he died, and left all to her, to the value in land and money of 80,000*l*. The mother is about forty years old, and has 1,500*l*. a year jointure. She is sister to the late Mr. Rolt, who died of the small-pox at the Bath a few years ago.

Monday, 13.—I dined at Bath, where there is scarce any company, occasioned by the small-pox which rages there, and took up my lodgings, as last year, at Leak the bookseller's.

Lob, the other bookseller (son to the famous Anabaptist teacher who was so great with King James as to refuse the oaths to King William), I found has sold his shop, and is going into Church of England orders, by which I find he has quitted the Arian notions he had when I was last year here. He is a learned man and good liver, and out of mere love of truth had run through several persuasions, having been educated a Presbyterian, then a Papist, then a Presbyterian again, and now a Church of England man. He had been a schoolmaster at Chelmsford, but was forbid to keep it on account of Arianism, which he did not disown ; after which he set up a bookseller's shop in the same town ; but not meeting with success, he came to Bath, and opened a shop there, where the Dissenters were his best customers, though he communicated at our Church as often as at the Dissenters', and could not endure the doctrine of predestination.

Monday, 27.—Dr. Coghill, brother to Dr. Coghill in Ireland, Mr. Vesey, son to the late Archbishop of Tuam, a clergyman, and Dr. Oliver, physician of Bath, dined with me. In our conversation, Mr. Vesey told us that before the Duke of Ormond made his secret retreat out of England, Earl Stanhope desired Robin Pitt, his brother-in-law, to go to his Grace with a message from the King, that knowing his popularity, and that there was a disaffected party formed against his Government which intended to put him

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at their head, his Majesty desired he would sign a declaration that he would remain his dutiful subject, upon which he should be well received at Court.

Mr. Pitt replied he would not go on such a scandalous errand, but if they would give him a message that was fit for a gentleman to carry, he would go. Then, said Earl Stanhope, will you tell his Grace that his Majesty thinks it for his service he should go abroad for six months, after which he should return and be well looked on at Court. Mr. Pitt replied he would if his Majesty would from his own mouth give him that assurance. Hereupon the Earl carried him into the King's apartment, and the King told him that whatever the Earl assured him on behalf of the Duke, he would make good. Pitt went to Richmond, and made the proposal, to which the Duke made answer that it was scandalous for him to show such apprehension, and he would not stir. "Sir," said Pitt, "do you remember your crossing from Windsor to Whitehall the other day, and how the watermen threw up their caps and hurrahed you, crying 'Ormond for ever!'" "I do,' replied the Duke. "Then, Sir," said Pitt, "I must advise your going; you will not be safe if you stay, you will certainly be sent to the Tower. But there is no scandal in your going; it betrays no fear, seeing it is proposed to you from the King himself, who will receive you favourably at your return." "This something alters the case," replied the Duke, "and I will advise with my best friends, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Harcourt, about it. Come to me two or three days hence, and you shall know my resolution." Accordingly two days after Pitt set out for Richmond, but on the road met my uncle Dering and another gentleman coming from Richmond, who knowing where Pitt was going, called to him to stop, and privately told him his labour would be lost, for the Duke was retreated out of the kingdom the night before. Pitt turned back, and drove to Earl Stanhope's, and acquainted him the Duke was retired. The Earl, with great concern in his countenance, demanded who informed him so. That, replied Pitt, you shall never know. "Is he gone into the West?" "No," replied Pitt, "but far enough from your pursuit." Upon which the Earl snapped his fingers, and said, "Then all is well."

Mr. Pitt himself gave this account to Mr. Vesey, which in part agrees with what I have said of the Duke's retreat in his life volume.

Mr. Pitt added that it was Lord Harcourt who advised his going.

Cousin Le Grand dined with me. I sent my renunciation of the trust of executorship to Sir Emanuel's children this night to Alexander Clayton, Esq., of the Middle Temple, witnessed by Dr. Coghill, junior, and his servant.

Nothing material to the end of this month, nor to part of the next.

Friday, 7 September.—Major Moore, brother to the late Sir Emanuel, dined with me; had leave from the King to come from Gibraltar to go to Ireland to look after his nephew's affairs, being left executor.

Saturday, 8.—Cousin Southwell, his wife, Cousin Le Grand, and her son and daughter dined with me.

Sunday, 9.—I communicated at St. James's Church. In the

afternoon Dr. Holmes, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, preached an excellent sermon against the modern infidelity.

Wednesday, 12.—Brother Parker came over from Wadden to see us.

Friday, 14.—We dined with Ned Southwell.

Saturday, 15.—My cousin Percival, the minister, dined with us. He has a small curacy seven miles off.

Sunday, 16.—We had only prayers at St. James's, but in the afternoon one Mr. Fisher gave a good sermon at the Abbey against the modern infidelity.

Mr. Brace told me this day that at the time of the Preston rebellion, Earl Stanhope, then Secretary of State, distributed 40,000*l.* among the members of Parliament to get them to consent to the augmentation of the army, which he had from his own mouth. How monstrous!

Dr. Holmes told me that now Dr. Tyndal is dead, the head of the unbelievers is Dr. Pellet, the physician, who, though he never published anything, is a man of the best learning and the coolest speculative infidel of the whole pack; all their writings are submitted to his supervising. One Pit, who writes the *London Journal*, is another of them; he has an office in the Customs.

Sunday, 23.—This morning Dr. Cox, of Ireland, son to the late Lord Chancellor of that kingdom, preached an excellent sermon upon the nature, use, and abuse of Scripture parables, and took an occasion of launching out very handsomely against the idolatry of the Papists in the worship of the Host and the Cross: he also showed the absurdity of the Quakers, who deny the necessity of water baptism, and insist the baptism enjoined in Scripture is that of the Spirit only, whereas it appears, Acts x., 47, that baptism was administered even to men after they had received the Holy Ghost. For then Peter, seeing the Holy Ghost was fallen upon the Gentiles who believed, asks the question—Can any man forbid water that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?

In the evening, Mr. Ward, a student of Christ Church, preached a learned sermon upon the sinfulness of not governing the passions, and had several fine expressions. One was, that the strength of the passions is the weakness of understanding.

1 October.—My son and cousin Fortrey arrived from London.

3.—The Earl of Orrery, and Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, dined with me.

Saturday, 20.—I set out for London, and arrived the 24th to dinner.

Wednesday, 24.—I went to the Georgia Board. We were only Mr. Vernon and Mr. Smith. They showed me the treaty of peace and alliance made with the Indians. Our part is finely wrote upon vellum and ornamented with festoons, birds, etc. in water colours to take the eye.

We ordered a ship of Mr. Simmons to go the middle of next week to Rotterdam, and take up some Saltsburgers expected there about the time of the ship's arrival, and with them there go several English on their own accounts.

My brother Parker came to tell me he had set Clement's character fair to Mr. Parsons of Malden and to Sir Robert Walpole.

Thursday, 25.—Went to the Playhouse in the Haymarket.

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Friday, 26.—Dined with daughter Hanmer.

Saturday, 27.—Paid Counsellor Annesley the half-year's interest of 7,000*l.* due 9th instant, 175*l.*

Sunday, 28.—Went to the chapel; afterwards called on Mr. Clerke; afterwards I went to Court. The Lord Chamberlain told me he believed the Irish Peers were to walk at the marriage of the Princess, because the King had declared the procession should be after the manner of going to chapel, but whether the Irish Peeresses were to walk he knew not yet, of which he would inform himself. He offered me what tickets I desired for my friends to see the show. I dined at my brother Percival's, and afterwards visited at Ned Southwell's, and then returned home.

There was a numerous Court, and the King spoke to the Spanish Ambassador, which confirms to me that some negociations are carrying on to reconcile the Emperor with Spain, but his Majesty took no notice of the French Minister, on which I hear the latter said in a careless manner, if the King did not speak to him, it was no matter, for he should soon speak to him.

Monday, 29.—Visited brother Parker, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Grantham, and Earl of Wilmington. Went to the Prince's, then to the other Court. Received some letters from Harwich touching the ingratitude of the Philipses, and their labouring to draw off Pulham; that, on the other hand, Coleman's come over, and Bridge at present fallen out with Wimple.

I met Colonel Armstrong at Court, who is a friend to Leathes, and told him he would do well to write to Leathes to reconcile himself to the persons who oppose him, which if he endeavoured, my brother Parker would assist to mollify Clements; that this would save Leathes a great deal of money and trouble; that I would not have him let Leathes know that this proposal came from me, for though I wished well to Mr. Leathes, and desired nobody else there with my son, yet I would not disoblige my friends who are now against him. That I had set up a Mayor and would have him carry it, though no friend to Leathes, but I believed Leathes might make him one, which I wished, for the peace and ease and tranquility of all.

Colonel Armstrong said it was indeed best on all accounts, and he would write to him to persuade him to do it. Then he told me by way of friendship that he had thoughts of bringing the water that serves Landguard fort to serve Harwich also, by taking up leaden pipes and putting in their place iron ones; he thought this a great service to Harwich, and therefore told it me before he had mentioned to any man, because I might make use of it to my advantage, with respect of recommending myself to the borough, as being the projector of it. I thanked him, but said my brother Parker had a fine water which did supply the place. He replied, he had not heard of it before, and added he did not think of going about it till spring, when he would propose it to the Board of Ordnance.

Tuesday, 30 October.—This morning I visited brother Parker, and he told me he would write freely to Alderman Clements, to advise him to yield to a reconciliation with Mr. Leathes; and he added that he would write him the form of a letter to be copied by him and sent to Sir Philip, expressing his inclination to vote for any person Sir Robert Walpole should approve, which would

highly oblige Sir Robert and would in all probability take off all opposition to making him Mayor. I approved of it.

From thence I went to Sir Robert's levée, who began with me by telling me Sir Philip had been discoursing him about Harwich affairs. I replied, my brother knew more of them than I, being just returned from Bath, where I had been a considerable time. That both he and I were really sincere in wishing Mr. Leathes success, and that if Mr. Leathes would take a little care to reconcile himself to those now against him, I believed they would be pacified. That I had set up a person for mayor who had some interest in two counties, and had, as he knew, offered his service for such gentlemen as Sir Robert should favour; that he was a staunch Whig, and I had engaged him to stand eighteen months ago, so that my honour was concerned that he should succeed, and I must have it so, but there were some who under colour of being for Mr. Leathes, and some of them the Government's servants, who opposed him, and set up against him a person who was ever my enemy. Sir Robert said he would speak to Mr. Leathes. I said he was out of town; then said he, I will write to him.

After this I went to sister [daughter] Hanmer, and paid my son her ¼ annuity, for which he promised to give me a receipt to-morrow. It is the quarter (30*l.*) due Michaelmas last.

I then visited brother Percival, and afterwards went to Court, being the King's birthday, where the crowd was greater than usual. I there met Mr. Cornellis, bailiff of Ipswich, and had much discourse with him of Harwich. He is a great friend to James Clements, and told me he was a man of the best sense there. That Clements told him he did not oppose Mr. Leathes personally, but as he built his interest and friendship on Philipson's party, who he endeavoured to throw the borough into the hands of. He showed me a letter from Leathes to him complaining that Clements had desired him to remove a coalmeter from his office because he was in his interest; which (said Cornellis) is not true, for he never spoke a word to me of the matter, but (added he) Leathes takes jealousies without reason, so he prejudiced Mr. Parsons against Clements, but (said he) I told him he was as staunch a friend to the Government as any man whatever.

I told him I wished well to Mr. Leathes, but that it would be hard his friends should oppose my mayor, whom I was engaged to support, and that they should set up against him old Wimple, who was my determined enemy and the creature of Philipson. He replied, Wimple was a sad dog, and it ought not to be suffered, that he should see Leathes very soon, and would give him good advice. I told him the election would be 30th November, St. Andrew's Day, and that my opposers would press him to be there on the spot, which (said I) if he complies with, they will oblige him to take part against Mr. Clements, wherefore his wisest way will be to be absent on that occasion. He replied it would, unless he went thither to favour Clements' election, which he hoped he should persuade him to. I dined at home, and in the evening went to Dean Berkeley's to stand godfather in my son's place to his second son, named George.

Wednesday, 31.—This day I went to Mr. Burr to get his order to Nicholas Richman, his steward, to vote for Clements for mayor,

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but he was out of town. I then called on Mr. Vertu, the graver, and bespoke several prints.

I then went to Court, where my Lord Gage showed a paper of reasons and precedents why the Irish Peers should walk in procession in their rank of precedency, which the English Lords oppose. I liked it. He talked of giving the King a remonstrance. I advised not, for it might engage us so far that we could not get back, and then if defeated, we should expose ourselves the more. That we must act very warily, seeing the rights of the whole Peerage is concerned in this contest, and those who are absent will blame us, if we do anything that shall come out wrong. That as to myself, I was resolved not to walk at all unless as King Charles had settled the precedency, nor should my wife lose her right if the Peeresses of England walk.

I am told a box is appointed for the Irish Peeresses in the chapel, and that it is designed they shall walk first, then the English Peeresses' daughters, and then the Peeresses themselves, which I will not yield to.

I met Sir Charles Wager at Court, who promised that Captain Demerick shall not be drawn off from Clements. In the evening I went to the Georgia Board. We sat only as trustees, and were as follows: Dr. Bundy in the chair, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, and myself.

We engaged Mr. Ortman, a German, to go over to teach the children to read and write. He will be useful to make the Saltsburgers, whom we expect at Rotterdam, learn English. He sets out on Friday next, when a ship of Mr. Simmons' is to fall down the river to sail for Rotterdam on the Saltsburgers' account, who are expected there about the time the ship goes thither. There goes in the same ship several English on their own account, and the ship will hold, cabin and all, seventy-five persons.

A letter was read desiring several hundred of Piedmontese, who understand the making silk and planting vines, might be transported to Georgia, being now at Rotterdam, and in distress; they are Protestants. We ordered that as many as the ship will hold, more than the Englishmen sent and the Saltsburgers expected, to fill up the complement of seventy-five heads, should be taken in. After the Georgia affairs were over, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith and I sat an hour to discourse of the present temper of the nation, and the great increase of infidelity and Popery.

Dr. Bundy said the Bishops had done their duty, and particularly the Bishop of London, in representing to the Court the increase of Popery, but was not heard upon it. That a Justice of Peace informed one of the Secretaries of State lately, that a person had been with him to confess that he and another had been perverted to Popery by a priest now in London, and under no protection being no chaplain to any Ambassador; that he and his companion were promised great matters if they went to Portugal, as they did, but were there suffered to starve, which brought them to see their error, and they were again become Protestants, and were ready to prove this upon the priest. The Justice met with discouragement from the Secretary, who bid him do nothing in it. The Doctor told me further that the Spanish Ambassador alone has eighty English priests for his chaplains. As to the increase of profaners, it is visible, and it has given great scandal that since

Dr. Tyndal's death it has appeared the Government gave him a pension of 200*l.* a year.

Concerning Budgell, he said the nephew of Dr. Tyndal, a clergyman, has exposed him as a forger of wills, and that on a former occasion of a lawsuit Budgell had with a worthy clergyman about an estate, which was tried by the late Earl Macclesfield, my Lord said Budgell appeared the greatest rogue that ever was. I commended the paper called the *Weekly Miscellany*, set up purposely by some worthy clergyman to expose infidelity, and I desired Mr. Smith, who, I believe, has some share in it, to order that now and then some things against Popery may be put into it, which he promised. He wished, as the Government permits pamphlets to be sent into the country post free, that they would also suffer the *Weekly Miscellany* to do so, which would give it a currency, and do honour to the Government.

Dr. Bundy and Mr. Smith both assured me that the body of the clergy were never in so good a disposition to support the Ministry as at present, for they see the discontented party are set against them. I was glad to hear it.

Thursday, 1 November.—This morning I called early on Mr. Anstis, Principal Herald at Arms, to discourse him on the difficulty the Irish Peers meet to maintain their right of walking in their proper places at the wedding.

He told me he was in a difficult situation, for Lord Harvey had accused him of putting this pretence (as his Lordship was pleased to call it) into our heads. That the disposal and care of the procession is taken out of his hands, contrary to all reason and precedents, and put under the Lord Chamberlain. That he was just waiting on him to know what was resolved. That at all funerals the Irish Peers had their place in the procession; that King Charles the First had put an Order of Council, settling the place and precedency of the Irish Peers, which was to be in force till further order. That this was at a remarkably full board, and the order afterwards certified authentically by the Lord Marshal, but it is observable this order mentions Peers of Ireland having estates in that kingdom; that on a dispute at a horse race in Yorkshire between an Irish Viscount and an English Baron in King Charles' reign, the Baron complained the other took place of him. That he brought it to the House of Lords of England, and the House in a body addressed the King to annul the claim of the Irish Peers, but the King made no answer to it. This shows (said Mr. Anstis) that the Irish Peers were by the Lords of England's confession at that time in possession of that right.

That none dispute the Irish Peers having place at the King's Chapel, wherefore, since the King has said the procession shall be now in the manner the Lords attend him to chapel, it seemed to him we might mix with the English Lords. I told him the present Lord Windsor walked as an Irish Viscount at the funeral of Queen Mary, and held up the pall, though at the same time an English Baron. He said it was true the Irish always walked at funerals, and now, if the Irish are to walk, the Earl of Thomond will do it as an Earl of Ireland, though a Viscount of England.

He said that since the Union, the Scots being united into the Peerage of England, Ireland has lost their support in matters of this nature, for before this Union, the Scots insisted on the Irish

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pretentions, and as it favoured their own. That it must be owned before King James's the First reign, neither Irish or Scots did walk, for any record or knowledge we have to the contrary.

When I left him, I went to brother Parker, who told me he had written to Clements to offer to be for whoever Sir Robert Walpole should approve, and to persuade him to write a letter to that purpose, which if he gets, he will then settle matters for Leathes, and secure the election to Clements. I then went to the Earl of Grantham, who asked me how the Irish Peers' walking was settled. I replied I knew not, but if any injury were done us, I could not in honour to my nation walk at all, but would show myself at Court in my new clothes, and then go home and pray for the Prince and Princess; he said I was in the right of it. I then called on the Earl of Inchiqueen and Earl of Tilney to settle our meeting to-morrow, but the first was abroad and the other out of town.

Then I visited Augustus Schutz, whose lady was at home, and told me she heard there was not near room in the chapel for all the persons who were necessarily to be there, so that 500 places are kept in the boarded passage, to contain those who walked in the procession and could not find room.

This evening my brother Percival sent me word that he was at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, where he saw Mr. Leathes, and Sir Robert desired my brother to tell me he would have me be with him to-morrow without fail at ten o'clock to discourse matters over with Mr. Leathes before him, for his and my account differed as black from white.

Friday, 2 November.—This morning my brother Parker and I waited on Sir Robert Walpole by appointment at ten a clock to meet Mr. Leathes, and after much expostulation of each other's proceedings at Harwich, and of my setting up for mayor James Clements, his inveterate enemy, and his setting up Wimple, who is my ancient enemy, we were like to part enemies, neither of us caring in honour to give up his friend, till Sir Robert Walpole proposed that Mr. Leathes should admit of Clements for mayor and decline Wimple, conditionally that Mr. Clements promise to vote for Leathes to represent Harwich, and with his party, or whom he can prevail with, come over to him, and Clements declare the same at some public entertainment. And that if he refuses so to do, my brother Parker and I will relinquish Clements, and be for Wimple, and Mr. Leathes and I mutually promised to do our best to bring our friends to approve of this agreement, and that we would assist each other against any third person whatever. My brother Parker promised most sincerely to support this agreement, and told Leathes before Sir Robert, he would oblige Rolf to be for him. We also agreed to write for Clements to come up, so we parted shaking hands, but Mr. Leathes was extremely hardly brought to give up his friend Wimple, for he argued his honour was as dear to him as mine is to me, and that he ran the risk of losing his friends as much as I could say I should lose mine by giving up Clements, but Sir Robert told him there was reason why in this contest the offer should first be made to Clements, because my brother and I had an old interest there, and had been at great expense, whereas he was new there and came in by Sir Philip's resignation; and Sir Philip added that as he had an ancient

hereditary interest there, he did not so part with it as for ever hereafter to exclude himself from serving there.

As to particular things, Mr. Leathes said he thought my son and he had, when they last met, been agreed to do nothing to oppose each other's interest, though they did not join; but my setting up Clements for Mayor, who to his face in public had told him he would not be for him, surprised him, and forced him to set up Wimple against him, for he could not understand how I would set up a man that was the purse-bearer of Heath and acted for him under-hand to bring him in member of Parliament. Then he told Sir Robert he had affidavits of four people in his pocket, that Clements had spoke slightingly of the Administration, and had said there would soon come a new Ministry, that he valued not Sir Robert, and that he delivered himself in contemptible terms of the Excise. To that both my brother and I said it was the very first time we ever heard such a character of Clements, for he was always a good Whig, and had offered Sir Robert his interest in two counties, and at Malden, for whoever he should recommend to serve in Parliament next election; that I appealed to Mr. Cornellis, of Ipswich, whether Clements was not an honest man, a friend to the Government, and that Clements did himself profess he had no personal dislike of Mr. Leathes, but was only apprehensive that Leathes would raise up Philipson's party.

Mr. Leathes replied he had said so indeed, but he was not the less his enemy, for all he said that as to Philipson's party, Wimple had assured him that he would be heartily for my son, and as to Philipson himself, he was grown old and little concerned himself in elections now; he believed, indeed, he was my enemy, because I had taken his place from him. Sir Robert said he never liked Philipson, and that the Post Office, which supported him, have not the influence it formerly had.

Before Mr. Leathes agreed to Sir Robert's compromise, he proposed to Sir Robert and me, either to leave the dispute to any indifferent gentleman, or else that we should desire the Government to stand entirely neuter in the contest and promise each other not to influence our friends, and then he was sure Wimple would carry it. To which I would not agree, for I had first named a mayor, and got places for several of my friends, and it was unreasonable I should not expect their service.

This affair being over, I showed Sir Robert Walpole a weekly paper called the *Weekly Miscellany*, published under the feigned name of Richard Hooker, Esq., and told him I was desired by some honest clergymen, who have a hand in it, to suffer it to go post free, as the Government pamphlets do, into the country; that it was no party paper, but levelled at the impiety and infidelity of the present age, and that as the Ministry have been falsely accused of encouraging infidelity (especially since the late discovery by Dr. Tyndal's death, that he had a pension of 200*l.* a year), I thought it would be of service to him to appear to encourage religion by ordering this paper to go post free. That wherever it spread the country clergy having it for nothing, would not fail to think and speak well of the Ministry. He answered he thought it might be of service, and was very ready to allow of it. I told him I would leave him the paper to peruse, that he might judge the better of it, and he would find a long smart

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paragraph against Budgell. He said he had read it, and as to Budgell, he never designed to pay him the pension he pretended a right to by Dr. Tyndal's will, but had promised Mr. Tyndal, the Doctor's nephew, that he would pay it to him. That in truth it never was a real pension, but rather a yearly present, which Lord Sunderland first gave him, and when Lord Sunderland died it was difficult and hard to discontinue it, though there was no grant of it.

After this, I, by appointment, met the Irish Lords at the Smyrna Coffee house, and we were eight in number, viz., Earl Inchiqueen, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Kilmurry, Viscount Gage, Lord Tullamore, Lord Carpenter and Lord Southwell. We spent two hours in drawing up a very short and decent memorial to his Majesty in defence of our right of precedency according to our ranks over English Peers of inferior quality, and hoped we should not be deprived of an opportunity of showing our zeal and affection to his Royal family on this joyful occasion of the Princess's marriage, by not being suffered to enjoy our rank in the procession. This was the substance of our memorial, which, with the precedents in our favour, annexed thereto, I have preserved in our books, for a memorandum to posterity that we did not sit silent and suffer our rights to be taken from us without using our best endeavours to prevent it.

When all was finished, we gave it to a clerk to copy fair, and then we debated when it should be delivered to his Majesty, and by whom. It was agreed that it should be delivered this very evening, because we understood that to-morrow the Order for the procession would come out in the *Gazette*, and as to the person or persons who were to deliver it, some thought to be by one Earl, one Viscount, and one Baron, but none present cared to do it, being fearful of offending, for Lord Carpenter and Lord Carlow were colonels, and Lord Southwell's lady was lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Royal; Lord Inchiqueen said he was not well at Court, voting always against it in the House, and the Lords Tullamore and Kilmorry said they were little known there. Lord Viscount Gage said he would go, but then there should be a Baron and an Earl to accompany him, and none of them were yet found. I then proposed the Earl of Thomond should be desired to present it alone, for it concerned him, he being only an English Viscount, but it was fit he should insist to walk as an Irish Earl.

This being agreed to, the Earl of Inchiqueen went to his house, and found him at home, but he declined it, making several frivolous difficulties as that our stirring in the affair, if determined against us, would be a greater prejudice to our rights than to let them take them away silently: that we do not yet know what the King may have resolved on the occasion; perhaps he has already resolved in our favour, and then our suspicion that he would not do so might offend him; that it is not regular to complain to him, till we know we are injured, and the order of the procession be first published. That perhaps it is settled that none but English Peers shall walk, and in that case they must do it in their robes, which would remove our cause of complaint, for in that case the Irish nobility would not be injured. It was easy to answer these objections, but his Lordship, it seems, had been worked on by the English Peers, who strenuously oppose our

pretensions to any rank at all; so, on the Earl of Inchiqueen's return to us, they all entreated me to deliver the memorial alone, and were pleased to give for reason that I should deliver myself properly on the occasion, and had good credit at Court, being much esteemed by his Majesty. I opposed it all I could, on account that my patent of Earl is but just passed, and it would look as if I was eager to embrace the first opportunity of showing my rank. That there were several Irish Earls in town, all my seniors, who would deliver it more properly, and particularly the Earl of Belemont; but they replied, he was not so well at Court, and it must be one who was in favour.

I perceived their objections had some ground, and that I might not appear to be backward in any service required of me wherein the honour of the Irish nation was concerned, I undertook the matter, though it would draw on me the ill-will of all the English nobility, who have declared that if we are allowed a rank according to our title and precedency over the English Peers of inferior quality, they will in a body refuse to walk, the Dukes excepted.

After this I went to Court, and telling the Duke of Richmond that I intended at night to present to his Majesty a memorial in defence of our rights of precedency on public solemnities, of which I desired him to acquaint his Majesty, and to beg he would appoint an hour when I might present it. His Majesty sent me out word that I should be in his bedchamber at half-an-hour after nine.

This being settled, I returned home to dinner with Dr. Tessier, and at night Lord Carpenter and Lord Southwell met me again at the Coffee house, when the Clerk brought me the papers fair written. I took them with me to the Princess Royal's Court, who sees company early, and after paying my compliments to her, which she received most graciously, talking with me above a quarter of an hour in the greatest crowd I ever saw there, so that the sweat ran down her face; and this being over, I went as appointed to the King's side, where, when his Majesty came out to pass into the great drawing-room, I with a low reverence presented to him the memorial and papers annexed, and said to him the following words :—" Sir, the Peers of Ireland now in London have deputed me most humbly to present to your Majesty a memorial relating to the rights and privileges they claim at processions and public solemnities, which I beg your Majesty to read."

The King smiled very graciously from the time I advanced up to him till he passed me, and, putting it into his pocket, replied, he would do what he could in it.

I acquainted the Lords with what I had said, and the King's answer, which they were pleased with, flattering themselves more, I fear, than they have reason; however, they very much liked my speech, and gave me thanks, and thus the matter rests. I returned very much tired from Court at near eleven o'clock.

Saturday, 3.—I visited my brother Parker this morning. We recapitulated what passed yesterday at Sir Robert Walpole's, and we concluded that no time was to be lost in settling matters at Harwich for the general concurrence in electing Mr. Clements for mayor, and in fulfilling our words to Mr. Leathes; and we also concluded that if the division subsists Clements will lose it, and

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Mr. Heath get his election, which he underhand is working, and this to the prejudice of my son, for if the double votes of our friends should go for Heath, and the double votes of Leathes to the same, it is plain Heath would have votes from all and be ahead of both of us. I therefore wrote to Clements and to Page to come up. I afterwards visited my brother Percival, and then went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home. I heard of an expedient this day that none at all shall walk in the procession but the Royal Family and their servants, under pretence the chapel is too small to contain more, but I take this only for a report.

Sunday, 4.—This morning early I sent away an express to Harwich to bring up Clements to town.

I went to chapel, afterwards to Court, but first I received a letter from Lord Carpenter telling me that Lord Gage said to him, he had heard yesterday the Queen tell Sir Robert Walpole (my Lord Lovell a great sticker against the Irish Peers' pretensions to precedence in England being by), that she had not so good an opinion of some of the Peers of England as she formerly had, and wondered they would begin disputes. However, she would have no hand in deciding it, which Sir Robert pressed her to.

Cousin Cœlia Scot and her daughter (the new dresser to the Princess Royal) and Will Dering dined with us.

In the afternoon I went to chapel, and from thence to the Coffee house, where Lord Carpenter told me that we were mistaken in saying in our paper of precedents that Lord Windsor walked at Queen Anne's funeral as an Irish Viscount, for that he being newly made an English Baron, he walked as such; but that the Earl of Arran, who is an English Baron only, walked then as an Earl of Ireland, and himself (Lord Windsor) had often walked as an Irish Viscount.

At night Lord Gage came to tell me the King had ordered a Cabinet Council to-morrow upon this affair, that he would go early to the Duke of Argyle to soften him, he being at present violently against us, and that I should do well to see Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Wilmington upon it, which I promised.

I heard the Parliament of Ireland, to show their zeal for the Royal Family, have resolved to raise the sum of 20,000*l.* to present the Princess Royal in addition to her portion. But this proved not true.

Monday, 5.—This morning I visited cousin Ned Southwell, and afterwards my Lord Wilmington to discourse him about our privileges as Peers of Ireland. He is against our pretences, and said the question was whether the King himself had the prerogative to give Irish Peers precedence over English ones, which the English Peers gave to King Charles the First sufficient intimation he had not, though they did not tell him so in express terms; besides, supposing we had a right of precedency, it only extended to Peers of Ireland who had estates there, but not to English gentry created Peers of Ireland only to take place of Peers of inferior degree here, and having no estates in Ireland. He said our carrying the sword to chapel when the sons of English Peers do not, is no argument of any right we have to precedency, but only an acknowledgment that we are Peers of Ireland. To which I replied it showed that we carried the sword on a different foot than that of courtesy, because the sons of English Peers are Lords by courtesy, and yet

may not carry it. I then told him of the Queen's visiting Countesses of Ireland and not Viscountesses of England, which he owned was a material point in our favour. I also asked him how he could answer our taking place of inferior Peers of England in the grand procession when the late King first landed at Greenwich. To this he had nothing to reply, but that he knew not who ordered that or how it came about. Neither could he answer to the Earl of Arran's walking at Queen Anne's funeral as an Irish Earl while he was but an English Baron, and Lord Windsor walking at Queen Mary's funeral as an Irish Viscount when but an English Baron.

Several other things passed, by which I concluded we should lose our point at the Cabinet Council to be held this morning, he being President of the Council, and a Master of Precedents on the Council books, but how can we expect otherwise when our cause is to be determined by judges who are parties too?

After this I went to see the Earl of Abercorn, who saw nobody, having kept his chamber two months, and being in a wearing condition. After this I went to Court, where the Prince complimented me on my wife's judgment in music, and I him on his great progress in playing on the bass viol. He commended my brother Percival's happy genius in everything, painting, composing, and playing music, turning, joinering, etc., commended my daughter Hanmer's fine singing and playing, etc. I then dined with Colonel Schutz, his brother August and Lord Ashburnham being of the company.

After this I returned home, and found a letter from Clements that he would for my son's security cease his resentment against Leathes, and enclosed was a letter to my brother to desire he would acquaint Sir Robert that he would vote for who he pleased, which I with great pleasure received.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning my brother Parker and I waited on Sir Robert Walpole, to acquaint him with Clements' acquiescing in Mr. Leathes to please him. Sir Robert said it was very well. I asked if I should bring him to him to assure him of the same, for we had sent for him to town. He answered it was needless, and besides he did not care it should be said he appeared in elections. I had his leave to thank Clements for this, and his offer of service in county elections.

I then, at the desire of the Georgia trustees (of whom Mr. More, Mr. Hucks and another were present), presented a petition of Mr. Martin, our Secretary, that he might have the next Stamp Office commission that should fall. Sir Robert said he wished he had places enough for all that wanted them; however, he said he would see what could be done, but in such a manner, I don't think he will do any more than see. I desired Sir Robert to give orders at the Post Office that the *Weekly Miscellany*, by Richard Hooker, Esq., might go to the country post free, and he said it should.

I busied myself all day to learn what resolution the King came to yesterday in Cabinet Council with relation to the Irish Peers' rank of walking in England in public processions, but nobody could tell me, only some said they heard the King was for no English Peers walking, but only the Royal Family, and their servants;

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others, that the English Lords should walk in their robes, in which case we could not pretend to walk, being not Peers of England.

In the evening I sent my gentleman, Trussler, to the Cross Keys in Gracious Street, with a letter to Mr. Clements, to welcome him to town, and invite him to-morrow to dine with me. Trussler found them just leaving their inn, to come to me, with their port manteaus, having taken a hackney coach; Mr. Page was with Clements, and another voter. He told them I was not at home, that next morning I was to be at Court, but that I expected them to dinner at three o'clock. I then went to my brother Parker, who was at home, and told me he would dine with me; that he had found out Mr. Leathes after we left Sir Robert Walpole's and acquainted him with Clements' coming to town. Leathes told me he had received an express from Harwich to let him know the same; that he had writ his friends something of the reconciliation with me, and had represented to them a condescension in me; that he found by their answer they were more reasonable than he expected, but bade him beware of Clements, for he would be false to him. But, nevertheless, my brother found him very frank and sincere in joining our interest together against whoever should oppose us. My brother said we on our side were the same, and proposed Leathes and I should join in a letter to the Mayor, both signing it, wherein we should desire him to lay out six guineas in a treat for the whole Corporation to drink the Prince of Orange's health, which Leathes approved of. Mr. Leathes had called on me in the morning, when I was abroad, and after I left my brother, I called on him, but he was denied to be at home, for I saw a light in his chamber, and the maid said he was at home, but afterwards brought word he was not; this gave me some reflections.

After this I went to the Opera, and before it was done, to the Smyrna Coffee house, where my Lord Windsor complained of what we say in our paper of precedents relating to him, wherein we have asserted that his Lordship walked as Viscount of Ireland at Queen Anne's funeral, whereas, said he, "I walked as an English Baron, for which the Earl of Arran, blaming me as giving up the rights of the Irish Peers, I replied, I meant not so, but that having been newly created an English Peer by the Queen, I thought it proper to pay my thanks to her memory by publicly manifesting on the first occasion that offered the sense I had of her favour; but that as I had formerly walked as Irish Viscount so I would do the same again, and, indeed," added he, "I have often walked as an Irish Viscount. Yet, when all is done, I don't think we have any rights to place in England, for though you quote several precedents where the Crown has determined in your favour, yet it is questionable if the Crown has power to interrupt the rank of the English Peerage; for the Act of Parliament of Henry the Eighth has settled it in a manner that excludes the Irish Peers at all from any rank in our public ceremonies. But as the Crown never likes that the prerogative and power should be abridged it has always endeavoured to assert a power of rank in the nobility, and has always favoured the kingdom of Ireland in these matters, because a dependant kingdom will always advance the Crown's authority higher than the mother kingdom cares to allow. For this reason, the Kings of England, though often addressed to, would never decide in favour of the English Peers, but left the

dispute undecided, and since you have practised walking in your rank, and taken place of the next inferior degree of English Peers, for above 123 years, I think the Peers of England should suffer it now, because you seem to be in possession of a right, which is really not due to you, but has been acquiesced in. If the King will order the Peers to walk as they do every Sunday before him to the Chapel, as you tell me from my Lord Chamberlain's mouth his Majesty first intended, then no rank is to be observed, and you lose nothing of your pretensions, or if you Irish Peers walk in a body as a nation first, before the body of English Peers, that perhaps may be yielded to. As to your precedent of King George the First coming from Greenwich, it is wrong, for I was there, and no order was kept at all."

To this I replied, that might be, but the Regent at that time, and the Lord Marshal, had settled a ceremonial on that occasion and delivered it in print for all the subjects to take notice of, which I have by me, and therein the Irish Earls were ordered to take place of English Viscounts and so on. A great deal more was said on the occasion by me and him in a conversation that held an hour or more, and so we parted. But I can't omit, that occasionally talking of Ireland, he said it was nonsense to say Ireland is a conquered kingdom, for it is really a colony, the natives indeed being conquered, but the English who conquered it, were not themselves conquered. It was conquered by English men, and at the English expense, wherefore it is a dependant kingdom and a colony, and Peers of England are Peers of all his Majesty's dominions, whereas Peers of Ireland are only so of that kingdom. Ireland pretends, said he, to be dependent only on the Crown, but we say it is dependent on the kingdom of England, and therefore you see that we make laws to bind Ireland when Ireland is named in our Acts. To which I replied that it was of late only that England bound Ireland by laws, and that King Charles the Second thought it very absurd that a kingdom which has Parliaments of its own, and a last resort, should be bound by laws made in England, where she had no representative. He replied, no doubt King Charles and all other Kings would be glad that Ireland were independent of the kingdom of England, because it raised the King's power higher, but the nation of England will not so understand it.

Wednesday, 7.—This morning I visited at Lord Carpenter's, Lord Inchiqueen's, Lord Gage's, Lord Pomphrets, and Lord Tilney; none but the last was at home, to whom I offered what friends I had to serve Lord Castlemain, his son, with their votes, whom he sets up for the county next Parliament.

I also visited son Hanmer, and brother Percival. I went to the Coffee house, and then to Court, but in all these places I could learn nothing how the dispute between the English and Irish Peers is decided. The general report was that neither English or Irish are to walk, which, if true, leaves matters as they are, and is therefore what we wish, and if that be the case, the nobility of the three nations will go before his Majesty, as now they do to chapel, and without direction walk as they judge they ought to place themselves, without making it a point of moment if by chance a Peer should happen to walk beneath his rank. Accordingly, Lord Windsor told me he would walk as an Irish

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Viscount, but if an English Baron should contest that, he should not trouble himself, but give him place, since it is to be understood the Peers did not walk in solemnity.

The Earls of Thomond and Inchiqueen also told me they would walk as Irish Earls.

After Court was over, I returned home to dinner at four o'clock, and found my brother Parker, James Clements, Griffith Davis, Robert Page, Nicholas Richman, and Francis Pulham. They stayed with me till ten o'clock, and were rejoiced to see my son returned from Bath, as he did with Fortrey about six o'clock. At first Clements would hear nothing of being reconciled to Mr. Leathes, and was violently enraged, but afterwards taking him and the rest aside, we so mollified them, that they came heartily into it, and desired Mr. Leathes might dine with us to-morrow at the Tavern, where my son invited them.

This day, about three o'clock, the Prince of Orange arrived at Somerset House.

Thursday, 8.—This day Lord Tullamore called twice upon me touching the contest between the English and Irish Peers, but this not being yet decided by his Majesty, or at least not declared, we could inform each other nothing; however, we agreed to write to all the Irish Peers in town to meet on Saturday at eleven o'clock at the Smyrna Coffee house that we might agree to behave alike in case we should be refused to walk according to our rank. I promised to write to Lords Inchiqueen, Thomond, Tilney, and Carpenter.

After this, I acquainted Mr. Leathes by letter that Clements, Pulham, Page, N. Richman and Davis were to dine with my son this day; that they were become his friends, and desired he would meet them. He came to me upon my letter, and expressing great concern, showed me a violent remonstrance sent him up from Harwich, signed, as he said, by twenty of the Corporation, wherein they reproach him with having concurred to make slaves of the Corporation by giving up Wimple, and yielding that Clements should have it. They accuse Clements of disaffection, and of wishing Sir Robert might not succeed at Lynn. At the same time they extol Wimple as a zealous man for the Revolution and the present Government. Mr. Leathes said he never was so happy as when we left Sir Robert Walpole Friday last; that he verily thought his friends at Harwich would have acquiesced in Clements being Mayor, since Sir Robert had proposed it, and that he had writ to them to persuade them to it, "but now (said he) you see how violent they are against him, and how angry against me, and if you persist in Mr. Clements, I know not but both your son and I may lose our elections by it. What can I do? I made that agreement with you, but it must be understood conditional I was to try to bring my friends into it if I could, and I did try it. I am sincere to you in this, as I believe you are to me. What expedient can I use? I must not lose my friends."

I told him I was surprised at that number of hands, that the matter was now gone too far, that my friends had been acquainted with the agreement made at Sir Robert's that they acquiesced in it, and I had made them his friends, that his people used him ill, and to satisfy their own private freaks did not stick to sacrifice him, that many of them were servants of the Government who

would go as the Government would have them, who being joined by my friends, we should be too strong to be hurt by any third candidate. That I would have time to write again to particular friends among them to acquiesce, and go talk it over with my brother Parker. He said he would write again, and go to my brother, but he could not depend on the sincerity of my friends, and would not rely on their assurances ; that he had as good reason to expect I should depend on his friends being for me, which they have assured him they would, as that he should depend on mine. He excused his dining with us, because engaged, but he would call on us at two o'clock. I desired he would first see me at half-an-hour after one, which he promised, but he never came. I immediately writ this to my brother. A little after my brother Parker writ me word that Mr. Leathes had been with him, and said the same things to him as he had to me, but refused to show him the names of those who signed the paper, that he looked on the remonstring letter sent him as designed to be shown Sir Robert, and he could not avoid it.

My brother replied he thought this was an affront both on him and Sir Robert ; that here had been an agreement made, and desired him not to show the letter to Sir Robert ; that my friends and the servants of the Government were strong enough to secure him. But Mr. Leathes went immediately from him to Sir Robert, as my brother knew.

At two all our friends met (but Mr. Leathes came not near us all the day), debating the affair. We after dinner concluded to draw up a letter to Sir Robert, wherein they assure him they will vote for Mr. Leathes and my son at the next election of members, conditionally that Mr. Leathes procure his friends to be for Mr. Clements for Mayor, in proof of which they signed their hands.

The letter is as follows :—

" London, the 8 Nov., 1733.

Honble. Sir,

We the underwritten Members of the Corporation of Harwich, happening at this time to meet in town, desire leave to represent to your Honour that we have always been, are, and ever shall be sincerely bound in affection and duty to his Majesty and his Royal Family, as we are also to the present Administration ; and in order to convince your Honour how sincerely we endeavour to promote the interest of gentlemen zealously affected to the Government, and the union and peace of the Corporation, we do positively engage ourselves to support the Interest of Mr. Leathes, and to serve him jointly with Ld. Percival at the next election for Members of Parliament, if Mr. Leathes will on his part engage to serve Ld. Percival and promote the election of Mr. Clements for the ensuing Mayoralty.

We are,

Yr. Honour's most humble and obedient servants,

James Clements, Esq., Griffith Davis,
N. Richman, Fra. Pulham, Robt. Page.

Sir,—We are but few of many friends now at Harwich, who are in the same resolution and will shew themselves so on all occasions that shall offer."

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This letter, we agreed I should convey to Sir Robert, and we likewise agreed to persist in setting up Mr. Clements; and as money had been given Bridge and perhaps some others by Leathes (at least it is suspected), I privately gave Clements 100*l.* in bank bills to assist such as he should be able to gain over to us. They also agreed, at their return to Harwich, publicly to declare for Mr. Leathes, which might probably satisfy some who now are against Clements being mayor on a presumption that our friends are underhand for Mr. Heath. They also intend to get another letter signed by our friends now at Harwich to Sir Robert Walpole to the same tenour as the foregoing.

Among many things that passed, N. Richman told me he was reviled for drinking my and my son's health, and that Baker had refused to suffer it.

At ten at night we parted, and all but Pulham were to return to-morrow to Harwich.

When I came home, my wife told me that some report the King has regulated that none but English Peers shall walk, others that there will be no walking at all; which she the rather believed, because an English Peeress had sent orders to countermand the making a tail to her gown, which if she were to have walked she must have worn.

This day, about three o'clock, the Prince of Orange came from Somerset House to visit the King. He was in the King's coach, attended by a train of others, and a vast mob attended him, hollowing him all the way, with the butchers' cleavers before him.

Friday, 9.—Mr. Bur visited me, and promised Nic. Richman should be for Mr. Clements to be mayor.

Lord Palmerston came and desired I would write to his house what resolutions the Irish Peers came to, he designing to leave town this evening.

Mr. Cornelius came to me at my request, and promised to dispose Mr. Leathes to keep to our agreement made with Sir Robert Walpole.

Mr. Leathes writ me a civil letter that he had wrote most pressingly again to his friends to comply with his submission in behalf of Clements' being Mayor, and he excused not calling on us yesterday at dinner as being diverted from it by some acquaintances he found at Court, so that it slipped out of his mind. He desired to know where he should meet me, and I appointed him at Court, but he never came that I know of, though I was there till three a clock.

I went this morning to make my bow to the Prince of Orange at Somerset House. There was as great a crowd as the day before. He is greatly deformed, not by a crooked back, but by an excessive rounding of his right shoulder, more I think than I ever saw; his waist is very short, his legs long, and without calves, his person in the whole short. For the rest he has a comely behaviour, and handsome address, his hair is fine, curling down his back, and his face handsome, manly, composed, and speaking sense and reflection. I am told he talks English. He brought over a retinue of seventy persons, and 30,000*l.* worth of jewels to present the Princess, which were part of the division of King William's estate. I could hear nothing this day what the King resolves in our affair.

I dined at home with Mr. Bothmar and son Hanmer, my wife being gone to see her aunt Long at Twickenham. In the evening I visited cousin Le Grand.

Saturday, 10.—This morning I writ to Mr. Loyd, my deputy Recorder at Harwich, to come to me before he dined with Mr. Leathes and Cornelius, that I might state our case to him, and prepare him what to say to Leathes in order to make him acquiesce in the agreement made before. He concluded that if Leathes was obstinate, we must quite break off and declare war, and then see who had the Government's interest, for now that the Independent voters were divided, the servants of the Court who have votes must cast the balance.

I visited Mr. Hill, Commissioner of the Customs, and told him the case. He said I should have the Government's influence, but it was proper first to see Sir Robert and have his leave, since we had made him the umpire. He wished I would give up John Philips and his brother Will, being most abominable officers: that it would be for the service of the Revenue: I desired not, because Mr. Leathes might not complain that I had discouraged friends of his. He then said he would speak to Sir Robert.

I then visited brother Parker, and afterwards Horace Walpole, who exprest great friendship for me and my son. I told him the dispute between Mr. Leathes and I was in a manner made up, but his friends desired to foment matters, for mine were brought over to Mr. Leathes. That our dispute was about the election of a Mayor, and I put my honour so much on carrying it for Mr. Clements, that I would never be satisfied without it. He said I ought to have it, that he would write to Sansom to order the Packets, but would first see Mr. Leathes, which I desired he would. I then met the Irish Lords as appointed at the Smyrna Coffee house. We were the E. of Inchiqueen, Ld. Gage, Ld. Southwell, Ld. Tullamore, Ld. Killmurry, Ld. Carpenter, myself and the Earl of Tilney.

We agreed on nothing, but appointed to meet at Lord Tilney's to-morrow night at 8 a clock.

I then went to Court, where I took my Ld. Chamberlain, the D. of Grafton, aside and desired to know whether the Procession at the marriage was settled. He said he did not know. I then asked whether he knew what was intended with relation to us, and whether we were to walk; he answered, he believed not. I then asked whether the English Peers were to walk. He said, Yes. Surely, reply'd I, then there will be some order printed that we might know to stay away and not be disgraced by being refused admittance up to Court. He reply'd, the King had forbid the order to be printed, but that it would be made public at Court to-morrow morning. That he believed the English Lords would be called in order, to place themselves in the Procession. How, said I, will they be called. He said, as British Peers and Peeresses. But, said I, if there is no order, we shall not know but that 'tis expected we should appear. He answered, he supposed we should understand we were not to walk, and would therefore take care to be out of the way. I shrugged my shoulders and left him. Afterwards I met my Lord Grantham, who told me he knew nothing; that he heard the British Peers and Peeresses and their daughters were only to walk and not the Irish; but that

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the King had no hand in the ordering. I said that was very strange, and if it is so, the Irish lose all rank whatever, since Peeresses' daughters, who are only by courtesy, were allowed to walk and we who are Peers in our right by patent were debarred.

I returned home, and Fra. Pulham dined with me. He made great declarations of sincerity. He desired me to speak to Sir Cha. Turner to procure Mr. St. Johns some small place in Yarmouth equivalent to that he holds in Harwich, and then there would be room for him (Pulham) to succeed him. St. Johns' place is about 40*l.* a year, and this would content him, for that his circumstances were very bad, his baking business being fallen to nothing.

I passed the whole evening at home, in writing letters, and among the rest to Baker, Jo. Philips, Jo. Smith, Jo. Fennings, Davis and Mr. Clements. My son also writ to Mr. Coleman.

Sunday, 11.—I went to the morning service at Chapel, then called on Mr. Clerke, who thought it strange the King had given no answer to our memorial, but stranger that we were not to walk when the daughters of English Peeresses are to do it. He complained of the great puzzle and trouble all these things have given the Court.

Coming from Court, I got a blow from a chair that confined me very long.

I received letters from Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Loyd that they dined with Mr. Leathes and that they found him stiffly resolved to stand by his friends (as he calls them) and not to co-operate any more to Mr. Clements being mayor, having found his friends absolutely determined against him. They represented to him that I had done my part of the agreement made before Sir Rob. Walpole, and that he must expect my friends who are come round to him will, if he fall back, become irreconcilable. That if he was not able to bring one friend over for Clements, it showed he had no personal interest there, and that his pretended friends had somebody they regarded more than him, and some scheme to set up another person, which if against him he must lose his election, if for him I might lose mine, because my double votes would vote for that third person too, unless Mr. Leathes continued friends with me. That they had reason to believe Mr. Philipson meant by keeping up a difference between us to bring in his son.

He replied Philipson had assured him otherwise, that he was a stanch Whig, only had a quarrel against Sir Philip Parker, but that Mr. Clements was always a Tory. At this they both exprest their surprise, bidding him recollect that Philipson was put into his place by Ld. Bollingbroke, that he set up those recommended by him, that he set up Alderman Parsons, and was linked with all those of that side ; on the other hand they had known Mr. Clements these 20 years to be a good Whig.

Mr. Leathes replied, that tho' he hazarded his election, he was determined to stand by his friends, and would come to Court this morning and tell me so ; that he would propose to me the letting the electors fight it out together without our intermeddling.

Accordingly I went (as I said before, to Court), where I only found Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Loyd, who acquainted me with what I have above related.

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I found Mr. Hill there, who told me he had seen Sir Robert Walpole, and being interrupted by company, had only time to begin to discourse him on our affair; that Sir Robert said, he believed I ought to have the influence of the Government on the voters who have employments.

I found also Sir Cha. Wager, to whom I related all that had passed between Mr. Leathes and I. I put him in mind to order Demerick to vote for my Mayor, and added that Baker, who is the ringleader with Philipson against me, was a pilot, and of course under his immediate influence as chief of the Board of Trinity House, and desired he would write to him to concur in the Mayor I set up. That Philipson pretends to be a Whig, but he knew the man, and that my friend Clements was really a Whig, tho' aspersed by his enemies at Harwich as being a Tory.

Sir Charles said he would write both to Demerick and Baker, against whom there is come up a complaint. That he knew Philipson well, and had encouraged young Philipson to try his fortune at Shoreham, purposely that he might not try to get in at Harwich, tho' he did not desire he should succeed even at Shoreham.

After this, the D. of Grafton had a long discourse with me about the Irish Peers not walking. He said he had laid the Order of the Procession before his Majesty, who had approved it, and directed him to give it to the proper officers, so that the Procession was now settled, and the Irish Peers were not to be called, wherefore he earnestly prest that we would not appear, because of some disgrace that would happen to us. That the English Peers would not walk if we did.

I reply'd that as we had humbly presented his Majesty a memorial asserting our rights, and had not received his Majesty's pleasure therein, the Peers would think themselves obliged to appear, unless his Majesty gave us some answer that might justify to our absent brethren our staying away. That if a footman carry'd a message, some answer would be given him; that we only desired to know the King's intention and should accordingly conform.

He reply'd, his Majesty's intention was sufficiently made known to us by the Order of the Ceremony, which excluded our walking, and by his own declaration that we were not to walk, he being Ld. Chamberlain, and consequently the proper officer to tell us his Majesty's resolution, but that the King would not make an express determination; that he had pressed the King to it to no purpose, but that he had proposed to him the granting us a box in the Chapel, which the King readily complied with. I reply'd, that we could never accept that offer, for it was putting us on the foot of any German or French nobleman who, having a curiosity to see the show, were out of respect to his quality allow'd a place to see it in; whereas we were his Majesty's Peers.

He reply'd, the nobility of England say we are no more than Commons in England.

I answered, we were not Peers of England, but were his Majesty's Peers, wherever we were, and that in his own house we have a rank. That we have never before been denied it, and now only desire to be preserved in the practice of what we always did enjoy till now, and tho' I did believe all his Grace told us was true with respect to the Procession, yet we must humbly insist that his Majesty

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would give us his resolution whether we should walk or not. He said he could not speak to his Majesty, since he already knew his resolution, but if we would have the King spoke to, we should apply ourselves to the D. of Newcastle. I reply'd, I knew not the Duke. He then desired me to speak to Sir R. Walpole. I told him Sir Robert was out of town, and there was no time for it.

He shrugged his shoulders and left me, desiring that I would not say we should be hindered coming upstairs, as we must be, there being orders to let none up who did not walk in the Procession.

I return'd home to dinner, where I found my cousin Moll Dering, who assured us the Princess Royal and the Court were in judgement for the Irish Peers' pretentions, and thought the English Peers were unreasonable, but that in so unequal a competition, the King thought it necessary to oblige the English before us. That the Court was quite sick of these altercations, and wished they had not made the wedding a public one. My wife told her it was impossible for her, till this matter is settled, to be at the wedding or let her daughters dance at the ball, because it may reasonably be feared that they would meet with some affront there, of being not called in their rank to dance. My cousin Dering reply'd she thought they ought not, and was sure the Princess Royal would not take it amiss.

In the evening we had news that the Prince of Orange was taken ill at the Dutch Church in Threadneedle Street; that he was seized with a vomiting and stitch in his side, and the marriage therefore put off till Thursday.

At 8 at night I met the Irish Lords at the E. of Tilney's. We were ten: namely, E. of Tilney, E. of Egmont, Ld. Visct. Middleton, Ld. Visct. Gage, Ld. Southwell, Ld. Tullamore, Ld. Carlow, Ld. Carpenter, Ld. Galloway, and Ld. Killmurry. We agreed that it was necessary we should apply to know his Majesty's determination upon our memorial, that we might know how to behave, and be justified to all the absent Peers. And therefore I was desired to write the following letter to the D. of Newcastle, Sec. of State, which Ld. Gage promised to carry, I being by a hurt I received from a chair which bruised my shin as I came out of Court, prevented from stirring out some days :—

"Pallmall, Nov. 1733.

"My Lord,

His Majesty having been pleased graciously to receive a Memorial from the Peers of Ireland now in London, relating to the place and precedence they have long enjoyed, I am desired by those Lords to apply to your Grace to procure them the knowledge of his Majesty's determination thereon.

The reason of our giving your Grace this trouble is that the Kingdom of Ireland is within your Grace's Province.

I am,
My Lord,
Yr. Grace's
Most humbl. and devt. Servt.,
EGMONT."

N.B.—This was not sent on better consideration.

After this we agreed that the Peers of Ireland should appear at Court on the morning of the wedding to congratulate his Majesty

on his birthday, but if we have no answer from his Majesty, or if he says we are not to walk, that we and our wives will refrain going to Court in the afternoon, since we are not allow'd to walk in our rank.

Lastly, that we will go to Court again the next morning, to congratulate the Prince and Princess of Orange on their wedding.

In relation to Mr. Leathes, I forgot to mention that Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Loyd told me, he refused to shew them the names of the 20 who signed the letter to him against Clements, but that he said Philipson's name was not to it, nor did he own if Rudland's was, but old Lucas's was most certainly.

Monday, 12.—This day I remained at home because of my leg. Ld. Gage came to me, and on account of the Prince of Orange's illness he thought it better to defer giving the D. of Newcastle the letter I wrote him till he is better, than to trouble his Majesty with a matter while he must be under concern.

Mr. Tuffnall and Br. Percival visited me. Pulham dined with me, and brought one Dagnel, master of a vessel that carries corn, &c. from Harwich to London: he is a "facetio[us]" sensible young man and son-in-law to Page.

I heard in the evening that the Prince of Orange is better, and that his indisposition last night was an ague. A new difficulty is started, who shall carve at the supper on the wedding night, for the Lady-in-Waiting refuses to do it. The many alterations on this ceremonial makes the King wish he had never entered into the direction of it.

Lord Palmerston visited me; he approved what we had done last night, both as to going to Court and writing the letter. He told me that when he was made a Visct. the late D. of Kingston said to him, "Now my Lord, you have all the privileges of an English Peer except sitting in the House."

Fra. Pulham dined with me; he was urgent to return home, but I would not suffer him. My wife promis'd to be godmother to his child, a son, who has been born these two months, and is not yet christened.

This evening Mr. Horace Walpole came to see me. We discoursed several things. I told him over again the case Mr. Leathes and I are in at Harwich, and how I suspect that Mr. Leathes may go near to lose his election by not keeping to the agreement we made with Sir Robert Walpole. That I had honourably discharged my part, and brought my friends to declare for him, even the most inveterate against him, and particularly Mr. Clements, who had to his face declared he would not vote for him. That they were now bringing their other friends round to him; and if after this he should persist to support Wimple for Mayor, he will make them go back and become irreconcilable. That I had discovered an underhand scheme laid by Philipson to blow him up, and bring in young Philipson, and Mr. Cornelius had discovered more, and it is not unlikely, for if my friends are not received by Mr. Leathes, they will vote for young Philipson, and if they should, Philipson's friends will also give their double votes to his son, whereby he would get head of us both. That possibly Mr. Leathes does not see this. That I had no other desire, nor ever had, than to wish Mr. Leathes success, altho' he had been persuaded otherwise by those he calls his friends, but who now appear not to be so, and only to make

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use of his name and credit to pursue their own private ends, for otherwise they must (some of them at least) have comply'd with his earnest desire to accommodate all matters and restore peace to the borough. I could not but observe how little personal interest he had there, since not one would comply with him. I said he had contributed to irritate my friends, by telling several of his own, that he would go up to London and bring down another to represent the borough in my son's place, but I knew he spoke this in a heat and on presumption that I was his enemy, so I past it by. That I had employed Mr. Cornelius and my deputy Recorder to dine with him and try to bring him to acquiesce in my friend's being Mayor; but he was inflexible; they exposed to him the danger he ran; he reply'd, he did not care, he would hazard all rather than desert them. They said he would himself be deserted by the Government's servants in this point of a mayor; he answered he could not help it. They desired to see the list of the 20 who had written against Clements, he desired to be excused; they told him again young Philipson and his party had some third body in their sleeve, and wondered he should be so attached to Philipson. He reply'd, Philipson was a staunch Whig, and Clements always a Tory. They were astonished to hear him say so, and reply'd, Philipson was a Jacobite, had been put in by my Ld. Bollingbroke, had set up and voted for Mr. Calvert, a Papist, just before his election, and afterwards had carried the election of Alderman Parsons. That, on the contrary, they had known Clements these 20 years to be a good Whig and friend to the Government. But nothing they could say could prevail on Mr. Leathes.

"Now, Sir (said I), what will you do in it, I having performed my part of a solemn agreement?"

He reply'd, the Government must command their servants to vote for my friend, and he would discourse Mr. Leathes. I said it signified nothing to discourse him, tho' I wished he did; that the time wears, the election is to be the 30 of this month. He said he should see his brother Walpole to-morrow, and would speak to him, as he would also to Mr. Hill, that all the Government's servants might be writ to.

I told him, that my friends had found out, that the names of 5 of the 20 who signed the letter against Clements were not then in Harwich, but their hands were forged to it, which was an ugly circumstance, since in that letter they accuse Clements of disaffection and of untruths, as that he hoped Sir Robert Walpole would lose his election at Lynn.

He answer'd, he knew how far the malice and personal animosities of voters carries them to say anything against the men they hate: but he wonder'd Mr. Leathes should believe that Philipson is a Whig, for I remember, said he, when he was a Jacobite.

Then he said he verily believed that Mr. Leathes was an honest man.

I answer'd, I verily believed it too, but 'tis strange he should have Philipson's party so much at his heart. He said he did not see Sansom, the Agent of the Packets, when he landed at Harwich, he being out of town, but had afterwards a letter from him, and he desired of me his character.

I reply'd, that I thought he would have been my friend when I allowed of his being Agent, for I had been offer'd to put in who

I would, and that while we writ to each other he made great professions, but that for 2 years past he had ceased writing, and his Clerk, who is a voter, would never be for me; besides, he had discouraged drinking my health, which I thought was odd for a friend to do, as it made the people there believe that my interest with the Government was less than it is. I also told him that he is grown a perfect sot, being drunk every night, and then quarrelling with every body for the least word spoken, throwing glasses and challenging them to sword and pistol. That he was very poor, had indebted himself to several, and had no authority, being despised by all; which I thought myself obliged to tell him since he ask'd me, but I pitied him, and his father had been one of the honestest men I knew.

We then talked of public affairs. He said we should act entirely in concert with the Dutch, that he feared we should at last be drawn into a war, but had time before us to try if we can make peace between the Powers now at war. He said the Dutch were in an ill condition to go to war, their debts not being paid; and as to ourselves, we should find it difficult to raise great sums, because we had nothing left to tax; I said, we might mortgage the Sinking Fund. He replied, that would not do, but would entail our debts on us for ever, but we could raise near four millions, for if we go to war, four shillings in the pound on land is near two millions, the malt is 700,000*l*., and the Sinking Fund is near 1,200,000*l*., all which together makes three millions 900,000*l*. Then we talked of the general disaffection in England, and I told him of several private instances thereof, as the health drank in the West to a new Revolution, and what a gentleman of good estate told me at Bath, when I reasoned with him, what might be the end of these heats, and had told him that I did not know but if we should be engaged in war, the Pretender might encourage his friends here to hope he would again invade us by the help of our enemies, in which case there would be certainly a rebellion, and then the end would be doubtful. That the gentleman replied to me, perhaps the Pretender might come in, but we would not let him stay. Then answered I, "What is it you aim at, a Commonwealth?" He replied, if we must have a King, we must circumscribe his power.

I told Mr. Walpole these things gave me much trouble. He replied, the King had done nothing beyond his prerogative, nor the Ministry anything the Parliament had not approved, so all would be safe, but that Jacobitism is reviving is plain, and that spirit had ever subsisted under the ashes.

We then talked of the Prince of Orange's wedding, which is retarded by his sickness, otherwise it was ordered for this day; but he has now a fever on him; that he was ill of a defluxion and fever in Holland, that he came away too soon, that he caught cold on shipboard, and had no stool all the while he was at sea, that on shipboard he therefore took rhubarb to purge him, which did not work, and next morning he vomited it up. That since his arrival, the hurry of compliments, dinners, and ceremonies had disordered him, wherefore the marriage is put off to an uncertain day, and the tickets given out to see the procession will be recalled next Wednesday to prevent counterfeiting them.

This led us to talk of the procession, and I complained to him how unworthily the Irish Peers are used in being debarred walking

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with the English Peers according to our rank, and that I had given his Majesty a memorial supported by 3 sheets of precedents, wherein we manifestly make it appear that what we claim is our right. He replied, he had heard of this some days ago, but had no discourse of it till yesterday. That his real thoughts are we have not precedence over English Peers of inferior quality; for if so, then to be sure we have it over the gentry: but how would it look if when the Speaker of the House of Commons goes up to the House of Lords, if we should, instead of attending him, take place and go before him? That if the Irish Lords were to walk in a body according to their own ranks distinct from the body of English Peers, he thought that might be allowed, and if our Peers had not sat in the House of Commons, and thereby made themselves Commoners, we might perhaps have some reason to insist on the rights we claim. That the English Peers, tho' distinguished into Barons, Viscounts, Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes, yet as to their essential quality are no more than Barons, the rest being of later creation, and only *primi inter pares*; finally, that the English Peers pretend that the King's predecessors refusing to determine this contest when addressed to several times by the House of Lords of England, is an argument that the cause was given against us; but if you have precedents for you, I know not what to say. I replied that I was extremely sorry this occasion had happen'd to raise a dispute, which, if his Majesty had suffer'd the Procession to be ordered by the Herald's Office, had never arisen, for they are the proper judges of our rights, and would have been answerable for any errors if committed, whereas his Majesty having taken the management of the Procession into his own hands, who ever thinks himself aggrieved will lay it upon him. That therefore I wished the matter were left to the Ld. Marshal; but this I did not expect, because for the first time that ever it was known, the ordering of these matters is taken from his Court, and put into the Ld. Chamberlain's care, the English Peers being apprized that the Herald's Office would give it in our favour, being by oath obliged so to do. That the Lds. of Ireland have yet received no answer to the memorial I presented his Majesty in their names, which was a strange treatment, and what a footman would not meet with that carry'd a message. That it appears to us, Ld. Lovel, and Harvey, being the latest created Peers, being loth to give place to Irish Peers, have been the instigators of all this affair, which must make a great noise, for the Lords of Ireland who are now sitting will certainly take notice of it. That the town also rings of it, and the disaffected will publish it to the King's disadvantage. That the King and Princesses are in judgement for us, but say the English Lords are too strong. That we do not enter into whether we have a right of precedence according to our ranks over English Peers, by right or by courtesy, tho' we assert it to be our right, but we are in actual possession of it, and therefore, 'tis a strange conclusion of the English Lords to say, that because the Kings of England never determined this contest between the Peers of both nations, when the Lords of England addressed him to do it, that the not determining was an argument the Peers of Ireland have no right; the contrary to that may with justice be inferred; and we ought to think that since our Kings have not decided the dispute, that we have the rights we claim, which they would not take away;

and it is plain this is the truth of the thing, because we have been permitted in the enjoyment of what we claim on every occasion that offer'd down to this day.

That the precedents are numerous and strong. That the Countess of Bellemont had mourning sent her from the Court to walk as a Countess of Ireland at Queen Anne's Funeral. That the Earl of Arran walked there also as an Irish Earl, and not as an English Baron. That my Ld. Windsor, who is an English Baron, walked frequently as an Irish Viscount. That when King George I landed at Greenwich, the Lords Regents settled the ceremonial of receiving him, and in a thousand Orders published by the Lord Marshal in print for all men's notice how to behave, order'd Irish Viscounts' coaches to take place of those of Barons, and even order'd a rank for Irish Baronets. That I have the printed Order here in my study, and was personally present with my coach at Greenwich. That Mr. Anstis, his Majesty's chief Herald and King at Arms, told me he had more and stronger precedents than those I gave the King. That before such an affair as this were decided, we ought to be heard by our own Herald, but he is absent on his duty in Ireland, and now we are destitute of assistance, and to be judged by those only who are judge and party both. That when Ld. Visct. Palmerston was created, the late D. of Kingston told him, he now had all the rights of an English peer except sitting in the House, and I have heard the D. of Kent's opinion is with us. That Ld. Wilmington indeed is against us.

That we are in great perplexity how to behave, for many consequences attend the forbidding us to walk in the way we claim, and we do not know but if we should go to Court, some affront may be put upon us. We have several other privileges which by the same rule may be taken from us, we carry the sword which the eldest son of a Duke may not, we have a place in Chapel above English Lords of inferior degree, the Queen kisses Irish Countesses tho' not English Viscountesses; at balls our daughters are taken out according to their degree of quality; but if this matter be decided against us, I know not who will give our wives place or what they ought to insist on, in coming or going out of doors, at card tables, &c., all which (tho' to me they are mere trifles), yet as they relate to a whole body of Irish nobility, we should be condemned by the absent for doing anything that should lessen their rights. But what we desire is to have his Majesty's determination on our memorial, and then, whatever is our fate, we should acquiesce, but still be under difficulties whether to go to Court or no.

He said the King should give us an answer. That he knew nothing of the matter, nor would his brother Walpole concern himself.

We then talked of the Prince of Wales; and in confidence he told me that Mr. Doddington (now in Ireland) does perfectly govern him, that he makes him uneasy with the King his father, that he set him against the Excise scheme, and made him angry that his sister had on her marriage so great portion and himself remain with only 32,000*l.* a year. That Sir Robert Walpole had endeavoured to get him an augmentation of 2,000*l.* a year by allowing his months of payment to be lunar, so that as he now

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receives monthly 2,000*l.*, which is in all 24,000*l.*, he then would receive 26,000*l.* for thirteen months, but the King would not allow of it; that as it is, he has with the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall near 32,000*l.* a year, and this only for clothes, servants, and equipage, for as to his diet, it is with his sisters at the King's expense, and when he goes to Kew his wine is all from the King's table.

He described Doddington as the vilest man, vain, ambitious, loose and never to be satisfied. He wants now to be a Lord, and when he is that, he will want to be a Duke. He is now in Ireland, endeavouring to get the salary of the great place he there enjoys excused paying the tax upon it by some clause in an Act of Parliament; and this without any leave of the King, or imparting it to any of the Ministry, and without the King's sign manual, which ought first to be obtained, and then there had been no occasion to apply for a clause. That he was false, for he was one of the first consulted in the Excise scheme, and magnified it to the skies, and afterwards fell off and ridiculed it; that before Sir Robert's face he was all civility, and as soon as his back was turned spoke against him.

Tuesday, 13.—This morning Ld. Carpenter visited me. I told him of the Peeresses of Ireland's design to write to Ld. Grantham to desire him to know of her Majesty what foot they should be received on at Court before they went to express their joy on this happy occasion. I read him the letter, which he approved, as he did of the meeting this night of several Peeresses at Lady Tilney's, to approve of that letter.

I told him my scruples of sending the letter to the D. of Newcastle, for fear it might draw upon us an absolute determination of the King against us; he reply'd, he thought the same with me; I added that I should nevertheless be obliged to give the letter since it was the resolution of the Peers who met, unless his Lordship would go to them and know their thoughts once more. He said he would go immediately, and particularly to Ld. Middleton and Tullamore, who were the warmest for a letter. He said the order of the procession which the King approved of, is the last resolution of his Majesty, and that to compromise matters in our favour, his Majesty had made an alteration therein which much disgusted the English nobility, namely, that no Peers or Peeresses by courtesy should walk, whereby a great number that expected it and were at first designed, are left out of that ceremony, as particularly, all Peers' sons and their wives, who have titles by courtesy only; that the Marquis of Carnarvon and his Lady are by this deprived of liberty to walk, with several others, at which they make a strange cry.

This morning I paid Renier the several bills in full for the additional buildings at the George Inn, amounting in the whole to 280*l.*, of which I had paid 50*l.* before.

This morning also I heard that the Prince's fever had left him, and some flying reports that the wedding would be on Monday next; others say, not this fortnight. 'Tis certain a man in his weak condition has little business to undertake getting of maidenheads.

Pulham and Capt. Demerick dined with me.

In the evening came in Leathes, who had been with either Philipson or Dean (as I supposed the person to be) at Sir Robert

Walpole's, as my brother Percival brought me word, who saw them go into Sir Robert's private apartment.

Mr. Leathes, after usual compliments, told us that he had received a third letter from Harwich, more angry and threatening than the rest, accusing him of deserting them, and insisting that he should adhere to the service of Mr. Wimple against Clements. That he must comply with them, and go down, but he hoped whoever's friend carried it, that we might afterwards serve each other's interest as much as possible. He added that when he went down he would endeavour still to bring them over, and would give me leave to try what I could do with them, but he wish'd I would not force them to vote for Clements, which everybody in town, as well as at Harwich, cried out against as oppressing their liberties, and he would submit it to any gentleman if it was not a great hardship. He added that the 20 who signed the letter to him were all voters. That he wished this force might not distaste the Corporation to the prejudice of my son's interest, for it would make me lose several of his friends who otherwise were resolv'd to vote for him. That he knew Clements and his party were for Mr. Heath, and that a fortnight ago Heath said in London that he had taken measures to be chosen, and was sure of succeeding.

What I reply'd to him may be seen in my letter to brother Parker this night, of which I have kept a copy. Only I shall add this, I told him that I would endeavour, tho' I could not promise to get my friends to be for him, notwithstanding this unreasonable opposition of his friends to Clements. And Pulham and Demerick, at my request, did promise him to his face. We parted good friends, but how my friends will take it, I cannot guess.

This day I wrote to Mr. Anstis to desire (since the deferring the wedding gave time for it) that he would order his clerks to transcribe what precedents in favour of the Irish Peers' claim were to be found in his books, and send them me, and I would handsomely reward his clerks. He writ me back word his clerks were not inclined to intermeddle by copying precedents, at which he was not surprised. The letter I keep, and by it may be seen the hardship of debarring the Irish Peers the liberty of searching the Herald's Office, which yet is an Office of Record.

At night my wife return'd, and told me she had met Lady Carpenter at Lady Tilney's, that Lady Mountjoy and others much approved the letter my wife had drawn up. That Lady Shannon had declared she would not go to Court till she knew how she should be received, but took time to consider if any letter on this occasion is proper. They all disapproved our writing to the D. of Newcastle. It was whispered at Court this morning that there will be no Procession at all, but on account (or pretence) of the Prince of Orange's illness, the marriage will be private in the King's Closet.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning Ld. Carpenter brought me a copy of the papers I laid before the King, that I may send it to the Princess Royal. He told me Ld. Southwell and Ld. Gage and Ld. Tilney had approved our not sending the letter to the D. of Newcastle. That he would speak to others, and had written to Ld. Middleton. He approved the Irish Peeresses writing to Ld. Grantham. Afterwards Ld. Gage came. I shew'd him Anstis' letter to me, and made him remark the refusal of his clerks to

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transcribe precedents in his office in our favour. He was not sure if the Irish Peeresses' thought of writing to Ld. Grantham was right, but he took a copy of the letter, to give his wife to know her mind in it. The letter is as follows :

My Lord :

The Peeresses of Ireland, not being allow'd the honour to attend in their Places at the marriage of her Royal Highness : but yet being desirous to pay their duty to the Royal Family the next morning, to express their sincere joy on this great and happy occasion, they entreat your Lordship will be so good to beg her Majesty in their names to let them know whether they will be received in the same gracious manner as they have hitherto been by the Royal Family.

After this came in Frank Clerke and Ned Southwell. The latter said the town began to busy themselves in this affair, and were all on our side. And Clerke said it was very hard upon us, but he heard some talk at Court as if the Procession would be to Paul's Church. I told them I wish'd they would marry the Princess in the King's Closet, as had been formerly done, and they all thought it right, because of the fatigue the Pr. of Orange must go thro', who is now so ill and weak. For that last night he fainted away with the loss only of 3 ounces of blood taken from him; that he did not rest all night, and was vomited this morning ; and that his servants told at Court he was not so well as the evening before.

After this Mr. Ven, a clergyman and neighbour of Ld. Palmerston, came from his Lordship to me to tell me he would assist us in getting of precedents out of Anstis's Office, but Anstis must not appear in it, because he has been very ill treated by Ld. Harvey already. I told him all the Lords would be much obliged to him.

Capt. Demerick and Pulham dined with me. I shewed them letters from Harwich received this morning, and written by Clements, Baker and John Philips. That Baker and Philips tell me they will be for Clements' election, and that Coleman had promised Clements. I read them the letters, and they were extremely pleased. I gave Pulham leave to return to Harwich.

In the evening my son Hanmer came, and told me that he was at Court in the morning, where he heard Mr. James Pelham, Secretary. to the Ld. Chamberlain, read part of the Order of Procession, which directs that the Peers and Peeresses of England by courtesy were not to walk in the Procession, but to be permitted to go upstairs, and for a time mingle with the Peers of England, but, before the Procession began, to pass thro' the wooden gallery to the chapel, and when there to take their places in the seats where the Peers who walk are to sit ; but that nothing at all is said of the Irish Peers.

This is worse upon us than Ld. Carpenter had told me. Mr. Griffin came and told us he heard the Gallery was by order pulling down, and my son, who had been in the city, said he heard the same.

Thursday, 15.—This morning Ld. Gage came to tell me his wife did not like writing a letter to Ld. Grantham; that the draft looked like giving up, and then meanly begging to be admitted to Court on what condition so ever might be granted. That his wife intended to go, and run the hazard of being affronted, and that as to the Queen's offering her hand to kiss instead of kissing

my Lady's cheek, she would step back and refuse, as has been several times done when the Queen has made a mistake, and the Queen has asked pardon for that mistake.

Dean Berkley visited me, and Lord Grantham, who told me the wedding was put off for a fortnight, and that it would not be till the Prince is very well. That he heard nothing of privately marrying him in the King's Closet, or more publicly at Paul's, which he wish'd. He said the City had proposed inviting the Court to dinner, but knew not if the Court would go. He talk'd nothing of the dispute on foot about the rights of the Irish Peerage, but when I complained of the hardship designed us, and that it grieved me to see we must lose that under so good and just a Prince, which all his Predecessors maintained to us, he answered he did not meddle or make in it, but wonder'd we would insist so much when my Ld. Thomond, Ld. Inchiqueen, Ld. Baltimore and Ld. Aran would not stir in it. I reply'd that as to the two first, they had assured me at Court they would walk as Irish Earls; that Ld. Baltimore thought himself for the present out of the question, because he should walk as the Prince's servant, and not according to his rank, and as to Ld. Aran, he had formerly walk'd as an Irish Earl altho' an English Baron. His Lordship answer'd, he believed I should find it was not true, and he would tell me otherwise. I reply'd, I had it from my Ld. Windsor's own mouth, that he did so walk at Queen Anne's funeral. That the Herald's Office, if the matter were left to them, would give it for us, and were by oath of Office obliged so to do, and therefore the disposition of this Ceremony is taken from them and put under my Lord Chamberlain, that all may be thrown in confusion, which is the first instance that ever such a thing was done. His Lordship parted very civilly, but I perceive what Dean Berkeley told me is true, namely, that 'tis said none maintain this dispute but Ld. Gage and I. What issue this may have with respect to the Court's displeasure to me I know not, but I foresee I shall be made the butt of the English Peers' resentment.

After this my brother Parker came to tell me he had tried to see Mr. Leathes, and sent twice to him, but he did not come. He brought me back the letters Baker and Jo. Philips had writ to me, which I had sent to him to shew Mr. Leathes, and I sent them immediately to Horace Walpole to read, and at the same time desired to see him. But he did not come all the day.

I also writ to Mr. Jo. Hill, of the Custom House, to call on me to-morrow morning.

In the evening my brother Parker returned, and said Mr. Leathes had been 3 hours with him, my brother having sent to him. That they argued matters from the beginning to the end and over and over, and that Mr. Leathes persists in his resolution to go down Sunday or Monday next and support Wimple, for otherwise his friends threaten to forsake him, and he is bound in honour to do it. That after this struggle, he would engage, however it is carried, his friends will be for me, if I will engage that mine shall be his, which he often returned to and seemed desirous to draw from my brother and me. My brother answered he could say nothing to that, for he did not know how our friends might resent his opposition to Clements, after all my friends had publicly declared for him. That if he staid away till after the election, he would

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compass what he had agreed to with Sir Robert, namely, to do what he could to bring his friends for Clements, and then others of them would be discouraged from opposing, and follow Baker and Jo. Philips' example. My brother told him the substance of their letters, but could not show them, having returned them to me. Mr. Leathes was surprised at Baker complying, because he had that very post a letter upbraiding him for giving the matter up. He said he had been this morning with Sir Robert, who curst Harwich, and said it gave him more trouble than all the towns in England ; that he (Mr. Leathes) might do what he pleased. And here Sir Robert gave me up.

I writ a letter to Clements on this occasion, and prest him to get over some friends, tho' he should not want also the Government's assistance, for still I depended on the promises and assurances given me on that head.

This evening Parson Ven returned to me, with a paper of reasons to answer the 5 arguments contained in the English House of Lords' Address, A°. 1667, against our right of Precedency; he also brought the resolutions of the House of Lords, on which they founded their Address in Dec., 1629, and their Address also, together with the King's Answer, which we wanted on the papers I presented the King, having been able of ourselves to procure only the Order of Council that followed thereupon.

My son also, who had been this morning with Mr. Anstis, brought home sundry precedents in our favour which we had not before, which he gave to Mr. Ven to peruse. And Mr. Ven promised to return all to-morrow evening.

Mr. Ven acquainted me that, in copying the resolutions of the H. of Lords in 1629, he found in the journals that the Lords had appointed a Committee to examine which was the properest way to apply for taking away our privileges : whether to insist on the Act of Parliament of Hen. 8, relating to Precedency (which in truth is nothing to the purpose), or on the dignity of English Peers that suffers no mixture of foreign Peers, or whether, without reasoning the point, to assertly roundly that Scots and Irish Peers had not the right. That the Committee dropt the argument of K. Hen. 8th Act as not relating to the case (tho' the Lords afterwards thought it a good one in their address of 1667) and insisted on the dignity of the English Peerage. That the Committee were all agreed against the Irish Peers' rights, the E. of Denbigh excepted, but the House on the report agreed with the Committee *nem. con.* The King's answer was very sharp, as may be seen in the pages of supplemental precedents I intend to give the Princess Royal a sight of.

Mr. Ven assured us that the matter was not deigned to rest in depriving us of our right of walking on this present occasion, for in the resolutions of the House in 1629 above mentioned, preceding the Committee by them appointed, he found they resolved that we had no distinction or honour whatever, and that our coronets should be taken from our Coaches, so that if the Lords at present ground their objections against us on the same pretentions as those in 1629, they will reduce us by natural consequence, if it be carried against us, to the degree of the lowest commoner in England, and an English Squire will take place of an Irish Lord. That then even courtesy will be denied us.

That it appears to him the Lords of England affect an aristocratical power, and wrest from the King his prerogative of being the fountain of honour. That the Heralds say the title of late years which Dukes of England have assumed of high and potent Prince is utterly without foundation, and the Heralds dare not write to them in that style. He said many other things. And finally, that if we lose this point of walking, we must appeal to the King for a Court of Honour, which the meanest subject, nay even a foreigner, may demand as his right and cannot be refused. After his departure, my wife told me she had been with Moll Dering, who told her that the Princess Royal and Princess Caroline were in judgement with us, but what could be done? She reply'd, we would demand a Court of honour, which would cost 50,000*l*., and the King must be at the charge, which made the Princess Royal colour; but I believe the truth is, that the losing party is to pay that cost, which amounts (as I've heard) to 40,000*l*.

I writ to Dr. Coghill this night an account of our proceedings.

Friday, 16.—This morning the E. of Inchiqueen sent me a letter from one Jarvis, directed to him, containing arguments in favour of the Irish Peers' pretentions. He sent me with it Cook's reports, Vol. 3, to remark a passage or two in the chapter of Ireland, which his Lordship thought of service to us.

The Prince of Orange had a very bad night, insomuch that one of his servants waiting on him in the morning to know how he did, he reply'd he thought he should have died: whereupon the gentleman desiring to know what he would have order'd had that been the case, he reply'd again, he had nothing to order for he had nothing to fear. This I know from a relation that lodges in the same house, and to whom he told it as soon as he left the Prince. He was a little better this day and took the bark. His mother the Princess of Friezland is, I hear, coming over. I am told he never was well since an accident of being overturned in his phaeton this year, which made his physicians conceive at that time that he had received some inward bruise that would turn to an impothume, and this has since been more credited, seeing that when he vomited on shipboard, he bled much at the nose.

This morning, Ld. Carpenter came to see me, and said that he was come round to Ld. Gage's opinion, that the Peeresses should not write the letter intended to Lord Grantham.

My brother Percival came and told me he heard Ld. Aran say at Mr. Southwell's that he did not remember to have walked at Q. Anne's funeral. I reply'd, I had it from Ld. Windsor's own mouth. My Ld. Aran, doubtless, says this to oblige the Court, having received favour from it, tho' against it. Or else to foment the dispute, which the authority of his walking would, he knew, be a further reason why we should insist on our right.

I was informed this morning that the Dutch have actually signed their treaty of Neutrality with the French, to our great surprise and indignation, for when Mr. Walpole was in Holland they seem'd in a better temper. We attribute this to two causes, the Emperor's ill usage of them, who would not perform his articles relating to their frontier garrisons, and has again permitted an Ostend ship to go to the Indies; and secondly, to their apprehension of the Pr. of Orange's being Statholder, in case they should go to war:

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on which account they are extremely mad at the marriage of that Prince to our Princess.

This evening Mr. Hill, of the Custom House, came to see me, and told me Mr. Leathes had been with him and desired of him that the Government's servants under the Custom House at Harwich might not be order'd to vote for Mr. Clements. For Sir Robert would not meddle or make in the election. That he answer'd, he must take Sir Robert's directions in it.

I had just received letters from Davis, Clements and Page, that Mr. Baker, the Mayor, and the rest of our opponents were very easy and compliant to Clements, till an unlucky letter came down from Mr. Leathes to Baker *to acquaint them that Sr. Robert leaves every body to their liberty to vote for which of the two they please for Mayor; and that Mr. Leathes has also sent them (he says) a copy of the letter we writ to Sr. Robert when at London: and that there will be orders from the Post Office to their Officers here to vote for Wimple for Mayor.*

I showed this letter of Davis to Mr. Hill, and while he was reading it, Horace Walpole came in. My wife and I immediately fell aboard of him for this unworthy usage, both from Sir Robert and from Leathes. I spoke very high words, and among other things told him I would go out of town, the meaning of which is known to Ministers. He acknowledged that all sides agreed upon the bargain made with Sir Robert, but there was no promise made by Sir Robert that if Mr. Leathes should not stand to it, I should have the Government's interest. This fired me. I replied, Sir Robert had acted by me not as I in his place would have acted by him, nor as you Mr. Walpole would have acted by me. That Sir Robert, instead of telling Mr. Leathes the officers might vote as they pleased, ought to have resented Mr. Leathes breaking the compromise, and have told him firmly that I should then have the Government's interest. That this would have become his honour after he had betrayed me into a consent that put me into a great difficulty, though I yielded to it: namely, that I would give up my friends if they did not come round to Leathes. And now to desert me in this manner after I had brought them round, was to subject me to a new hazard. My wife spoke as strongly in the same strain, and told him all the world should know the usage.

Mr. Walpole said, what need I care, when I was sure of my son's election? I replied, I did not value my son's election. I did not doubt of it, or if I did, would hazard all, rather than be used in this manner and not have my Mayor, wherein my reputation was so embark'd: and rather than owe it to Leathes. That all was in a fair way of accommodation until that letter of his to Baker, as he saw by Baker and Jo. Philips' letters I sent him to peruse, who had acquiesced in Clements, and that the writing that letter was not suitable to his professions to me, which were that he wish'd his friends could have been brought to acquiesce in Clements, and that when he went down he would endeavour to bring them round. That this was an insidious way of proceeding, and not performing as much as lay in his power, which is the least of what his agreement required: that his business was to have lain by, and not have writ, but this is not all, for he is going down on Sunday or Monday to act more in person.

That, Mr. Walpole said, was very wrong, and shaking his head, said it must not be, in which Mr. Hill joined. And thereupon

Mr. Walpole writ a letter to Leathes to be with him to-morrow morning. I ask'd him to what purpose he would see him, unless he now promised me that I should have the Government's interest? Was it to take his advice? He answer'd, no, but it was a decency that he should talk with him before he promised me the Government's interest; I answered, Sir Robert did not talk with me before he gave me up to Leathes and declined the agreement of which he was umpire. He seemed to intimate that I should have the Government's interest, but would not promise it absolutely. I told him I must write to-morrow to Harwich, and give my friends assurances of it. He said he would see me to-morrow.

We then grew more cheerful and reconciled. I spoke to him to remind his brother of a promise he made me that the newspaper called the *Weekly Miscellany* should go post free, a paper that meddled not with politics, but calculated against the growing infidelity of the Age; that I really thought if this were done, and the Government would take off 400 to disperse about the town and country, it would do Sir Robert honour, and be understood that he encouraged religion, which could not but be useful to him.

Mr. Walpole replied, he would speak to Sir Robert, but that it was not the method to encourage a weekly paper in that manner because of the consequences, and if drawn into example, for the Government does not do this by any newspapers; the way being, when occasional papers or pamphlets are writ, for the Government to give a gratuity, and that the Clerks of the Post Office have their petty fees, which the Government does not take from them, when they circulate such papers. That he thought it better to give the writer a sum of money and let him take care of the rest.

I had nothing to reply to this, only that the other way had made it more notorious, that the Government did encourage religion, and that 400 papers, if the Government bought them, came but to 50 shillings at three-halfpence a piece. And I desired this but for one year.

I then gave him Mr. Fountain's papers, relating to discoveries of abuses in the Quitrents of Virginia. Mr. Walpole said he'd peruse them in a fortnight, and tell me what he had to say to them.

Before he went away my brother Parker came in, and when we were alone, we talk'd over all that passed: to which he replied—*manet alta mente repostum.* This was such usage as was not to be born, and that Sir Robert certainly must know so much, and would therefore be our secret enemy for the future. That he believed from the beginning there was a design laid to ruin our interest in Harwich, and even not bring in my son, whose freedom of speaking has by spies been carry'd to Sir Robert, and he been misrepresented to him. That cost what it would, our Mayor we must get: that he would write to Fisher to tell Bridge he would forgive him 40 or 50*l.* arrears he owed him, and present him besides 50 guineas, nay, even a hundred, to vote for Clements. That he thought if the Government's servants were by agreement on neither side to vote, we should carry it for Clements by the independent voters: and reckoned on either side they would stand thus, if the election were put on that foot:—

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For Wimple.	*For Clements.*
Bridge.	Rolf.
S. Philips.	Smith.
W. Richman.	N. Richman.
Stevens.	E. Clements.
Rayner.	Pulham.
Oliver.	Fennings.
	Page.

I answer'd that in such case Pulham and Jo. Smith might possibly be bought over and then we should lose it, and it was not sure that Bridge could be gained : which if he were, the numbers would then be equal. That such a compromise would not be kept by the adverse party, and would show that Mr. Leathes' interest in the Government was equal to mine, and that would make some of my friends indifferent. That I had such right to the Government's interest, that I ought to expect it, and if I had there was no doubt of Clements' success.

But if I have the Government's interest only of the Custom House, and Mr. Leathes had the Packets, then it would stand thus :—

For Wimple.	*For Clements.*
Peak.	Coleman.
Lucas.	Rolf.
Fuller.	Davis.
Batten.	Smith.
Bridge.	Demerick.
Bickerton.	Nic. Richman.
Stevens.	W. Philips.
W. Richman.	Jo. Philips.
Cap. Wimple.	S. Philips.
Rayner.	Pulham.
Oliver. 11.	Fennings.
	Page.
	E. Clements. 13.

This day Dr. Bearcroft came to see me, as did, before he came, Dr. Webster and Mr. Smith. Dr. Webster is the writer of the *Weekly Miscellany*. I told him I hoped since I had spoke to Sir Robert to favour it, that he would be cautious that nothing should appear in it of party or disaffection, not even any insidious advertisements, for my honour was pawned in it if he did. He assured me there should not, for he would constantly attend the press.

Dr. Bearcroft afterwards told me he approved the Paper, though not the man, for that Dr. Webster was a great Tory ; however, said he, I know he has the help of honest Whigs, and particularly the help of Dr. Stebbin, preacher of Lincoln's Inn. I told him I was surprised at what Dr. Webster had imparted to me, that the Bishops had been applied to, to obtain of Sir Robert Walpole the favour I had asked, and that all declined it, and particularly the Bishop of London, who though he took the paper, would not even recommend it to his clergy ; which I thought a very unworthy behaviour in any Bishop, especially in him, not to encourage any labours to withstand Infidelity. Dr. Bearcroft replied, his Lordship was a cautious man, that he would not hazard his credit on such a person as Dr. Webster, and had his views to be Archbishop

of Canterbury. I own these procedures in the heads of our Church grieve me to the quick.

* Public affairs relating to the Irish Peers:—

"Sometimes the King of England called his Nobles of Ireland "to come to his Parliament of England, etc., and by special words "the Parliament of England may bind the subjects of Ireland, "as taking one example for many."

a. "10 *Octobris, Rex affectans pacificum statum terræ Hiberniæ, man-* "*davit Ricardo de Burgo, Com' Ulton', et aliis nobilibus terræ prædictæ,* "*quod sint ad Parliamentum suum quod summoneri fecit apud Westm'.* "*in Octabis sancti Hilarii prox' ad tractand' ibid cum proceribus, etc.* "*regni sui super statu terræ prædictæ.*"—*Rot. Parl.*, 8 *E.* 2, *m.* 31.

"An excellent precedent to be followed whenever any Act of "Parliament shall be made in England, concerning the statute of "Ireland, etc."

Again,

b. "*Anno* 35, *E.* 3. *De Consilio summonit' pro ter' habentibus* "*in Hibernia.*

Maria Comitissa Norfol.
Aelianora Comitissa Ormond.
Jana la Despencer.
Philippa Com. de la Marche.
Joanna Fitzwater.
Agnes Comitissa Pembroke.
Margareta de Roos.
Matildis Comitissa Oxoniæ.
Catherina Comitissa Athol.

Ad mittendum fide dignos ad colloquium."

Cook's Instit., 3d. [4th] part, *p.* 350.

Also in the said vol., p. 361, may be seen the substance of 31 Hen. 8, Cap. 10, which the Lords of England urge as taking away the King's prerogative of placing Lords for the future, being bound up by that Act, and because that Act makes no mention of Irish or foreign Peers, therefore they allege the Peers of Ireland are excluded from place. But take it either way: if the King is bound up, then we remain in possession of the place we enjoy'd before the making that Act and ever since; if it does not bind up the King, then the Orders of Council that are in our favour stand good. And what I mean by being in our favour is that the Crown would not determine against us.

There is in the volume of *Cook*, p. 363, the following observation:—

"If any question be moved in Parliament for privilege, or "precedency of any Lord of Parliament, it is to be decided by "the Lords of Parliament in the House of Lords, as all privileges "and other matters concerning the Lords' House of Parliament "are, as privileges and other matters concerning the House of "Commons are by the H. of Commons to be decided. The deter- "mination of the places and precedencies of others, doth belong "to the Court of the Constable and Marshal, unless any question "riseth upon the said Act of Parliament of 31 H. 8, for that being "part of the law of the Realm (as all other statutes be) is to be "decided by judges of the Common Law."

Again, *p.* 363:—

"By the laws of England all the degrees of nobility and "honour were derived from the king as the fountain of honour."

* The following passages are extracts from the Fourth Part of Coke's Institutes.

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He that desires to read more records concerning the kingdom of Ireland, he may read these, *coram Rege*, in the King's Bench, viz. :

Trin.	13 Ed. 1.	Rot. 36, 38.	Hibernia.
Mich.	17 Ed. 1.	Rot. 31, 38.	Hibernia.
Hil.	19 Ed. 1.	Rot. 68.	Hibernia.
Pasch.	19 Ed. 1.	Rot. 69.	Hibernia.
Trin.	20 Ed. 1.	Rot. 40.	
Pasch.	34 Ed. 1.	Rot. 104.	
Mich.	5 Ed. 3.	Rot. 40 and 46.	
Mich.	6 Ed. 3.	Rot. 55.	Hibernia.

Saturday, 17.—This morning Ld. Carpenter came to see me, to tell me that he heard by one in an inferior rank at Court that the person who gave the greatest blow to the Irish Peers, in prevailing that the order of procession as now determined by the King, by which only British Peers are to be call'd, should hold good, is the Princess Royal herself, tho' we imagined and were [sure] that she was on our side. But that her Royal Highness had not seen the precedents I presented his Majesty.

Mr. Tuffnall came to see me.

Brother Parker came at 1 a clock. I told him Mr. Walpole had not yet been with me.; we concluded that we should persist in maintaining Clements, cost what it would.

In the evening Mr. Walpole came, and told me he had been in the morning with his brother, who said he would not concern himself in the Mayor's election. That he had said what he could, but to no purpose, and that last night Sir Robert said he expected to have seen me. That what I had desired, namely, that at least the Custom House officers might be directed to vote for my Mayor could not be granted, without Sir Robert's interfering in the matter, which he did not think fit to do, but that Sir Robert desired him to assure me that my son should be chosen.

I told him I was sorry he had so much trouble in the affair : that I was certainly very ill used : and that I found if I had not performed my part of the agreement, Sir Robert would have complained and thought himself justified to give the Government's interest to Leathes, but now I had run the risk of disobliging my friends, but won them to him, I am abandoned by Sir Robert, who refuses to support his own umpirage, by telling Mr. Leathes he might do as he pleased ; that Mr. Leathes, taking advantage of this, had writ down that Sir Robert left everybody at their liberty, and that the Packets should have orders to vote for Wimple, which fatal letter had thrown a fire ball again into the house, where the sparks were before extinguishing. That Mr. Leathes had told me when he said he must go down, that he would endeavour if he could to bring his friends to be for my Mayor, and gave me leave to try what I could do with them, contrary to which he writes a letter to keep them from complying. That by my brother's letter from his bailiff Fisher and Davis's letter to me, both which I had sent him the day before (and which I found he had shew'd to Mr. Leathes this morning), he saw that the night before that letter of Mr. Leathes came, which was Tuesday night, the Mayor himself, who is the ringleader of Leathes' party, together with the Philipses, had been reconciled and drank to Mr. Clements being Mayor, so that I must charge Mr. Leathes with false doings,

and a premeditated design not to give up Wimple, tho' he had pretended it. That Leathes had used Sir Robert's name in his letter, and promised Wimple the Post Office interest.

Mr. Walpole had nothing to say (for in truth the devil can't invent an excuse for these things), only said that Mr. Leathes did wrong to use Sir Robert's name, for which he had no authority; but that Leathes denied he promised the Post Office for Wimple. I told him it was one of his own party, who told it from the Mayor Baker's own mouth, to whom Mr. Leathes writ the letter.

I then desired at least that the Captains of the Packets might not be kept on shore purposely to vote against my Mayor, for that is certainly due to me if Sir Robert really will not interfere, but if they do stay on shore it is a manifest partiality of the Government against me, a declaration to all the world that I am a marked man and that the Government are resolved to oppose me. I also complained that the many assurances of support, which I had given Mr. Clements and my friends, as promised me by the Ministry, being now proved to be false, I am made to appear a liar to all my friends and enemies in Harwich, and rendered a laughing stock and byword, and all my friends encouraged to drop from me. I therefore desired no longer any favour but only a piece of justice that couldn't be refused, that the Packets might not be kept on shore.

Mr. Walpole replied, that was never done, and he would not promise it, but he would see Leathes again to-day. "Sir," said I, "you have in treaties of commerce the words, 'the nation most favour'd,' and I see who is thro' the whole course of this affair the person most favour'd, which I little expected from Sir Robert and your professions to me, and my personal friendship to you, and my public behaviour. And I am sorry that you will do nothing at all for me and my honour, without obtaining the consent of Mr. Leathes; he has the vanity to have it said that my son shall come in by his interest, but I scorn it, I don't care whether he comes in at all, and prefer my gaining this point to all other considerations whatever, therefore my Mayor shall stand, and try the event maugre all this discouragement. That when I spoke to Sir Robert about Harwich affairs, he always said it was fair to hear both sides, and he must have Leathes present, but when Leathes comes to him to tell his story, I am not sent for. That as to Sir Robert's expecting to see me yesterday, I could not believe it, since early that morning I had sent him a letter desiring a moment's speech, because I heard Mr. Leathes had been with him, but his porter would not so much as deliver the letter, and, since that, I had received no message from Sir Robert to wait upon him."

We then talked of public affairs. He said the Dutch had indeed signed a treaty of neutrality with the French, but there was an article that it should not deprive them of furnishing the Emperor with the Quota to which their treaty with the Emperor obliges them. That their situation indeed is bad, the Emperor had used them ill in not furnishing garrisons that are their barriers, as he is obliged to, so that had not they yielded to this neutrality, the French would have taken these barrier towns, and surrounded Holland, by making themselves master of all the Imperial Netherlands; and if the Emperor, to purchase his peace with France, should give

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up his possessions in the Netherlands, then France will have gained all they were aiming at since their invasion of Holland in 1672. But in this dilemma they have put off the evil day, and must wait the event of things. I said, since the Dutch have made a neutrality, I hoped we should copy after them, for surely it could not be prudent to enter alone into the war on the Emperor's side, for in that case the Dutch would run away with all the trade. He replied nothing satisfactory on that head. As to the Prince of Orange's wedding, he thought it would not be this month, and wished it might be St. Paul's, but he saw no disposition towards it. As to the repeal of the Test in Ireland, he said that on consultation with our Speaker and others, it was agreed that the Duke of Dorset should feel people's pulses on it, and if it would go down with the House of Commons to push it, otherwise not to attempt it; that he thought it reasonable to repeal it, though the Duke of Dorset was much against it. I said it would give trouble to the Ministry, for if it succeeded there, the Dissenters would certainly push to have it also repealed here, which was against the grain of this nation.

He replied, the reason for repealing it here is not the same as for doing it in Ireland, where the Papists are nine to one, and that next Parliament it will be left to the House to consider that matter indifferently, whether expedient to repeal or not. I replied, by several computations it appeared that the Papists are not above three to one, as also that the Dissenters are not so considerable in proportion of numbers or estates in Ireland as given out, of which I would convince him by papers in my possession.

At night I writ to Clements a letter, and sent it by express, because I could not trust the Post, wherein I told him I would stand by him as far as 500*l*., and desired him to meet my brother's bailiff (Fisher) at Arwarton on Monday to dinner to consult.

I also answer'd Wimple's letter civilly, but desired him to desist to oppose Clements.

Sunday, 18.—Still confined by the blow on my leg which I got this day sennit coming out of Court by a chair, and for which Mr. Dickins, the surgeon, daily attends me.

My brother Parker visited me twice this day. We still resolved to try for a Mayor, and if we lose it, to let it be known that we lost it by the Government voters being against us; we also thought it unsafe to depend on Sir Robert's honour to secure my son's election, but to endeavour to get my son into the house at some other borough.

Mr. Clerke came to see me, to whom I told the whole story of the ill usage I receive from Sir Robert; he was much concerned at it, and offered to tell it to Ld. Grantham, but I desired him not, nor speak of it to any one, for if it came to accusing Sir Robert, a first Minister would doubtless be too strong for me, and misrepresent me to the King.

My newspaper alarmed me with a paragraph that the Spaniards were designing to dislodge our new settlements at Georgia.

Some flying reports that the ceremony of the wedding would be performed in private, and that the Prince of Orange had desired it, but nothing authentic. This is the first day of seven that he has rose from his bed.

Monday, 19.—This morning Ld. Inchiqueen and Ld. Carpenter visited me. The former told me he heard from Lady Hariot Boyle

that there is to be no walking at all, but the Peeresses etc. will go into the chapel without order or rank to take their places.

Ld. Southwell also told my son, he could assure him that there would be no walking.

Ld. Carpenter said he was assured there was no bar ordered to prohibit the Peers of Ireland from going into the rooms and mingling with the English Peers the evening of the procession.

The Prince went last night to bed at twelve o'clock, but closed not his eyes till six, when he fell asleep till eight, and then took a bolus, after which he slept again ; one mischief is that the medicines he takes stay not with him, but pass downwards presently. All the world cry out that the Prince ought to be married privately. .

In the evening Dean Berkeley came to see me, as also Mr. Vernon, who showed me a letter from Mr. Oglethorp lately received, wherein he speaks of a mutiny among the persons we sent over, which was suppressed by sending away one Gray. He also writes that during his absence at Charlestown the people were fallen to drinking of rum, whereby we had lost twenty persons, and their sickness was grown contagious, so that those who attended them, nurses etc., were all dead, but a ship of forty Jews arriving with a physician, he entirely put a stop to it, so that not one died afterwards. He says twenty houses were already built, and nineteen more laid out with the names of streets etc., and that he has ordered four forts to be built, which will stop all avenues to the town, in case of attack or surprise from the Spaniards or Indians, their friends. That he had held the First Court of Inquest on occasion of the death of one of our persons, whose house lets for 10*l.* per annum, and may be sold for 30*l.* sterling. That he had intended a month before to return to England, but was resolved to stay a month longer on account of the mutiny and sickness above-mentioned, whatever hazards he ran. This letter was written in August last, before the accident that befell him.

Mr. Vernon likewise acquainted me that Captain Pury is arrived from Purisburg to bring more Switzers to settle there, and tells him his settlement is on the other side of the river Savannah, eight hours distant from our town by land and three only by water; that his land is better than ours, but ours fittest for the white mulberry tree which grows spontaneous.

At night I received letters from Clements and Pulham, that the Mayor Baker was angry when Pulham gave him my letter, and said he had promised Wimple, and Cap. Jo. Philips said he was sorry he had promised me. That Philipson had written with some others to Mr. Heath that he would be for him.

Tuesday, 20.—This day Mr. Leathes came to me ; we passed the time with great civility. He came to desire that, however this affair of the Mayor went, we might heartily join our interests afterwards. I replied I could not engage for my friends after his going off the agreement we had made with Sr. Robert Walpole. I exposed to him his error in writing the letter this day sennight, which set all in a flame after I had by my letter so mollified his friends, that the evening before the warmest of them, viz., Baker the Mayor, and the Philipses, had drank with Clements success to his election. That my friends must see the election of Clements would have gone swimming but for that letter, and therefore would

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charge all the opposition on him, so that I could not tell how they would resent this procedure and would not venture to promise for them. I assured him, however, that I had nobody in my thoughts to join with against him, and he might see my friends had none hitherto, being as yet resolved to support him, as five had given under their hands already, and as three more had signed below, besides one they could answer for at sea. That last night I had a letter from Clements, desiring me to assure him that if he would stand to Sir Robert's compromise he and all his friends would be for him, and that I could assure him they were not all his friends he now depends upon. I meant the message Philipson and others sent to Mr. Heath that they would be for electing him, but did not tell him that.

He said he was obliged to break the bargain by his friends, who terrified him by threatening that if he gave Wimple up they would leave him. That he was sorry he writ that letter. That he wished I would look upon this contest about the mayor in a slighter light than I seem to do, and often repeated his proposal that when it was over, we might agree to join cordially. That he did not think of going down yet, having business in town, and if he did, it would be perhaps the day before the election. That he cannot publicly give up Wimple, for his friends would leave him, from whom he expects another letter signed by as many hands as before, but all the way he can take is when he is down to try to bring his friends off by speaking one by one to them in private.

I replied that it seem'd to me he did not know the nature of those people, who will write anything and sign anything one day and forget it the next. That he would do well not to go down, for that would but engage him deeper for Wimple, and so make our breach wider. I approved his speaking to them in private. That his going to Sir Robert for to desire he would not direct the Government's servants to vote for Clements was very unadvised, for since he had submitted to Sir Robert's compromise, and as he told me wish'd it might succeed, he should (when he found he dared not act himself that way) have left it to Sir Robert to manage, and his friends could then only have blamed Sir Robert, not him. Again, that he was to blame in writing down that the Post Office should be ordered to vote for Wimple.

He absolutely denied he ever writ so, affirming on the contrary that he writ them Sir Robert had left every body to their liberty, and that he had tried to get the Government's Interest for Wimple, but could not obtain it.

I answer'd, I could assure him Baker told Captain John Philips so, and the Captain told our friends so.

At parting he said, "Well, my Lord, I came to offer you my joining after this affair is over: I am in no fear of my election, and am sorry the difference between us is to subsist." I answer'd, "Sir, I'm sorry for it, as much as you, but 'tis impossible for me to promise for my friends, now you have gone off of the agreement; I hazarded all my interest when I promised you before Sir Robert, that if my friends would not declare for you upon your submitting in favour of Clements, that I would abandon them; this I did before I knew they would come over; and I would have stood to it; I had the good fortune to bring them all over. But I dare not run such hazard again, for I know not how they may resent your

breaking that bargain : and hitherto I have let them know that you still with your friends would acquiesce in Clements, but terror has kept you from declaring for him." The next morning he went down.

A little before this I had received a letter from Davis written yesterday, wherein he acquainted me that the Commissioners of the Revenue had ordered him to suspend Will. Philips on a complaint of his boatmen against him, and desiring my advice this post how he should act, whether to conceal it for a time or not.

I answered him that he ought to acquaint him with it as soon as the next post from Harwich was set out. That I thought this incident would turn to our advantage.

I also at night received a return of the express I sent to Clements, who brought me a letter from him that he would pursue my directions, which were to behave calmly, and was going over to meet Fisher. I advised him to continue his way of being very civil, but not to speak more to the Philipses, unless Capt. John should renew his promise to be for him, and then to thank him and be obliging to him. That all the brothers and perhaps the party against him would be staggered at the suspension of W. Philips. I told him Mr. Leathes had been this night with me, and assured me he never writ that the Packets should be ordered to vote for Wimple, but only that the Government left every one of their servants to vote as they were inclined. But I did not write to him what Mr. Leathes had mentioned further, namely, that he had tried for to have the Government's interest for Wimple, but failed in it, because I would not irritate him more against Mr. Leathes. I writ him also that Mr. Leathes told me he was sorry he had written that letter, but had been terrified by his friends, but I did not write him that Mr. Leathes would when down try to bring over his friends for Clements privately one by one, because it would be betraying private conversation, and exposing him to his friends' resentment, and defeating his purpose, if known. But I writ him word Mr. Leathes was not yet going down, and if he did it might be only the day before the election, which I told him would, together with Philips's suspension, work on the other party to our advantage. I am particular in the substance of my letter, because I had not time to take a copy, as is my usual custom, neither did I take one of the letter I writ to Davis. I have found it a million of times useful to keep copies of my letters for my justification, when accused of writing things I never did. Sir Jo. Evelyn came accidentally in while Mr. Leathes and I were discoursing, but we talked of indifferent things before him. Sir John told me that since this disturbance in Poland, the demand from England for corn is incredible, and that Michaelmas last there has been 70,000*l.* paid bounty money for exportation.

Brother Parker came in after Mr. Leathes went, and approved my conversation with him, as also the letters I writ, and said he was come out of the City, where Sir Willm. Lowther told him we would meet with disturbance in the election of Members for Harwich, but would not tell him what, nor his author.

Ned Southwell visited me, as also did Lord Carpenter. I heard no more concerning the procession, but that the Prince of Orange is better.

Wednesday, 21.—This morning Captain Pury and Mr. Simmonds, the merchant, came to see me. The Captain came last week from

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Purisburg, where he tells me he has settled about 200 souls, all Switzers, and is now come to conduct more from Switzerland. He told me he has laid out a town on the bank of the Savannah river, three hours' sail from our town of Savannah, on the opposite side, nearer the head of the river; that his people are in good dutiful order by the power of two constables, and the dread of fetters, though he had never occasion to use them; that he has laid out an acre of ground for a common garden, in which potatoes and several other kinds of roots and garden stuff comes up well. The first thing he did was to build a fort of four bastions with six cannon, and a large watch-house, which serves for Town Hall and Church. He showed me a map of the River Savannah, and of all his district, which is near 120,000 acres, and a draft of his town, which is laid out in streets and squares, each square being a lot of four acres, with as many houses for families. They are on a bluff or rising ground fifteen foot high from the river, and one side of the town, which is square, faces it. There is a road to be laid out for communicating between his town and ours, and half-way a ferry to be set up for crossing the river, which is there half as broad as the Thames.

I was obliged to dismiss him, because Lord Wilmington came in, who talked freely to me of the Ministry's ill conduct, their raising a party which they support by using the King's name, and drawing him into the question; the mischief of mis-representing persons to the King, for not being of their party; their ill-usage and contempt of Ireland, and by recommending the repeal of the Test Act there, ruining the King's affairs, and perplexing the Duke of Dorset. He inveighed on this head, and said the Dissenters, if they gain their point there, they will not rest till it is likewise repealed here, and then in some distance of time expect demand that the livings they are patrons of should be filled with teachers of their own. I gave him the hearing, and in some things chimed in with him, being at present much heated at Sir Robert Walpole's ill-usage of me in the affair of my election.

My son and daughter Hanmer and Frank Clerke dined with me.

In the evening Mr. Ven came and stayed some hours with me. He promised to look out for *Hall's Chronicle*, for the Lords' Address in 1629, and for the King's answer thereto, and for the grant under the Great Seal mentioned in the Order of Council of that year; he also has wrote to Oxford to have an account how Noblemen of each kingdom take place there on public occasions; for he believed, as old customs are tenaciously kept up at that University, the practice there may be urged as an argument in our favour.

He then told me many things he had received from Mr. Anstis, Garter K. at Arms, who is undoubtedly the most knowing of any man in England in affairs of his Office. One was, that all our lawyers are under a mistake in thinking that Bishops sit in Parliament by virtue of their baronies. No, they sit by a better title, namely, the King's writ, that call'd them and their ancestors up to advise him in Parliament; and if the King should think fit to send to a Commoner by writ to sit there, there is no law to hinder. it; it is the King's Prerogative.

That the Dukes of England have on their own heads assumed the flourishing title of High and Mighty Most Potent Prince,

for it belongs not to them by any law or grant, neither does the King call them so, nor does the King at Arms, when he signifies the King's pleasure to them by letter, ever address to them by another title than Cousin and Counsellor the Duke of such a one, neither does the title Grace belong to them: and he would maintain this at the bar of the House if called on. That he can produce above 30 instances where the King has by his order placed Lords of later creation above others of the same rank of older date; all this and several other things that have slipt my memory, he assured me was told him by Mr. Anstis.

We then talked of other things, and particularly the character of some Bishops. That the Bishop of London [Edmund Gibson] is ambitious and loves power, and has nineteen Bishops at command, who do everything he would have them, which will secure his being Archbishop of Canterbury, but at the same time, not willing to disoblige the Ministry, he is not active to suppress Popery, nor to encourage men of learning and zeal for the Church, because they will not be tools. That when he waited on him to acquaint him with the great number of Protestants converted to Popery daily, and to desire, as he was a Privy Councillor, he would endeavour the laws against Popish regulars should be put in execution, there being no pretence to connive at the number of them now in England, who have no business here, seeing the secular priests are sufficient to say Mass, and confess the Popish laity, the Bishop shrugged his shoulders and said he had spoke of it, but the Ministry would not hear him, for fear of disobliging Cardinal Fleury.

The character he gave me of Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bristol, is that he was all his life a debauched man, getting the finest women he could and marrying them afterwards off. That his debauchery has brought infirmities at last upon him, as it at first ruined his estate and obliged him to leave his living at Hatfield to go abroad. That he was in the House of Lords one day, and he was scandalized to hear a temporal Lord jest with another and say, he hoped the Bishop would now take care of his son, who is a bastard. The Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Hoadly, he said, has by his writings done more harm to the Church of Christ, and to the Protestant cause too, by his writings, than any man living, and yet he is promised to be made Bishop of Winchester.

These things, he says, gall all honest clergymen and others who have a regard for religion, together with the rewards given Pit, the author of the *London Journal*, and Arnold, who writes the *Free Britain*, both Atheists, not to mention the pension to Doctor Tyndal, lately deceased. That himself had an offer of 500*l.* a year in a few years to be made good to him, and in the meantime his own terms, if he would write for the Government, but he was told he must at the same time go thorough stitch, and do as directed, which he with scorn refused.

He then put me in mind of speaking to Sir Robert Walpole about the *Weekly Miscellany*. I told him what I had done in it, but I could now do no more, for something had happened since that made me believe I should never apply again to Sir Robert for anything; but as I had lain the groundwork, I advised he should desire Lord Palmerston to build on it.

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After this I received letters from Page and Clements, desiring I would get the Custom House orders for their servants to vote for Clements. They are dated from yesterday. Fisher did not meet Clements, as my Brother Parker writ him to do, which astonished him.

Thursday, 22.—This morning Ld. Carpenter came to see me, and pressed the sending my book and papers to the Princess Royal, which I told him I deferred until Mr. Ven brought me the Lords' address to K. Charles in 1628, with his answer, and the copy of the Grant under the Great Seal mentioned in that King's Order of Council, 1629. I also advised his Lordship to enter his Patent in the Herald's Office of England, because it is mentioned in the King's Order for Irish Lords paying their fees to that Office that it entitles them to precedence.

Dean Berkeley visited me.

I wrote letters this night to Davis and Clements, and my son wrote to Coleman.

My brother Parker came, and told me he had visited Mr. Hill, the Commissioner, about Will. Philips' suspension, who was very desirous to know how it was interpreted at Harwich, and hoped it was not understood as if the Board meant to interfere in this squabble for a Mayor. Such is, I see, the case that my interest there should have no countenance from the Government. A strange return for my personal regard to Sir R. Walpole.

My brother desired the suspension might not be taken off before the election. "No, I assure you," replied he, "unless we have Sr. Robert's orders, which I believe he won't give, for the rascal ought to have been turned out long ago, and so ought his brother, or at least be sent back to his station at Wells, and nothing hindered us but your and Ld. Egmont's desire."

The Prince of Orange has his fever some part of every night.

Friday, 23.—This morning Dickins, my surgeon, told me that notwithstanding the newspapers tell us the Prince is much better, Dr. Hollins told him he is not out of danger, for his fever is every night upon him.

This morning I writ to Sir Cha. Wager to put him in mind of his promise to write to Capt. Demerick to vote for Clements. At the same time I acquainted him that one Hudson, an eminent scrivener in Covent Garden, promised to vote for him, if he would prefer one Bodenham, a Lieut. at sea on half pay. I desired Sir Charles would send his letter for Demerick to me, and I would forward it to-morrow.

Sir Charles only returned his service to me, by my servant, and said he would see what could be done: by which coolness I find that the whole weight of the Government's interest at Harwich is to be against me.

I received a letter from Clements, dat. 22, that Mr. Burr had writ to N. Richman to be for Wimple for Mayor, notwithstanding Burr had promised me he should be for Clements; on which I dispatched a letter to Mr. Burr to "braid" him with it.

Clements also tells me that he had laid a scheme to gain Will. Richman; that he doubted if he should gain over Bridge, but the most was to get him to stay away, and that at a high price. That the Packet officers had all received their deputations except Peck, which puts Peck in fear for his place, for this is a silent

direction that 'tis expected he should be for Wimple, and we can not expect if a plainer direction should come that he should stand by us. That Capt. Wimple had staid on shore when it was his turn to go to sea, and he believed Capt. Fuller and his mate Batney would do the same; therefore now was the time to show if I have interest with the Government. That at night the Collector would let W. Philips know his suspension.

My brother had also a letter from his bailiff Fisher that he had been at Harwich and drank with John and Will. Philips, who would promise nothing.

At night my brother Parker came, and agreed with me that the Government have entirely deserted us. Ned Southwell, Mr. Vernon, my son Hanmer, Ld. Carpenter and brother Percival visited me.

My daughter Hanmer told me she was at Court in the morning, and the Queen ask'd her where my wife was. She answered, she staid at home with me since my accident of hurting my leg. Good God, said she, and I not hear it before! Pray give my service to him, and tell him how sorry I am for it. At the same time I know that the Princess Royal was told it two days ago.

Saturday, 24.—This morning Fra. Pulham came up express from Harwich, and brought me a letter from Clements, that Mr. Leathes arrived there on Thursday night, but took no notice of him. That the next evening he waited on Mr. Leathes, who told him he was obliged to procure Wimple's election if he could. That the Packet officers all stay on shore, and Fuller, whose turn it is next to go to sea, is to remain and send his boat by another Master. That his mate Batney is also to stay on shore. That Leathes has promised Will. Philips to get his suspension taken off. That all this, with the ingratitude of the Philipses, staggers my friends, so that if my son don't immediately come down, the election is lost.

The news Pulham brought was that my friends remain hearty, even Peck and Nic. Richman, notwithstanding the endeavour to discourage them. And that Coleman is now sure to us.

I dismissed him for a time, and bad him return to dinner, and in the meantime Mr. Edward Sympson came to tell me he had waited on Mr. Burr at Hatcham, from whom he delivered me a very civil letter excusing his not ordering N. Richman, as I desired him, to vote for Clements, because of his former promise to Powell, our town clerk, that he should vote for Wimple; but he told Mr. Sympson that if Richman was resolved to vote for Clements, he would not resent it, but he should not let it be known.

I, being driven to great extremity by the Government's abandoning me, sent this morning early a servant to Col. Schutz at Syon Hill, near Brentford, desiring he would procure a letter from the Prince's Secretary, Mr. Pelham, to Capt. Fuller, to desire he would vote for Clements, and get his mate Batney to do the same. To which the Colonel returned me an answer, that the Prince would not meddle or make in any thing that relates to the Ministry or that has relation to the public. But the Colonel is mistaken.

For my good fortune, his brother August Schutz came to see me, and I desired him to speak to Mr. Pelham for a letter as above-mentioned. He accordingly went to him, and Mr. Pelham, making some scruple to write without the Prince's order, Mr. Schutz

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repaired to the Prince and desired his directions to his secretary, who very obligingly answered he was very glad to oblige me in any thing in his power. Upon this Schutz returned to Pelham, who immediately sent me a letter for Fuller in the following terms, with his seal to put to it, if I liked the letter :

" Capn. Fuller.

" I am commanded by his Royal Highness to desire of you to vote for Mr. Clements to be Mayor the 30th inst., that you desire the same of Batney, your mate, and make all the interest you can for Mr. Clements."

I returned Mr. Pelham thanks.

I also writ to Sr. John Evelyn to desire Will. Philips might not be restored till after the election of a mayor.

After dinner, I acquainted Pulham that I saw no reason for my friends to be discouraged ; that he should go away to-morrow morning, with a letter to Clements from me, and all would do well, but I did not tell him anything I had done.

Brother Parker came and we justly concluded that the Ministry had set themselves against us for a long time. That their aim is to make Harwich an entire dependent Government borough ; that they liked not him, because he did not vote for the Excise, nor me because I give some votes against them. Nor my son, because of his behaviour in the Irish Parliament, and his unguarded expressions at Coffee houses, where there are at all times spies to catch words and report them to the Ministry. That the Ministry's usage of us is not to be forgiven, nor will they forget my going to the King without their privity, and the civilities I receive from the Court. That they only flatter us in assuring my son shall be chosen, that we may this session be kept dependent to vote every thing they desire, but when the session is over, good bye to us.

He approved my writing a letter to Horace Walpole to let him see I was sensible the weight of the Government is against us, and that the neutrality of Sr. Robert, which he had said should be, was not kept ; which I did, acquainting him that Peck, the Post-master's, annual deputation was kept back to terrify him, all the other deputations from the Post Masters General being sent down, and that Sanson, the Agent, had kept all the packets on shore. But I had no answer, though it was post night, and he, if he had pleased, as he had promised before, might have writ down on that head.

Sunday, 25.—This morning I sent a letter to Clements by Pulham, and acquainted him with what I had done, which I bad him keep secret. I enclosed him a letter for Mr. Sanson, advising him as a friend not to keep the packets on shore, which would be matter of complaint, and I knew he could have no orders for him from his head superiors.

This morning I sent my Cousin Mary Dering a fair copy of the papers I presented to the King, and also a fair copy of further Precedents and reasonings in favour of the Irish Lords, which she is to shew the Princess Royal.

I hear the Prince of Orange is better, and that the King has very lately spoke slightingly of the boarded gallery. My Ld. Gage carried the sword this day before the King to Chapel, which he wondered at, seeing the present contest about our rights.

Nov. 25–28

This day Horace Walpole aim'd to find my brother Parker at home, but missed of him. Undoubtedly, my letter to him last night was the occasion, but he came not near me.

I hear the person taken up with certain letters is the Titular Countess of Inverness, the Pretender's whore. She was dog'd all the way from Rome to Calais, and at her landing at Dover was seized by his Majesty's Officers, who had instructions to that end. They also tell me that a considerable great man has for several months been dog'd to all places wherever he goes.

Monday, November 26.—This morning at six a clock my son set out for Harwich, where he will arrive to-morrow at one. He carries with him Fuller's letter from the Prince to vote for Clements.

N.B.—I ought to have set down that when I was last at Mr. Francis Clerk's, Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and has a place besides in the band of Beefeaters, he shew'd me his will, witnessed by Cousin Ned Southwell, deceased, and by Hoffmann, then servant to Mr. Southwell, and a third person, whereby he left me sole executor and heir of all his estate, real and personal. I then desired he would leave a ring of one or two hundred pound value to Ld. Grantham in acknowledgement of his great friendship to him, which he said he thought proper. This I set down *in futuram rei memoriam.*

This week my pamphlet, entitled, *The Thoughts of an Impartial Man upon the present temper of the Nation offered to the consideration of the Freeholders of Gt. Britain*, printed at London for J. Roberts, was sent me up enclosed by Mr. Leak, from Bath, who took upon him the printing it.

This day I received letters from Harwich, that Davis was under apprehension that Leathes would write up to the Commissioners against him, and desiring I would obviate such accusations.

I writ immediately to Mr. Hill and Sr. Jo. Evelyn about it. Sr. Jo. sent me word he would see me to-morrow, and Mr. Hill return'd me for answer that he had receiv'd this day a letter from Mr. Leathes, that Davis had made use of his name to influence and intimidate the people as he thinks fit. That he had order'd a letter to be writ this night to him for his explanation and to assure him if it is not to his satisfaction he will complain of him to the Board. That he cannot but think this very imprudent, to say no worse.

He added that Will. Philips' suspension shall be dealt with according to the course of the Board.

He also complimented me on the pamphlet I sent him, which I wrote without a name.

My son set out this day for Harwich.

This night Cousin Moll Dering came to me to tell me she had shown all my papers about the Irish Peerage to the Princess Royal, who was entirely convinced of our right, and wonder'd it should be disputed. The Princess Caroline also desired to read it. Which makes me hope it may be seen by the Queen. That the latter Princess was violently against us, but the Princess Royal not. That the King did not dispute our right, but thought that in his own house he might invite to walk who he pleased without consequence or impeachment of any one's claim on other occasions. To which Mrs. Dering replied that though this procession was in the King's own house, yet if there was any formal walking, it became a public matter.

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Bishop Wilcox and Dr. Secker, Rector of St. James, came to see me, and Ld. Carpenter.

Tuesday, 27.—This morning I wrote a resenting letter to Mr. Hill for the barbarous usage I have at Harwich, and sent it away on express to my son, who is now there.

In the evening Sir Jo. Evelyn came and assured me that without Sir Robert Walpole's direction, Will. Philips should not be restored, and that if it did, it could not be done before the election is over. He wish'd me success, and assured me the Board were my friends. He talk'd of Mr. Hill's being very angry at Davis for using his name, and condemned the behaviour of Mr. Leathes. I ask'd him about opening letters at the Post Office. He told me he had heard of blank warrants to the Post Master from the Secretary of State, whereby they were at liberty to open what letter they would, but did not know it to be true. There were none when he had that post, but the method was to send a list of such letters as they suspected to the Secretary of State for orders to open, for they are bound by oath to open none but by an order from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Smith came to me about Dr. Webster's *Weekly Miscellany*. I desired him to employ Ld. Palmerston in obtaining the favour desired of Sir Robert, for something had fallen out lately that made me judge I should not any more apply to him for that or other matters; but as I had already spoke, I doubted not Ld. Palmerston's succeeding.

Brother Parker came, and told me he had visited Horace Walpole, who spoke of this Harwich contest, and said when it was over, all would be easy and my son's election would be very sure. That he had great respect for me and my family, but I was so angry that he did not venture to see me, otherwise he would come every day.

My brother replied that I had been a most cordial friend to Sir Robert and him, and had given proofs of it, and even a great one lately (hinting at my pamphlet). That I had reason to think I was hardly dealt by, after the agreement made with Leathes before Sir Robert, which Leathes would not stand by, but work'd his voters off from my Mayor, after they had agreed to admit him and had drank to his success.

Mr. Walpole said that was owing to a letter Mr. Leathes had received from no less than 18 of the Corporation, who all declared and wrote against my Mayor.

My brother replied, those 18 were not all Capital Burgesses, for many of them were Aldermen, who have no votes for the election of a Mayor. That the Packets are kept on shore to vote against my Mayor, which was contrary to an express settled order of the Post Office, and was a complaint against Philipson.

"Well," said Mr. Walpole, "what would you have me do? I assure you the Packets had no order to stay on shore from my brother or me." "Do?" reply'd my brother, "I say nothing to that. I am not come to talk more of Harwich affairs, but to return the honour of your visit to me Sunday last." And then he left him.

This night I by the post writ new instructions to my son.

The Prince is so much better as to sit up 6 hours.

Wednesday, 28.—This morning Dickins, the surgeon, pick'd away the remaining sluff of my leg, and I expect to be able in a week to go out.

Nov. 28–29

I had no letters this day from Harwich, by reason I suppose that my son chuses to write by the express I sent down.

Son Hanmer, Ned Southwell, Cousin Le Grand, and Mr. Ven came to see me.

Hanmer stayed when the rest were gone, and told me he was assured the pamphlet he borrowed of me, called *Thoughts of an Impartial Man, &c.*, was mine from several expressions he has heard me use, and the manner of thinking. I answer'd, it was no strange thing that I, who had read several pamphlets, should talk as they write, when their sentiments agree with mine. But did not own I writ it.

Ned Southwell read me a long letter he received from Dr. Coghill, by the last packet, wherein he tells him the House of Commons in Ireland are very warm, and proceed much to the dissatisfaction of my Lord Lieutenant.

That they are enquiring how it came to pass that Luke Gardiner, who had orders to pay off the public debts as fast as he received 5,000*l.* in his Office, had not obeyed ; that Gardiner excused himself on account that the Accountant General had not specified the particular debts of the nation, but given his account to him in general ; that the Accountant General, Colonel Penefeather, excused himself that the Commissioners of the Revenue had not given him an account, so that he could not be particular ; that the Commissioners showed to the House they had given to the Accountant General a distinct account, so that the blame returned upon Penefeather, who being taken very ill, so as to be doubtful if he can recover, the matter is believed will drop ; but one member happening to use my Lord Lieutenant's name, saying this pursuit seemed to cast a reflection upon him, the House fell into a flame. That my Lord Lieutenant appears to have espoused no party, or to act by any favourite advice, or take any person into his bosom councils.

That Mr. Doddington, Lord of the Treasury, now there, presented a petition to the House, desiring his due of four shillings in the pound fees, on some of the additional duties, belonging, as he pretends, to his office of Clerk of the Pells, which comes to about 3,000*l.*, and when he expected the Master of the Rolls, Tom Carter, would have supported it (he being, if any, esteemed the Lord Lieutenant's chief manager), none spoke more warmly against it, to the great surprise of Mr. Doddington, and when the question was put to receive the petition, 79 were for it, and 93 against it. That it is every day expected the repeal of the Test Act will be moved by the Court party, and they who are for it boast they shall carry it, but those who will oppose it are not less confident they will not carry it. That Mr. Boyle, since he is Speaker, seems to have less interest than formerly, several of his friends going against the Court, that were not expected so to do.

Mr. Ven brought me from the Journals of the House of Lords, the Lords' debates and report against the Irish Lords taking precedency in England, together with their address to K. Charles, and his answer in 1628, and I desired him to search the Rolls Office for the grant mentioned in that King's Order of Council, 1629.

I told him the Princess Royal was thoroughly satisfied of our right from the papers I sent for her perusal.

The Prince of Orange continues to mend.

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Thursday, 29.—This morning Captain Pury came to see me. He proposed that Georgia trustees should assist in getting money from the Parliament for his settlement at Purisburg. I replied, as we had been beggars ourselves, I feared we could not engage ourselves to ask for others; besides, I believed the Parliament would give us no more. He told me he had about 200 persons, of whom about 70 are fighting men, regimented under a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains etc. That he had lost about 20 by rum and exposing themselves to the air during the great heats. He said there were three things that made our people at Savannah uneasy. 1. That if they die without heirs male, their land falls back to the Trustees, and descends not to their wife and daughter. 2. That they are not allowed to keep slaves of blacks, as Carolina allows. 3. That there being many lazy fellows in the number, and others not able to work, those who work stoutly think it unreasonable the others should enjoy the fruits of their labour, and when the land is cleared, have an equal share and chance when lots are cast for determining each person's division.

He told me he was at Charlestown when he heard of Mr. Oglethorp's accident, but before he came away news came that he was out of danger, though the fever that followed his wound kept him awake eight days.

Captain Pury complained of Governor Johnson, who, by the King's grant, was obliged to leave the breadth of six miles quite round his settlement wholly void, but contrary thereto, had for his own use, and that of divers others of Carolina, possessed himself of that six miles; that all of that six miles which lay nearest our settlement of Savannah, was the best land, and the most valuable also on account of being nearer us and the river, which proves a great discouragement to several rich adventurers who had advanced money to himself to carry on his settlement. He said his minister proved a factious fellow, and minded nothing less than his parochial duty, and he had obtained of the Bishop of London to change him for one he intended to bring out of Switzerland, where he was going in a few days to bring away 600 persons.

Mr. Hales came to see me. He told me Mr. Anderson, Treasurer to Dr. Bray's Trustees, had received the 6¼ *per cent.* on our capital in South Sea annuities, paid off last year by the South Sea Company, which is to be employed in buying in again, in order to make that capital up 900*l.* again. I desired the Trustees would draw up a short historical narrative of all our proceedings, enter it into a book, that whenever we should be called upon by some general commission of enquiry into charitable uses, I might be able to speak to it.

Lord Carpenter visited me, to whom I told the good success of showing our papers to the Princess Royal, who read them and was entirely of opinion that the Irish Lords had the right on their side. And that I hoped the Queen would read those papers, since they were not return'd to me.

My brother Percival came to see me, to whom I read a paper I drew up of the hardship Sr. Robert Walpole did me in the election of a Mayor. I told him I should go no more near him.

I am surprised I received no letter from Harwich yesterday, and that the express I sent thither yesterday morning is not return'd.

Friday, 30.—This morning I sent to know of Dr. Tessier how the Prince of Orange does, who return'd me word that he had not yet seen him, but yesterday he found him better than at any time since his illness; he rested well last night, but had an ill night the former.

This evening at six my lazy express returned from Harwich, and brought me letters from my son and from Davis. My son writes me that eleven friends stand sure, but the other 13 stand astonishly immovable, so that all his dependance is on Mr. Pelham's letter to Fuller. That if it gains him, we shall be 12 to 12, which will oblige them to go to a new election, and then, if they can't agree, there must be a mandamus.

Davis, the Collector, writ me thanks for my care of him, and sent me a copy of his long letter to Mr. Hill, justifying himself that he neither used his name directly nor indirectly to terrify voters, which he backed by a voluntary compurgatory affidavit.

Saturday, 1 December.—This morning my son return'd at eleven a clock from Harwich, with an account that the election of Alderman Wimple was yesterday carry'd by 13 against 11. That the evening before, he gave Capt. Fuller the letter, wrote by order of the Prince, to desire him to vote for Clements, but that he and all the other side declared it was forged, on which he sent them back word that if any one of the company (Leathes being one) should offer to tell him so, he was a scoundrel and he would use him so, for casting that reflection upon his father and on Mr. Pelham. But they persisted in saying the same, and the letter had no effect, so I lost my Mayor by two voices, though all the Post Office was against me, and they threaten to ruin Peck, the Post Master, and Davis, the Collector, for voting for Clements.

Mr. Pelham being out of town, I sent him to Mr. Schutz to acquaint the Prince with this indignity, if he thought proper.

My friends said they saw Mr. Leathes had more interest with the Government than I, but they are much enraged and have promised my son all single votes when he stands, and further declared they would stand by him though they lost their places. These are Capt. Demerick, who is under the Admiralty, Peck, the Post Master, Davis, the Collector, and Coleman, Tide Surveyor.

And these are all the Government's servants now in my interest, against 8 others who are against me.

This morning Lord Wilmington came to see me, and stayed two hours. I could not help complaining to him about the loss of my Mayor, by the Government's servants, and the indignity put upon the Prince's letter, which they called a forgery. I added that by the whole proceeding it seemed to me that the Ministry design to defeat my son's election, though they pretend they will have him chosen. He answered that Sir Robert was always for having little people in the House preferable to gentlemen of good estates, though nothing was more honourable for them than to be supported by the latter. I told him I had no other trouble than to fear that they would misrepresent me to the King, according to Catiline's maxim, "The ills that I have done cannot be safe but by attempting greater," and therefore I was uncertain whether I should not let his Majesty know it to prevent any prejudice to me on that head.

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He answered that, having carried their point, he thought the Ministry would take no notice of it till towards the time of election, and then perhaps they would tell their story, to prevent my son's election, if they really mean to do it. But, nevertheless, the first story makes some impression. I told him that among the number who are dissatisfied with the Ministry, I believed many were so upon personal injuries, to which he replied there was no doubt of it.

I mentioned to him several attempts that I heard would be made this Session by the discontented party. He said he had heard of them, but one thing would really trouble him, namely, the proposing a revenue for the Prince of Wales, which, said he, would infallibly set the King and him into an open breach, and a like motion was what divided the Government's friends in King William's reign, on occasion of a revenue moved for in favour of the Princess Anne. Besides, the angry gentlemen should reflect that such an attempt would rivet Sir Robert in the King's favour faster than ever. We then talked of the ill situation of things abroad, and of affairs in Ireland.

My son told me Mr. August Schutz was gone into the country, but would return at night. Whereupon I writ him a letter of Fuller's baseness, in hopes he will show it the Prince. I also by brother Parker's advice writ down to Clements to get me all the affidavits he could touching threats used to my friends in the Government's service who voted for him, as also touching the calling the Prince's Secretary's letter a forgery; that my son did not use the Prince's name to procure votes for Clements, and that Fuller shew'd Mr. Pelham's letter in public company, to whom, and who read it.

I intend to consult lawyers concerning these things if affidavit can be made thereof, and to defend my honour from having forgery imputed to it.

Sunday, 2 December.—This morning Mr. Aug. Schutz came to me, to tell me he had shewn my letter (not to the Prince), but to the Princess Royal, and while he was speaking of the subject of it, Mr. Walpole came in, who enter'd into the detail of all, ran great encomiums on me, and assured my son should be chose without difficulty.

I told Mr. Schutz the whole story, and made him own the Ministry used me ill. He would not undertake to show the Prince my letter, by reason of the unhappy difference between the King and him, which he did not know but this business might widen, when the Prince should resent it on Fuller, and the King know he intermeddled in election affairs, only, added he, as he did so on your account it may be past by.

I told him the accusing me of being guilty of forgery and that of forging a letter wherein his Royal Highness was named, was such an indignity to the Prince, to Mr. Pelham, and to me that it was not to be forgiven. My reputation was so highly concerned in it, that I would pursue my justification up to Westminster Hall, and as to Fuller, I expected he would be displaced. I concluded with desiring he would show the Prince my letter, which he would not engage to do, but said he would call on me to-morrow. I replied, it was a misfortune to me to be still confined, for otherwise I would have an audience both of the King and Prince on this affair.

Before dinner my wife returned from visiting Cousin Moll Dering, to whom she told the whole story, which much surprised her, and she thought I should do well to publish my story : that she was very sorry I had gotten a letter from the Prince to engage him in election matters, the breach between him and the King being so great that he has not spoken this twelvemonth to his sister the Princess Royal, which must be supposed the order of the King. That we are in a sad situation, and the French King is now actually in a treaty of marriage for one of his daughters with the Pretender's son. That the King is so attach'd to Sr. Robert, that he even endangers himself.

After dinner my son came in and told me he had been with my Cousin, and talked over the whole affair. She said she had told the whole to the Princess Royal who said it was so black, if all was true, that she could not believe it. That she was sure her father would turn out every man that should vote against my son.

Monday, 3 December.—This day my brother Parker came, and told me Mr. Leathes had been with him, to say that now if we pleased, all things past should be forgot, and if my son would join with him, he might, and there would not be a man against them both ; otherwise that he must act separately and take care of himself.

My brother replied, he knew he had gotten the better by two votes, but it was no victory when seven Government votes were against us. But as to joining or forgetting, he knew not how that would be, since a matter of most high consequence had passed there, too high almost to be talked of, the calling the Prince's letter a forgery.

Mr. Leathes colour'd, and said it was a matter indeed of high consequence ; that the procuring it was very unadvised, and my friends very imprudent to publish it all over the town. That when Mr. Fuller received it, he could not believe it was from the Prince, nor did the rest, 1st, because it had a tawdry seal to it ; next, because it was not apprehended the Prince would descend so low as to meddle in elections ; 3dly, because it was dated 4 or 5 days before my son deliver'd it, and therefore seem'd framed to work on Mr. Fuller, upon his saying that nothing but an order from the King or the Prince should make him vote for Alderman Clements.

My brother then said he had also writ against Davis that he had used Mr. Hill's name, whereas he had made affidavit that he never did.

Mr. Leathes replied, he had used his name to Capt. John Philips to bring him off, by asking him whether he had been at the Post Office, where he believed he would find a letter from Mr. Hill.

Then he talked of my son's ill usage of him, but my brother stopped him, by telling him those things were over, and he would not enter into it.

Then he said bank bills had been moving about, to get over his friends ; and that Fisher, his bailiff, had been there doing what he could ; to which my brother reply'd, "Was there any money given ? Or was there none on your side ? And as to my bailiff being there, do you think it strange I should support my nephew and his friends ? "

Then Mr. Leathes said he had been with Mr. Walpole, who said if my son would join him every man there should vote for both, and he would turn nobody out for their voting. That he

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afterwards saw Mr. Hill, who said the matter being over, he would not turn out any man.

These things, he said, he came to tell my brother, that he might tell them me, and repeated his proposal that my son and he should join, and then Heath could have no hope at all.

My brother said he would tell it me fairly, neither extenuating or aggravating what he said.

After this, my brother and I reason'd upon the consequence of this affair with respect to the Prince, if we should prosecute the accusation of forgery, for it might probably increase the difference between his Majesty and him. And if it come to Westminster Hall, the whole kingdom will ring of it, and foreign nations to, and the Prince himself be brought thither as an evidence.

Then as to what I intend to tell Mr. Walpole, it is, that since he has carry'd his point, I desire time to digest my thoughts and to talk not with him about it, and so turn the discourse.

After this, Mr. August Schutz came in, and told me the Princess Royal had acquainted the Queen with this affair, and it was his opinion that for the Prince's sake and the King's I should not push this matter too far, but if I would have any satisfaction by turning out of any man, it should be done. He agreed I had been ill used, but it came from the Post Office. (This turn I know Mr. Walpole had given it.) That he would go to Horace Walpole immediately to turn out who I pleased.

I replied, I would not have him go, for Mr. Walpole had just said he would turn out nobody. But I desired him to show my letter to the Prince, which he declined doing, but would speak to Mr. Pelham. I said upon that, then I must have an audience of the Prince, which he approved of.

In the evening Mr. Walpole came to see me, which I was aware of, and to prevent his talking to me of this affair, my wife stayed in the room, and sent up for her children and cousin Scot. So not having an opportunity to talk, he, after some common things, took up his hat abruptly, and saying, "My Ld., your humble servant," went his way. He saw me in a much graver mood than he ever did before.

Tuesday, 4.—This day I received a letter from Clements, that he was informed of a report in town that one Dr. Pelham, or some woman, writ the letter my son gave Fuller, and that Mr. Leathes said he did not doubt but I should be made ashamed of it. Also that he took the letter to show the Prince.

Wednesday, 5.—This day Page writ me that Alderman Newell who was all the evening in Company with Mr. Leathes and his friends, told him he did not hear any in the company say that the letter was forged, but Mr. Leathes read the letter, and said there was nothing in it, it never was done by the Prince's order, and added, that if Capt. Fuller would stand for Alderman Wimple, he would give him a thousand pound bond directly to indemnify him. Whereupon they all resolved that they would stand it out, come of it what would. That Will. Richman, who was one of their company that night, came into Page's company that night, the 29 November, and said that Capt. Fuller said that if he was sensible or sure that it was the Prince's order, he would not comply with it.

That Dr. Newell told him (Page) that Mr. Leathes said he offer'd before the Prime Minister of State to drop Wimple if I would drop Mr. Clements and put the mayoralty on some other person; and I answered I could trust no body but Mr. Clements, which made the Dr. very angry. That he answer'd, how can that be, when I heard the Earl of Egmont say, suppose we should put up Newell, which made the Doctor smile, and the Doctor believes him now to be the man he is.

The same night I received a letter from Clements, that he had sent me 4 affidavits, and that the persons threatened are at present a little timorous.

Copies of these are "keep," 2 from Robt. Page, one from Susanna Allen, and one from Charlotta Coleman.

This night my wife sent a narrative I had drawn up with intention to give the King, of Sr. Robert Walpole's usage of me, and of the indignity thrown upon the Prince's letter. It is as follows:

"Dear Cosen,

"My Ld. hath had no propositions made to him of any kind, tho' we have been told that the Queen has been acquainted with the usage he has received. It is of too high a nature and too publick to put it up without some honourable satisfaction, which can only be had by removing Mr. Leathes to another borough, or by displacing Capt. Fuller and some others, or by my Lord's shewing his resentment to Sr. Robert in the house this Sessions.

"Enclosed is a short abstract of these strange proceedings as was possible to draw out from my Ld.'s Diary, letters and transactions on this occasion with Sir Robert and Mr. Walpole. My Lord desires you will read it and give him your opinion whether he should not give it the King, if he hears nothing to his satisfaction by Saturday. Several affidavits are come up relating to the letter, but my Lord is unwilling to make use of them."

At night my brother Parker came, and I shew'd him the 4 affidavits sent me up. He agreed with me that the two made by Page were not strong enough to prosecute in Westminster Hall on account of the letter, and that those made by Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Allan, tho' stronger and coming up in synonymous expressions to forgery, yet whether they would be allow'd to fix the word forgery on that letter was doubtful. That this was a matter of the highest concern, and if satisfaction were given me fit for me to take, I ought to prosecute the thing no farther. That if I carried my narrative to the King, two things would follow: either the King would slight it and do nothing by the artful turn Sir Robert Walpole and his brother would give it, which [would] drive me to an entire breach with the Court, or if he resented my ill usage, it would overturn Sir Robert. That in the former case Sir Robert would depress me all manner of ways. That at least I ought to do nothing till Mr. Pelham has been spoken to, and the Prince should know it, but if I did convey the knowledge of this affair to the King, it should be not till I saw that no satisfaction was made me. That the Queen indeed has been acquainted with it, but he was sure she would do nothing in it till Sir Robert came up, and verily believed she would not speak to the King of it, but some overtures would be made me in a few days, and if, when Sir Robert came, none were made in 3 or 4 days, then I might take further resolutions. Then he ask'd me what satisfaction I expected. I answer'd, the

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turning out Fuller, which, when done, I would intercede for replacing him, but I would insist on Sanson, the Agent's being displaced. I told him I should not go near Sir Robert nor Horace Walpole any more, nor did I believe Horace would come to me after the cool manner I received him in his last visit. But I supposed he would see him. I believe he may, reply'd my brother, and I may visit him ; but after all it is a doubt with me whether they will give you any satisfaction at all, for a First Minister will not truckle to any man, as giving you satisfaction would be, and Horace you know is a hot, passionate man. I said, if so, I must show myself against Sir Robert in the House to vindicate my reputation, or else be look'd upon as a pensioner of his, and capable of being used as he pleased.

Thursday, 6.—This day Mr. Annesley called on me to tell me he was to wait on Mr. Delmee about my proposals for my son; that Mr. Delmee said he would talk thereof with his sister and relations, and let him know the result, but he desired my son might not visit him till some time hence, in case his sister approved it. I told him my son had sent the proposals himself to the lady, and had since seen her ; that she behaved to him in the usual manner, and had not sent back his letters.

I then showed Mr. Annesley the depositions from Harwich relating to the letter, who said there was scandal and defamation in them, and they were actionable, but since it related to the Prince, he advised I should not proceed that way, but he thought Mr. Pelham should call Mr. Leathes to account for his manner of treating the letter, being writ by his Royal Highness' direction. He also advised my son should not refuse to be chose there, though a preference was given to Mr. Leathes, because of my son's expectation of marrying the lady.

Col. Schutz came, and I told him my ill usage at Harwich. He gave me to understand the Ministry look'd on Harwich to be a Government borough, and would not suffer a Gentleman's interest there to be too strong, but would have that whoever comes in there should owe it to them.

I told him I expected satisfaction of Capt. Fuller and the Agent, that they should be removed, though when Fuller was out I would intercede to have him restored. He said he knew I would, but own'd the Agent was a sad dog. He said he was sure I would not act in the House contrary to the Government for this, for the King would know nothing of it, and my professions and obligations to the King would not suffer it.

I replied, where I could separate Sir Robert from the King, I should.

As to Mr. Leathes, Mr. Annesley told me he was a pitiful scoundrel and his uncle before him. That he it was made the uncle's fortune, who being an ensign in Genl. Frederick Hambleton's Regiment, was by him, when a Commissioner of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, made a clerk to them, and there making money, was afterwards advanced to be Resident in Flanders, so that at last he got money to buy 1,000*l.* a year in Essex and those parts, which he left this nephew, whom he treated while he lived in a manner like a little dirty footboy. That he is as covetous as his uncle, and a fellow of no principle, and therefore the dearer to the Ministry.

Dean Berkeley visited me, to whom I shew'd my narrative relating to my usage at Harwich, by which he assured me he saw plainly that not only Sir Robert never design'd I should have my Mayor, but that he does not design my son should be chosen.

Ld. Wilmington again visited me.

Friday, 7.—My son received a letter this morning from Mr. Macham, uncle to Mrs. Delmee, that he would dine with him in the city, to acquaint him that the proposals seem to be hearkened to.

This morning the Earl of Abercorn came to see me, to thank me for what I had done in favour of the Irish Peers' precedency in England. He told me he walk'd at King William's Funeral and at Processions to Paul's in Q. Anne's reign, both before the Union, as a Scots Earl, before the English Viscounts.

Mr. August Schutz came this morning and told me he quite quarrell'd with Mr. Walpole about some satisfaction to be made me upon Fuller, for his ill usage of my reputation with relation to Pelham's letter, and that it was strange I was not obliged in that matter of my Mayor. Mr. Walpole said it was a Government's borough, and the suffering that had been shewing it was not so much so as it ought. That as to my reputation in that affair, he did not see how it suffered, for all the game is played at elections. That Mr. Leathes also complained that I said his letter from 20 voters was a sham; that my son would be sure of the election, and that was sufficient, and that in such cases where it was to support the Government's interest, the Agent Sanson did right. Finally, that he had first writ in my favour, but after Sir Robert had declared he would not concern himself in the matter, which he never promis'd me he would, he then could write no more.

I said it was false he ever did write, and that all the world must think that when Sir Robert had upon the umpirage declared I should have my Mayor on such and such conditions, had as good as promised to order it so, if I kept those conditions, which I did. That I could not be satisfied unless I had some reparation, and Mr. Schutz replied I ought to have some.

My cousin Mary Dering dined with us. She told me she had not yet seen the Prince to tell him my story, and the indignity put on his Secretary's letter, and to desire him to let me know what I should do in it.

She told me the Princess Royal had told her Mr. Walpole had written down to Harwich that they must vote for my son.

I replied to her that that I doubted not, but what I required was some satisfaction for the clearing my reputation, and to shew that it was not intended that an old family interest should be ruin'd there under the name of Harwich being a Government borough, and that my credit with the Government was inferior to Mr. Leathes.

This evening my son came home from the play, where he sat in the stage box with Mrs. Delmee and her brother, and after an easy conversation with both, led her out to her coach, which confirmed what her uncle, Mr. Macham, told him at dinner; that Mr. Delmee had been with him the night before, to tell him that my son had made very honourable proposals to his sister and had proceeded very honourably so far with respect to her; that he had heard a very good character of me, and every one of our

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family, and that I was in great esteem with the King; finally, that his sister, who had seen and discoursed my son, thought him a man of sense, and liked both him and the proposals, and that he would not go out of town till he saw how this affair proceeded. Mr. Macham said also that since Mr. Delmee's last return out of the country, a very great proposal had been designed from another quarter, but he hoped it would not be embraced now my son had proceeded so far. He added that Mr. Delmee told him his sister should say she was sorry my son was a Lord.

I received two more depositions from Harwich, one of Mr. Leathes' threatening Davis: the other of Fuller's slight on Pelham's letter.

Also Mr. Clements writ me that Mr. Leathes had sent an express to Mr. Coleman and Capt. Dumaresque, which he knew not the contents of, but that they said they would write to me, which they have not done.

Saturday, 8.—This morning the E. of Inchiqueen visited me; he told me my Ld. Chetwynd approved the pains we had been taking to assert the right of Irish Lords' precedency in England, and that he heard the King had changed the order of the walking at the marriage, Dukes and Earls being only to walk, and only 12 of each. Or otherwise, that all the Lords who came were to walk without distinction.

Brother Parker came, and was in high indignation at the delay used in giving me satisfaction, especially when I told him that Mr. Walpole insinuated to Mr. Schutz that Harwich is a Government borough, and they ought to assert it I dined for the first time below, and Mr. Dickins, the surgeon, took leave of me.

In the evening my cousin Mary Dering came. She told me that she acquainted the Prince with the whole of my story: that she made all the proper compliments from me on the occasion, and expressed my desire to take his directions what I should do on the occasion, which I resolved to follow.

He replied that though he did not care to intermeddle in elections, yet what he had done for one so loyal and so affectionate and of so much honour as I he was not ashamed of, but would do it again if I desired it; which he desired her to tell me, and added I might make use of his name where and how I pleased. That there was but two ways I had to take, either to acquaint his father of it, or to shew my resentment in Parliament if I thought my usage so bad as to insist on reparation, and could not get it. This is not (continued he) the only instance I know of Sr. Robert. I believe he designs to sell us all.

I desired her to present his Royal Highness with my humble duty and thanks, to ask again his pardon for troubling him on this affair, and that I was in hopes I should have reparation made me.

I writ this night to Clements that the Prince stands to his letter, and that I could do nothing till Pelham comes to town. That the affidavits, though some stronger than others, yet I fear will not come up to legal proof though satisfactory to private judgment.

Sunday, 9.—Colonel Schutz visited me, and Marquis du Quesne. The latter is son to a worthy French refugee who retired to Geneva, and grandson to the famous Admiral du Quesne, who for his services was allowed, though a Protestant, to keep his post, and leave his

fortune to his son. This gentleman married Sir Roger Bradshaigh's sister, and was a Colonel of the Guards, but being undone in South Sea Anns., 1720, was reduced to go with the Duke of Portland to Jamaica, where he was made Governor of Port St. Philip, and whether through envy at his gettings (for all those Governors trade), or whether that he oppressed the people, as they accused him, he was displaced, and at his return obliged to turn wine merchant, but here his evil genius pursued him, and action upon action fell on him. He was just upon obtaining from the late King a pension of 500*l.* when that Prince died, and then he applied to the Duke of Devonshire, while Captain of the Band of Pensioners, to be made a pensioner, which is 100*l.* a year; but the Prince recommending another, he lost it, and soon after the Duke was promoted to a higher station. He now would apply to serve the Court with some small quantity of their wine, but though the Queen is godmother to one of his children, he cannot find one friend to speak for him.

Mr. Annesley came to me, about my son's match. He thinks things look well. Mr. Macham, uncle to Mr. Delmee and the young lady his sister, dined with me.

Monday, 10.—Dean Berkeley dined with me, and told me the Bishop of London had lately asked him if I now and then published any pamphlets, by which he found my late one had got wind. I was sorry for it.

Tuesday, 11.—Colonel Schutz came to see me. He told me the Prince had inform'd him of the ill success of his letter at Harwich, and of my usage, who had writ a pamphlet for the Government. That he was very angry.

Ld. Carpenter visited me, and told me he heard it was discoursed that the walking gallery would be removed. He confirm'd to me that it had been in consideration to dissolve the Parliament, but the Government had calculated that there was no necessity; and that with time they should have next Parliament a majority of 80 friends to the Government, taking measures to secure the boroughs.

My son Hanmer and daughter dined with me. He also confirmed to me, that about six weeks ago there was a debate in Council whether to dissolve this Parliament. That Lord Wilmington was for it, and Sir Robert against it. The former alleged that if we were to go into a war, or to do anything extraordinary, it would have more weight and success by doing it with the assistance of a new Parliament, who would continue to back their first determinations, whereas whatever this present Parliament does may be contradicted by the next. But Sir Robert was against him, alleging he should have more time to manage elections, if this Session is allowed first to pass, to which the Council agreed.

My son dined this morning with Mr. Macham, who inform'd him that his nephew had been with him last night to tell him his sister liked my son, and there was no objections to the proposals, only he should insist that his sister's jointure should be rent charge, the estate being in Ireland. That the same should be 2,000*l. p. ann.* That I should have 20,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* of her money be secured for younger children's fortunes. That 15,000*l.* more of her money should remain in his hands for to secure her

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pin money, and the other 5,000*l.* she might spend in setting out in the world. In the meantime, that it became him, for his sister's sake, to enquire what character I and my family bear.

Wednesday, 12.—Brother Parker visited me, and is full of wrath at Sr. Robert and Mr. Walpole's late usage of us.

In the evening my brother Percival and son Hanmer came to see me.

Thursday, 13.—I went out for the first time since the 18th of last month, on account of my leg, returned Lord Wilmington's and other visits.

I went to Court, where the Queen called me up to tell me she was glad to see me so well again of my leg, and asked me how it came. I replied that under her Majesty's roof I could get no harm, but as soon as I was out of Court an accident arrived to me, a blow was given me. I meant this as a *double entendre* with respect to Sir Robert Walpole's usage of me, and was sure the Queen would understand me, being made acquainted with the whole affair by the Princess Royal. As I was coming out of Court, Sir Robert Walpole came in, and in a familiar, kind sort of a way asking me how I did, offered me his hand, but I drew back mine, and in a respectful cool way said only to him, "Your humble servant, Sir." Soon after I met Horace Walpole, who in a free way asked me how I did, and was glad to see me out again. I answered him coolly, "I thanked him," upon which he took me into a corner of the room, and said to me, you seem to me to be a little out of humour, and I would talk with you that we may explain matters, and understand one another. I replied, indeed I did not care to talk matters. Nay, said he, if that be your resolution, it must be so, and seemed nettled. I continued, why, Sir, you know how ill I have been used by you in this Harwich affair, and you know how very personally I was your friend; now injuries from a friend cut deep, but if you will make me any amends or satisfaction, I will be reasonable. He replied, what satisfaction do you mean? I do not understand you. I answered, such as was fit for me to ask, and he to offer. He replied, he would do anything that was honest. I answered, and I hope honourable too. He replied, such as I should myself think was both honest and honourable, and he would submit it to my judgment, but if that did not satisfy, and we must fall out, I must take the consequence, and though he was a little man to me, yet he must take his course.

I answered, I did not really understand him, that as to satisfaction to be made me, I thought the Agent of the Packets ought to be turned out, who after his great professions of service to me kept the Packets on shore to vote against my Mayor, and afterwards in triumph set up his flags. Or, Captain Fuller should be turned out, for vilifying the Prince's letter. He replied, those things could not be, and particularly as to the latter, it was a thing he would not at all enter into; that I had been guilty of great indiscretions, and if I entered into particulars was ready if I liked it, but he thought it was better for me I should not, but I might do as I pleased. I answered, that I knew not of any indiscretions I had been guilty of, but had in the whole course of affairs acted honestly and with affection to him, but it was very strange he should promise me my Mayor, and then act against his promise. He replied he did not remember any such promise. Sir, said I, but I remember

it very well, and am not forgetful of things told me to my advantage. You did promise it to me in my study above stairs, you also did promise to write to the Agent in my favour, and yet afterwards refused to write to him not to keep the Packets on shore to vote against my Mayor, which was no favour but a justice due to me. He replied, I did promise the last, but afterwards told you I could not do it, when my brother Walpole said he would not concern himself in the election. I answered, it was strange Sir Robert should say so, and that no Gentleman would, like him, have made an award, and afterwards not support it. That as to telling me himself was a little man and I a great one, I knew myself to be but a wren and he an eagle, but as low as I was, I had been the sincerest friend to him in the world, and had personally loved him, and what I now expected was some mark of his displeasure on some in Harwich to let them know that the interest I had boasted to have with the Government was not a lie. He replied that not a man in England should come between my son's election, and he would write to the Agent to let him know, that Mr. Wimple, being Mayor, was not intended to prejudice my son's election; that when he was at Harwich he had told both Lucas and Fuller that my son was to be the member, which pleased them. I answered, that by what he then told Fuller it appeared plainly who was to have the preference there; for Fuller had informed my son that when he asked who was to be their members, Mr. Walpole replied there is nobody we like so well as Mr. Leathes, and Lord Percival must be the other. So you see, continued Fuller, you have not so much the Government's interest as Mr. Leathes, or as you think you have. He replied, Captain Fuller will deny it.

I answered, but my son will affirm it. But, Sir, said I, to show that you have not entirely abandoned me, do me the favour to show your displeasure on some of them, though I should myself afterwards forgive them and desire their being restored. There is a worthless fellow, one Captain Philips, who has a Custom House smack, and I was three years getting him home to Harwich from another station. The Commissioners at length restored him to Harwich at my earnest desire, but much against the grain, affirming the King's service suffered by it. I desire he may be remanded back to that other station, which is no turning out, but a justice to the service, and a due resentment from me, whom he has so highly injured by voting against my Mayor after promising to be for him; besides, he owed his fortune to my brother. He replied, that might be done, but he would first speak to the Commissioners. And so I left him; he was exceeding hot, and threw out several hints that looked like menaces of resentment, which I regarded not.

In the evening, I visited Lord Abercorn.

Ned Southwell showed me a letter from Dr. Coghill that Mr. Boyle, the Speaker, and Mr. Cary, the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, supping together, Cary had the impudence to reproach the Speaker that [? and] his friends in the House with voting against the Government; which so provoked the Speaker, that he replied his friends were all good subjects, but if he meant they would not be for taking off the Test, it was true neither would he nor any that love their country. That if he meant to reproach him with being approved for Speaker by the Government, he had no

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obligations on that head, for the Government were not for him until they saw his interest would carry it without the Government. That if his friends acted anything in appearance against the Government's inclinations, it was owing to my Lord Lieutenant's private and reserved behaviour, his not communicating his pleasure to any, and keeping those who are most ready to serve him at a distance from his Councils. The same letter adds that the Master of the Rolls (Tom Carter, who will always be called so, his father having been footman to my Uncle Dering) had declared against the repeal of the Test, though the person most depended on by my Lord Lieutenant, and that Serjeant Betsworth had declared his judgment against it, though considering his obligations to the Court, he would if required vote to repeal it.

Friday, 14.—This morning I visited Lord Grantham, the two Mr. Schutz's, Lord Inchiqueen, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Vernon, and my son Hanmer.

Mr. Annesley came early to me, to acquaint me that yesterday evening Mr. Delmee, accompanied with one Mr. Snell, a solicitor, waited on him at his chambers, and made some objection to the manner of my setting down my proposals in behalf of my son for his sister. They desired the lady's jointure might be rent charge, that I would explain myself in what manner my house is to be settled, how the reversionary estate is to be settled at my death, and what I expect the lady should settle on her younger children, as also what to be reserved in her own power. I immediately drew up a paper, entitled Explanation of my proposals, wherein I gave them content upon all their articles.

In the evening I received letters from Davis and Clements : the former contained the copy of a letter from Mr. Leathes to the Commissioners against him and in defence of Will. Philips, and the latter mentions a challenge of Dumaresque by Mr. Leathes, which Dumaresque answered, and went next morning to call on Mr. Leathes, who then remember'd it not, but kept him to breakfast. Clements also writ me sundry other particulars. His letter, dated the 13th. He presses my brother Parker joining my son against Mr. Leathes, but can promise but 12 votes.

Saturday, 15.—I returned several visits, and then went to the Georgia Board, where we held a Common Council on the desire of some Vaudois to go to our settlement.

Mr. Vernon in the chair, Mr. Lapautre, Holland, Thomas Towers, Dr. Bundy, Hales, Frederick, and myself. We ordered a letter to Mr. Wouters in Holland to say we would receive Vaudois to the number of forty heads, and that Poyras of that country might take that number out of those in Holland, who knew the silk trade and vine dressing. We had also information by letter from the Baron de Reck in Holland that he was resolved to go with the forty Saltsburgers to Georgia, who now lie at Dover, whereupon we wrote him a letter of compliment, and ordered 10*l.* to be presented him.

We also had with us Captain Hanson, who carried over 43 Jews without our knowledge to Georgia in January last. This much displeased us, for it was not our design to suffer any Jews to establish themselves there, for which end we recalled the commissions which imprudently had been given some of their chiefs to collect money for us, which money they did not collect, or

else employed it to send away these Jews to ease their synagogue of them, whereby a great affront and injury was done us, for many of them ran from their Christian creditors, and none of them would work when they came there. The Captain added that Mr. Oglethorp was displeased at their arrival, and took advice of the lawyers at Charlestown whether he could not send them back, which they advised him he could not; that Mr. Oglethorp gave them plots in the town of Savannah, and that they cheated the said Captain, besides eating his provision, so that he reckons he is about three or four hundred pounds a loser by them. He left the place in July, and there were then twenty-one houses built and shingled over. We ordered to re-demand those commissions.

We informed ourselves that there is about 7,000*l.* in cash, and impressed 500*l.* to Mr. Heathcote for the Saltsburgers and other occasions.

Mr. Annesley came this morning, and told my son that he waited on Mr. Delmee, who started a new objection, namely, that in my proposals no provision is made for the eldest son during my life, in case my son should die before me. I wrote Mr. Annesley thereupon, that I could do no more than I had proposed, and must leave it to the lady to contrive that matter as she thought fit.

Sunday, 16.—This morning I went to Chapel, and then to Court, where I waited on the Prince, and afterwards on the King. As the Court passed to Chapel, the Queen and three eldest Princesses spoke to me, which they seldom or never do to any at that time.

I met Mr. Hill, the Commissioner, there, who took me aside to tell me Davis, the Collector at Harwich, had sent him an affidavit that he had not used his name to the other servants of the Revenue to influence them to vote for a Mayor, which had satisfied him, and he had writ him in answer, that he should have resented it had he done it, but when he first wrote to him on that subject he did not do it to influence his own vote any way. He added, however, that Mr. Leathes had writ again that Davis's affidavit was false, and also that the boatmen had been paid by Will Philips, though they had certified to the contrary; to which he return'd Mr. Leathes for answer that those complaints ought to come from their own officers and not from him; but Mr. Hill added, Davis was in fault that he did not immediately acquaint the Commissioners with that agreement made by Philips with his boatmen as soon as he knew of it, for that agreement ought not to have been made.

He then asked me whether all was reconciled. I replied, I did not know, but Mr. Leathes did very wrong, now the struggle for a Mayor was over and gone in his favour, to leave Davis, my intended Mayor, his brother and Rolf out of his invitations to the entertainments he gave, notwithstanding they had all promised to vote for his election for Member of Parliament, for this was keeping up the difference, and a matter that voters take as a great affront. He replied it was extremely wrong, but he hoped my son was sure.

I answer'd, I suppose so, for Mr. Walpole had said all the Government's servants should vote for him, but I could not be assured of it till I had some satisfaction made me that might shew my friends there that the Government do not design to defeat my son, as seems likely from his and his brother's ill-usage of me.

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He said he could never believe that, all the world knowing my zeal and attachment to the King.

I replied, I thought indeed I had deserved better, but he was a witness of my usage. That what I expected was (not the turning out any man to take his bread from him), but the sending that dog Captn. John Philips back to the Wells station, in whose favour I had importuned the Commissioners two or three years to restore him to the Harwich Station, as he knew well, but had used me ill, for that he bragged as soon as he was restored that it was not I who did it, and though he owed his fortune to my brother and his preservation to me, had voted against my Mayor 3 weeks after he had promised by letter to vote for him. That Mr. Walpole, when I ask'd that favour, told me that might be reasonable, and he would speak to you about it.

He answered, Mr. Walpole had not yet done it, but he would himself mention it to him. That the Captain is a sad fellow, and would be suspended for a fault lately committed, namely, the asking money of people in the King's name. Then he told me he had ordered Davis to state and make up the boatmen's accounts with Will. Philips, and pay them, as he should have done before, and then his suspension would be taken off. He took his leave with great professions of friendship to me past and to come, which I acknowledged, and said I should always rely on.

Sir Thomas Frankland took me aside at Court, and told me the Prince had acquainted him with [the] very ill usage I had received from Sir Robt. Walpole in the election of a Mayor at Harwich; at the same time he exprest his surprise that so loyal and known a person as I am and of such a character and station in life should be so used; that I was not the only one, but the country was very disaffected, and he hoped I would not contribute to widen the breach between him and the King, which would set us into a miserable case, and he was always preaching healing things to the Prince.

I told him in general the case, but hoped as he did that the breach would not widen, being as sensible as any one of the ill consequences of it to the tranquillity of the Royal Family.

Monday, 17.—This morning I returned some visits, and spent the evening at home. I heard to-day that the King has changed the ceremonial of the Pr. of Orange's wedding, and will not have a procession in the wooden gallery, which, if true, is agreeable news to the Irish Peers.

Tuesday, 18.—I visited abroad, but found none at home, my brother Parker excepted.

At night Mr. Macham came to my son to tell him that he had good hopes of the affair, that he believed the objection made relating to an eldest son was removed, as also that the estate is in Ireland; but all friends had been made acquainted with this affair, and many of them warmly against the match, alleging among other things that the estate is too small for the lady's fortune. That the brother rather inclines to the match, and the lady seems to too, having said she set no great value on quality, nor on the greatness of a gentleman's estate, but should chuse a person who having a reasonable good estate would use her well when married to him. In the meantime that she was a sort of a prisoner, which she said smilingly, to denote her care of not going

to public places, lest meeting my son there she should give occasion for the town to talk.

That yesterday there had been a grand consultation about the affair in the city; that his nephew D—— dined there, and his niece also, but not in their own company, and had passed the day with him, and had discoursed the affair with him, from which he augur'd well, because he never was before consulted in any proposal but one, which not approving, he had opposed. That he had told her and his nephew, he had enquired the character of our family, and found it universally well spoken of; that though the estate was not so great as to deserve her fortune, yet it was a good one and well circumstanced, and I and my son had acted with so much honour in all our proceedings, in the jointure proposed, and in leaving the rest of her fortune in her own disposal, that it was evident there was on our parts not a total consideration of her fortune, but a regard to their family, and to her person. He concluded with advising my son, though he made up to her in public places, not to stay with her as he was wont, but to leave her. And added, he was next Saturday to go out of town with his nephew, which would give him a good opportunity to fix him.

Wednesday, 19.—This morning I returned several visits, and then went to a general Court of the Chelsea Waterworks, where it was agreed to invite the proprietors of the Company to subscribe 20,000*l.* for the payment of their bond debts, amounting to very near that sum, after which their clear income would amount to above 1,800*l.* per annum, which would enable them to receive a dividend of three per cent. on 60,000*l.*, which this subscription of 20,000*l.* (if full) would raise the original capital of 40,000*l.* to. By this means the present capital, which has no dividend upon it at all, will be increased on half, and the whole have an interest of three per cent., so that my ten shares, which originally cost me subscribing 200*l.*, will with the addition of a hundred pounds, yield me 9*l.* per annum. The gentlemen present agreed to subscribe for example to others, and I subscribed both for myself and for my niece Dering, that her shares might become valuable, which for so many years have yielded nothing.

After this I went to Court, where the Queen ordered four paintings of the Princess Royal to be brought and shown her levée. They are copies from Vandyke, Titian and Carlo Marat, and another, and as well done as I believe any painter in London could have finished them. This Princess has many other perfections. She sings fairly and accompanies her voice with the thorough bass on the harpsichord at sight. She works finely at her needle, understands Latin, speaks Italian as well as French and German, is extremely affable, good-natured, disposed to be serious, generous, and charitable.

After dinner I went to Drury Lane playhouse. Dr. Couraye, being returned from Wiltshire, dined with me.

Thursday, 20.—Visited, and then went to Court, where Sir Robert Walpole desired me to call upon him, for he wanted to speak with me. I promised him I would wait on him; he said when I pleased at any hour.

Frank Clerke told me he dined yesterday with the D. of Grafton at Ld. Grantham's, and the Duke took notice of my being out of humour at something, but he knew not what, that he was sorry

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for it, for I was a very honest man, etc. He asked Mr. Clerke what it was, but he denied he knew.

Cousin Dering told me she had returned my compliments to the Prince for what he bad her tell me, and had withal told him that I expected some satisfaction should be made me by the Ministry, which I chose to accept rather than acquaint the King with my usage, or take my own revenge in Parliament. His Royal Highness answered, "Never, never, they will give him no satisfaction." Whether the two brothers have been beforehand to acquaint the King with my story, after their own manner, I know not, but since my confinement with my leg, though I have been several times at Court, and his Majesty had fair opportunities to speak to me, he has not done it.

My condition is very nice: on one hand if I get no satisfaction, my interest at Harwich dwindles away, it being already believed my interest is not good with the Ministry, and so I shall be believed a liar by both friends and enemies there; it will also be confirmed that Mr. Leathes is the person preferred before me, and all he has and will tell them will pass for Gospel. And again, if I get satisfaction, it will be very trivial, which being complied with, the Prince and those who know my story will think me a mean spirited man. And yet should I shew my resentment in the House, it will be wondered at, and known that I forsake my principles out of personal pique and resentment, which is no honourable motive for opposing the King's affairs, who perhaps knows nothing of my usage, but then will be informed of it in a disadvantageous light for me.

I expect Sir Robert will sooth me as much as his brother Horace menaced me. I must leave all to Providence, and depend on the weight of truth.

In the evening I went to the Vocal Club.

I learned this day that the Prince of Orange is very low-spirited, and that all his nourishment passes away by urine, which is a diabetes, and that his physicians think of advising him to go to Bath, which the Queen spoke of this morning at her levée, condemning them for that thought, and saying they knew nothing of the matter.

This day Mr. Annesley sent me a letter he received from Mr. Delmee, that his sister's friends would not agree to my son's match, which by his sister's consent he acquainted him with.

Friday, 21.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole, and stayed three-quarters of an hour alone with him. He told me he was desirous to see me to assure me that he had given no direction to the Government's servants to vote against my Mayor, and hoped, now that was over, that by my son's joining Mr. Leathes, there would be no opportunity for a third person to stand and give us disturbance. He added that he had always obligations to me, but did not know to how great a degree as of late (meaning, I suppose, the pamphlet I published).

I answered by a recapitulation of the chief matters had passed since first he recommended Mr. Leathes to me, that he had promised Mr. Leathes should not hurt my interest, which now he had not only done, but had been supported in it by the Government.

Sir Robert replied, that he complained I was the aggressor, by declaring off from joining my son with him.

I answered that as soon as my friends found I had recommended Mr. Leathes, they were very angry with me; and writ to me to recommend any other person, and if Sir Robert would name any other they would chuse him. That I did not then know their reasons for not liking Mr. Leathes, but it come out since that it was because he was a fast friend to Mr. Philipson and his creatures. That my son was obliged to declare that he would stand single, but at the same time assured them he would join none against Mr. Leathes, which was sufficient to make Mr. Leathes easy; but as soon as I had set up a mayor, Mr. Leathes immediately set up another, the creature of Philipson, who never had done other than oppose my interest. That this producing a great contest, we had submitted it to him, Sir Robert, who made the umpirage, as he knew, and I could not but say it was the greatest surprise and trouble to me imaginable to hear afterwards that he would not stand to that umpirage when Mr. Leathes had gone off, for I expected he would have confirmed it, whereas he had declared he would not meddle or make any more in it, whereby Mr. Leathes had all the opportunity of representing things as he pleased to those at Harwich, and had actually writ down that the Post Office would have orders to vote for his mayor. That then I had sent his brother Walpole to him to desire he would at least let me have the Custom House interest, which was refused; that finding me served so, I desired at least the Agent of the Packets, Sansom, might not be allowed to keep the Packets on shore to vote against my mayor, but his brother refused me even that: so that finding myself utterly abandoned by those I expected it least from, I had obtained a letter by the Prince's order to Capt. Fuller to be for my mayor, but this had no success; on the contrary, my son and I were treated there as cheats and forgers of that letter, and our reputations stained there, and in the whole county.

Sir Robert replied that on his honour there was no kind of influence given or intended by him against my mayor, but only to leave persons to their liberty. That as to my procuring the letter, there was nothing extraordinary in it, but he wished it had not been, because the King had absolutely forbid the Prince to meddle in elections, and I must know the unhappy difference between them, which is at such a height that the Prince has refused a sheriff of his father's nomination and insisted on one of his own. That he laboured all he could for the general and his own particular good to pacify matters between them, and might often be thought in fault where he was not. That as to our being said to forge letters, there was nothing in that, had they said it of himself, he should have made nothing of it, but laugh it off, for whether so or no those things go for nothing at elections.

I replied, how he thought of it I saw, but I thought it a thing of consequence; that as to joining Mr. Leathes, it was impossible after his usage of my mayor, who had signed to chuse him, and yet he is even to this hour so averse to him that in his late invitations he left out my mayor, his brother and another; that I could not pretend to join him, but he was nevertheless very safe with the Government's interest, and with some of my friends, who are also servants of the Government. That I had run too great a hazard before, when on the compromise I engaged to desert my friends

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and go over to Mr. Leathes if I could not bring them for him; that when I had succeeded, he then flew off, and set himself against my mayor, and to threatening my friends with the loss of their places. I therefore could not join him, but my son would join none against him. But the main thing I took liberty to insist on, was the base usage I had from Capt. Fuller, who had so slighted the Prince's letter, and from the Agent of the Packets, who though put in (as I might say) by me, and therefore under the greatest obligations, had acted a vile and treacherous part, and so much the worse if he had not orders for it. That I should desire an honourable reparation for what had passed, and losing a mayor that I would rather have given 1,500*l.* than have lost, and it was so much worse that if any one thing I had desired were complied with, I had got my mayor, for as it was I lost it but by two.

Sir Robert said Mr. Leathes had shewn him a paper of 20, who promised all to be for my son, but were absolutely determined against my mayor.

I replied, Mr. Leathes had read that paper to me, but would not shew me their names, and that of them there could be but 13 voters for a mayor, for I had 11, which together are the whole number.

Sir Robert replied, he did not know that. He also added that Mr. Leathes did very wrong to leave out my friends at his invitation, and he would tell him so.

I answered, I did not come to make complaints of Mr. Leathes, but to insist on some honourable reparation that may shew my friends that I was not abandoned by the Government, for at present they think there, both friends and foes, that Mr. Leathes has all the interest and I none, and I thought they had reason to think so, and he himself must think so, from his threatening my friends and undertaking for his own.

Sir Robert replied, as to any preference it was due to me, and it should appear; for if a third person should stand, and either of their elections, my son's or Mr. Leathes', should be in danger, the Government interest should go for my son. And he would tell Mr. Leathes so. "But what would you have done?"

I replied, I thought Capt. Fuller should be turned out or suspended, though I would not be for taking away his bread, but would ask for his restoring, so that he should owe his place again to me.

He begged me not to insist on that for then in his defence he must tell his story, and it might come to the King's ears that the Prince had meddled in elections, which would make the breach wider. I answered, I should be very sorry for that, but if that was the case (which I did not well see), then I expected the Agent should be displaced.

He replied, he was a poor unfortunate wretch who, if he lost his place, would be undone, and he did not believe I meant to undo him.

"No, sir," replied I, "though he deserves it, but this I expect, that he should know from you that he would be turned out but for me."

He answered, that he would do, and send up for him on purpose to ask my pardon. Then he mentioned the Philipses (by which I found his brother had been with him on this affair), and said

Mr. Leathes had been yesterday with him to get off the suspension of Will. Philips, to which he replied that he would not do it without my consent, and now, added he, I assure you he shall not have it taken off till you give leave. But there is another brother that apprehends going back to his station, where is that? I replied, it was one John Philips, for whom my brother Parker got the *Walpole* sloop under the Customs, and that his brother and he are sad rogues. That I was two years in getting him back from the Wells Station, the Commissioner complaining it would prejudice the King's service; however, they at last gratified my importunity, and as soon as he came back, they turned against me.

I had desired he might be sent back to his station. He said Wells was near Sir Cha. Turner's, and may be Sir Charles had desired his return to Harwich.

"No, sir," replied I, "'twas I desired it, and Sir Charles Wager opposed it, but I was gratified."

This is the substance of what passed, and I shall wait the issue, namely, that Sansom the Agent be sent for to town and told by Sir Robert that he owes his continuance in his place to my forgiveness, and that he ask my pardon.

And that the suspension of Will. Philips be continued.

At night I received a letter from Clements that the suspension was taken off.

Also, my son had a letter from Page, that the Agent Sansom was, in Hossack's opinion, in so bad a way he could not live many months, and desiring to succeed him.

Cousin Mary Dering dined with me. I told her what conference I had with Sir Robert, and she thought I had sufficient satisfaction if he kept his word. So did my son, Mr. Fortrey, and brother Parker.

At night I had an account from Dr. Coghill that at a meeting in Dublin, the 14th inst., before the Lord Lieutenant, at which were present the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Duncannon, Solicitor General, General Winne and others, it was resolved not to offer at repealing the Test.

This day is my wife's birthday, and she 43 years old.

Saturday, 22.—This morning I called on Mr. Hill, and told him all that passed between Sir Robert Walpole and me yesterday, and what he had promised me in relation to Will. Philips.

He answered that the Board had already ordered that man's suspension to be taken off; that they had done it of course in way of their office, and could not lay it on again, but Sir Robert might command as he pleased. That he had told me of it Sunday last, and I then seem'd satisfied with it.

I answered, I did so, but I took it the man had not yet adjusted his accounts with the boatmen, and consequently, that the order of their Board was not executed by the Collector, because it was but Thursday last Mr. Leathes desired of Sir Robert the suspension might be taken off, which Sir Robert had refused him, and it was but yesterday that Sir Robert told me it should not be taken off till I gave my consent, that I might have the thanks of it.

Mr. Hill replied, Sir Robert had not mentioned any thing of that man's affair to them, nor they to him, but they had proceeded according to the methods of their Office.

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I then told him what I expected as to John Philips, namely, the sending him back to his station at Wells, but Sir Robert desired he might first talk with Sir Charles Turner about it, who, he believed, might have desired the removal of him from Wells to Harwich.

Mr. Hill replied, Sir Robert was under a mistake if he thought so, for it was Sir Charles Wager who opposed the return of Philips to Harwich, in favour of a friend of his own, who was obliged with his sloop to leave Harwich and go to Wells, because I insisted so strongly to have Philips restored to Harwich. That he believed I need be under no pain about sending Philips back to Wells, for in the first place he did more service there than at Harwich, where he did nothing but spend his time idly on shore. In the next place, he was now under the displeasure of the Board for taking money up in the King's name a year ago at Wells, to supply his crew with provision, and never paying it, for which he believed he was or would be suspended. And in the third place, Sir Charles Wager had been importunate with the Board to give his friend now at Wells a bigger ship, his being too small for that station, but if we can (said he) get him to be satisfied with sending that man back to Harwich without giving him a bigger vessel, Philips may be sent back to Wells in his room, and both Sr. Charles and you be gratified.

Then he made great professions to me of his friendship, even to doing more than his office required, and that Sir Robert ought in all reason to give the preference to me above Mr. Leathes in matters of my borough, though Mr. Leathes was a strong solicitor, and seemed a positive man.

I then called on Mr. Clayton of the Treasury, and left at his house a list of 30 votes for Westminster, who had promised for Sir Charles, but 10 of them would not promise for him. Then I called on brother Percival, and Lord Wilmington, and then went to the Georgia Board, where we ordered some deputations to the ministers of parishes in London to collect for us.

Then I went to the Prince's levée, and afterwards returned home to dinner. The evening I spent at home.

Sunday, 23.—I went to chapel and communicated. Afterwards to Court. At Court I told Sir Cha. Wager he had not written to Dumaresque, as he promised, to vote for my Mayor. He replied, I knew how that matter stood, and therefore he would not meddle or make. I told him he had my full concurrence to bring back his friend's sloop on the Wells station to Harwich. He thanked me and said it would be of service.

Mr. Hayes dined with me, a rich young gentleman, son to a merchant deceased; he has of his own 90,000*l.*, and all in his power.

Monday, 24.—This day I went to the Temple, and signed a lease to John Williams, my tenant on Snow Hill, for five years from Michs. last, at the yearly rent of 159*l.* 12*s.* 0*d. p. ann.* Mr. Tho. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, and my footman, Alexr. Lesley, were witnesses.

Tuesday, 25.—Christmas day. After Chapel, I went to Court, and the King spoke to me for the first time since my confinement with my leg and these altercations about Harwich, which I note on this last account.

I writ to Col. Pelham to desire he would by a line justify the truth of his writing the letter to Fuller.

Wednesday, 26.—This day I visited the Bishop of Lichfield, my old tutor, who presented me his picture graved by Vertue. I also visited the E. of Ailsford, and called on the Speaker, who was not at home.

Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening young Barbut told me he dined with Mr. Walpole Saturday was sennit, and Mr. Hill was of the company. That Mr. Walpole said a great many handsome things of me, and particularly, that I was rigorous for maintaining the constitution as it stands.

As these fine things said of me were 2 days after the fierce conference he had with me at Court on Thursday, the 13th, I distrusted that Mr. Walpole had sent him to pump me, or to sweeten me, whom he must know by my conference with Sir Robert on Friday last am much soured. I the rather thought so because Mr. Barbut at the same time talked of my son and Harwich. I therefore replied in a cool way that I was obliged to Mr. Walpole; that I had often said if there were but 3 men would stand by him and his brother, I was one, and as to Harwich, my son was down about the choice of a mayor, but they would not let me have him.

I went to the Haymarket playhouse to see the famous moving tragedy, called "George Barnwell."

Preparations are making for the Prince of Orange's going to Bath Monday next, his disorder being no fever, but an indigestion. He was this day at Court, and stayed dinner with the Princesses, contrary to the advice of his physicians.

Thursday, 27.—This morning Secretary Pelham sent me the following letter, which I sent to Alderman Clements :—

St. James, 27 December, 1733.

My Lord,

I am very much surprised to hear Captn. Fuller has treated the letter I wrote to him by the Prince's order in such a manner as to call it a forgery, and especially since 'twas conveyed to him through your Lordship. I believe nobody can think I would presume to make use of his Royal Highness's name on any occasion without his particular commands, which I took care to express with most exactness I could, and signed and sealed the letter in the same manner I do upon all business, that nothing on my part should be a pretence for not complying with it, as I am,

With the greatest sincerity and respect, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
JAMES PELHAM.

I visited my son Hanmer and brother Percival and then went to Court, where meeting Sir Robert Walpole, he said he supposed I knew that the suspension of Will. Philips was taken off. I replied, I heard so, but did not believe he knew so much when he had promised it should not. He said, indeed, he did not.

I then asked if he had ordered the Agent of the Packets up.

"No" replied he, "I forgot it, but would you have him come up?"

"Yes," surely, "Sir, said I."

"Well," said he, "he shall."

"Sir," said I, "[I] stay in town purposely on that account, and to-night is post night, will you be pleased to write to-night."

He seemed to me a little disconcerted at that, but said with a hesitation, he shall come up.

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Then I said to him, there is that other business I hope you won't forget, sending Capt. Philips to his former station.

"I must," replied he, "speak to Sir Charles Turner first." "Sir," said I, "the matter has no relation to him, he knows nothing of the matter; it was Sir Charles Wager who interposed for his friend not to be sent away from Harwich, which yet I obtained that this Captain might return thither, and I hope you believe I would not tell you an untruth?" "No," said he, "but possibly you may be mistaken, and I beg you let me speak to him first."

There is a mystery in all this, that I begin to find out.

I afterwards saw Mr. Walpole at the Queen's Drawing Room, who, being near me, only said "My Lord, your humble servant," to which I answered in the same words.

Mr. Hill, who saw me speaking to Sir Robert, did afterwards ask me whether I writ to Davis about the suspension.

I answered, no, on recollection I thought it better since the thing was done, not to trouble him about it.

He said it was right in me, for though he was my particular friend, yet Davis might thereupon have taken some step that would possibly have disobliged the rest of the Board.

Then I asked him if anything was done with regard to Captain Philips' return to Wells.

He answered that an order had gone as he told me, in a manner to suspend him till he had rectified his fault in taking up money in the King's name at Wells a year ago, and paid those people. That he had spoken to Sir Robert about the affair, who had yet taken no resolution.

I told him Sir Robert talked of speaking to Sir Charles Turner about it.

He replied, then Sir Robert mistook the matter, for he should talk with Sir Charles Wager, as I will do, continued he, when I see him, as I shall I suppose this morning.

I then told him it must be done, or I should not be satisfied, and Sir Robert had also promised me that the Agent of the Packets should come up and beg my pardon for what he did, and be told by Sir Robert that 'tis by my courtesy he continues in his place after his ill usage of me.

He replied, Sir Robert had begun to say something of that to him, but he answered that was a concern he would not enter into.

I desired him to let me know when anything was done in Captain Philips' affair, which he promised.

After this, Ld. Grantham asked me if I had seen Sir Robert, and if he had done anything to please me. I answered, not yet, but he had promised to send a rascal back to his station, and that the Agent of the Packets should be sent for up and told he owed the continuation of his place to me, and made to ask my pardon. Which things, if performed, would reconcile me, for I was desirous enough to be so; and if I had this satisfaction, I should speak no more of it.

He answered, I was in the right of it, but he would have me often press him about it, because such multitude of business as he had on his hands put these things out of his head. I replied, people solicit hard for favours, but for reparation and justice I did not know how to solicit, it being Sir Robert's business to think of it for his own honour.

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After dinner I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see the "Fox" represented, a noted play of Benj. Johnson's.

This day the Prince of Orange was on horseback, and to-morrow he dines again at Court. On Tuesday or Wednesday he goes to Bath.

This night also the *St. James' Evening Post* gave us the following paragraph of news from Harwich, so oddly drawn up that neither my son, my brother Parker, my wife or I can tell whether a friend or enemy wrote it.

"Harwich, December 21.

"This being the day appointed for swearing a Mayor of this Borough, the Worshipful Thomas Wimple, Esq., took the oaths relating to that office, pursuant to his election of the 30 November last; a sermon was preached as usual, after which the Company proceeded to an elegant entertainment at the Mayor's house, where the healths of their Majestys, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and Prince of Orange were drunk, together with the Ministers of State, Coll. James Pelham, Secretary to his Royal Highness, and other loyal healths. So great was the joy on this occasion, that standards were displayed in the church during divine service. The Packet boat, in which his Royal Highness came over from Helvoetsluice, together with the others then in the Harbour, were adorned in an extraordinary manner with colours. The evening concluded with ringing of Bells, and all possible expressions of joy from the friends of Alderman Parsons, who was formerly Member for this Borough."

Friday, 28.—This day I visited Mr. Temple, and brother Parker, who shewed me the above article of news from Harwich, and concluded from what passed between Sir Robert Walpole and me yesterday that he intends to give me no satisfaction.

After dinner I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see the "Alchymist," wrote by Ben. Johnson.

Saturday, 29.—This day I visited Mr. Schutz, the Earl of Tinly, E. of Grantham. Called on Mr. Hoar the Banker. Then went to Court. Brother and Sister Percival, and Dean Berkeley, and Cousin Fortrey and my daughter Hanmer dined with me.

In the evening Mr. Walpole came to see me, and stayed an hour. After a great deal of public affairs, we fell on the topic of Harwich. I asked him if he had seen Sir Robert lately, and whether he had said anything of Harwich. He replied, he had seen him for a minute last Thursday, but had said nothing of Harwich.

I told him Sir Robert had sent for me, and that I was near an hour with him. That Sir Robert had promised me three things, to continue the suspension of Will. Philips, but that the suspension was actually taken off when he promised me, so that matter was over, but I did not believe Sir Robert knew it.

Secondly, that his brother Jo. Philips should be ordered back to his former station.

That, said Mr. Walpole, I believe is done already. Sir Charles Wager had been spoken to about it, and had said he had no objection to it, and Mr. Hill told me yesterday he would write about it.

Thirdly (said I), that Sansom, the Packet Agent, should be sent for up, to ask my pardon, and Sir Robert had also added, that he

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should be made to understand that it was owing to my favour in a great measure he kept his place.

To this Mr. Walpole awhile demurred, and said the sending for him up and making him do all this, would but perpetuate divisions at Harwich, and therefore if he did come, I should speak clearly, and say that I would not write what passed between us to Harwich.

I answered, it was impossible they should not know there what passed between us, but that it would not foment divisions, for I had twice writ down, since the choice of the Mayor, that Mr. Leathes and my son were the only Members the Government would favour, and I believed I could answer for it that I should bring my friends to be for Mr. Leathes.

He said he would speak to Sir Robert to-morrow about it, and see what he said.

I answered, I supposed Sir Robert left the Election matters much to him, and that I stayed in town on purpose. I then said Sir Robert had assured me that Mr. Leathes should have no preference in Harwich matters before me, but the contrary, and that in case a third person should stand, he would tell him my son must have the preference of the Government's interest.

He replied, and so I believe.

I then expressed my apprehension, that himself favoured Mr. Leathes more than me, and that in case of vacancies, we should still have opposition, for he would be for recommending one person and I another.

To this he replied, that in such cases the Government would have respect to their Interest, and the properest person for such place be put in. That he designed no preference of Mr. Leathes, but wished all might be reconciled between him and I and his friends and mine.

I said, I could wish he would ingeniously tell me what were his jealousies, and the reason of not writing to the Agent not to keep the Packets on shore, for if the Agent did it on his own head, it was vile in him.

He answered, that as to Sir Robert and himself, they gave the Agent no orders so to do, but it is possible Mr. Leathes might have practised upon Ld. Lovel to write to the Agent so to do, and then the Agent must have complied with those orders.

I replied, the Agent told my son he did it on his own head, which made his fault the worse. But I suspected Mr. Carteret had given him orders.

He answered, Carteret was a person he had a worse opinion of than I had, but he believed he would not have done it. Then he went on to tell me his jealousy, and it was that several had informed him that Clements had laboured to oppose the Government's Interest in Harwich, which, said he, to be sure the Government could not like.

I replied, it was not true, that what he had done and others too, was all by my direction and *se defendendo* against the Post Office, who from the beginning to this day had always opposed me.

He replied, but they should do it no more.

I added that there was no such thing as hurting the Government's Interest, for every man in the service of the Post Office is a member of the Corporation already. That, truly speaking, I had laboured

to give the Government all the influence I could there, by putting persons into employment who had votes, but Mr. Leathes himself did prejudice the Government by distinguishing some in a disrespectful manner, as even since the last election not to invite some of my friends to his treats, which only served to exasperate them.

He said he would speak to him to act in a more reconciling manner.

I desired to know what Mr. Leathes might have lately told him on these subjects.

He answered that he had scarce seen him, otherwise than standing a minute or two together; only, when he came up from the Election he told him of the Prince's letter, which he did not believe to be true, but, said he, I told him it was true.

I then shewed him the paragraph relating to Harwich in last Thursday's newspaper, which he read, and said, somebody has inserted it to keep up dissension. I protested to him I knew not who wrote it, but he might see, my health nor my son's were drank at the Mayor's treat, and that Philipson's party were for the new Mayor, which gave me reason to be on my guard.

He said, it mattered nothing, for all the Government's servants should be for my son.

I renewed my insisting on the Agent's being sent for up, and he said he should talk to his brother to-morrow about it. I replied, his brother had promised it.

So with civility we parted.

I was this day at the Georgia Board, where we had a Trustee Board, and were present Mr. Heathcote in the chair, Mr. Digby, Vernon, La Roche, Sir William Heathcote, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Lapotre, Alderman Kendal, Mr. Smith, and myself. We debated the affair of the Jews who went to Georgia, which is to be more fully spoke this day sennit. We all resented the Jews proceeding in that matter. Letters were read touching the ship *Purysburg*, now at Dover with Saltsburgers on board, as also letters from Georgia in September and October last relating to Mr. Oglethorp, who falling from his horse among some canes, three of them ran into his body, but he was recovered, and designed for England.

We read letters also from Germany of 1,000 Saltsburgers more who have given in their names to leave that country, as soon as the snows fall, among whom were also some late converted Papists, and two priests. We also had an account of many Anabaptists who are warned out of Saxony, and having substance are desirous to settle on their own accounts in Georgia.

Sunday, 30.—This morning I went to St. James's Church, and from thence to Court. In the evening company kept me at home, till it was too late to go to chapel. Cousin Scot, the Prince's page, and Mr. Schutz's three eldest daughters dined with me.

Wednesday or Thursday the Prince of Orange goes to Bath. Dr. Tessier attends him, and but three of his own servants, and Sir Clement Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies.

Monday, 31.—This day I visited the Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, at his house in the Temple, of which he is Master. He told me the going this summer and drinking the waters had given him a fit of the gout, and the Queen advised him to use her medicine for driving it out of the stomach into the feet, namely,

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to steep rhubarb into warm water, and after straining it off, to make coffee of that water and sweeten it with liquorice.

At night my son received letters from Page and Clements that Peck hath not yet received his deputation from his masters, the Postmasters General. That Mr. Pelham's second letter, which I sent them down, had given great joy to our friends. That Mr. Leathes arrived there Thursday last, and gave a general treat, to which he invited Clements and Page, and my son's health was drunk with Mr. Leathes, being proposed by Davis, but some words arose on his naming my son's first, being disputed by Oliver, which, however, ended not in blows. That they talk there of two new members, as also of John Philipson of the Navy Office, son to the late Agent, and that Sansom being like soon to die, Page desires the Commissary's place for himself. That at Mr. Leathes' arrival, he stopt the post, sent for John Philips, and then writ to Mr. Hill, and that they had got Davis's affidavit.

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